SAN FRANCIS LIC LIBRARY
3 1223 4

NCISCO PUBLIC LIBR

To Margaret and Gilbert C. Wedertz

North Bodie in the 1880's. Many of these buildings facing on Main Street were saloons and dance halls. The row of small buildings that parallels the larger ones face on Bonanza Street. The large dark buildings to the left of center face on King Street, the Chinese section. The large two story building with the arched false front was one of the handsomest structures on Main Street. This was the Ellis Builidng. The second building to the right of Ellis's was the Tuolumne second building to the right of Ellis' was the Tuolumne Stables. Next to the stables was the saloon known as the New Bonanza. Just to the right of the vacant lot on Main is Schaffer's Hotel. The portion of the building shown at the extreme right edge of the photo is the Esmeralda Brewery. The roof that appears above the tailings dump is that of the Exchange Stables.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In preparing this baak a great deal was contributed by the follawing peaple and institutions: the staff of the Bancraft Library, University of Califarnia; Mrs. Wilburn Graney, Mrs. George Louthain, Mr. Ralph G. McClinton, Mr. Daniel Bryant, Mr. M. A. Bryant, Mrs. Beatrice Whalen, Mana Caunty Histarian W. Lee Symmands, Mr. and Mrs. Russ Jahnsan, Fard Luttrell, Mr. and Mrs. Narman Hill, William Glenn, Alice Dalan, Grace Cracker, Mr. and Mrs. D. Huggans, and Bodie Park Ranger Edgar W. Stelzriede, Jr.

BODIE TODAY: Phatagraphs By Russ Johnsan

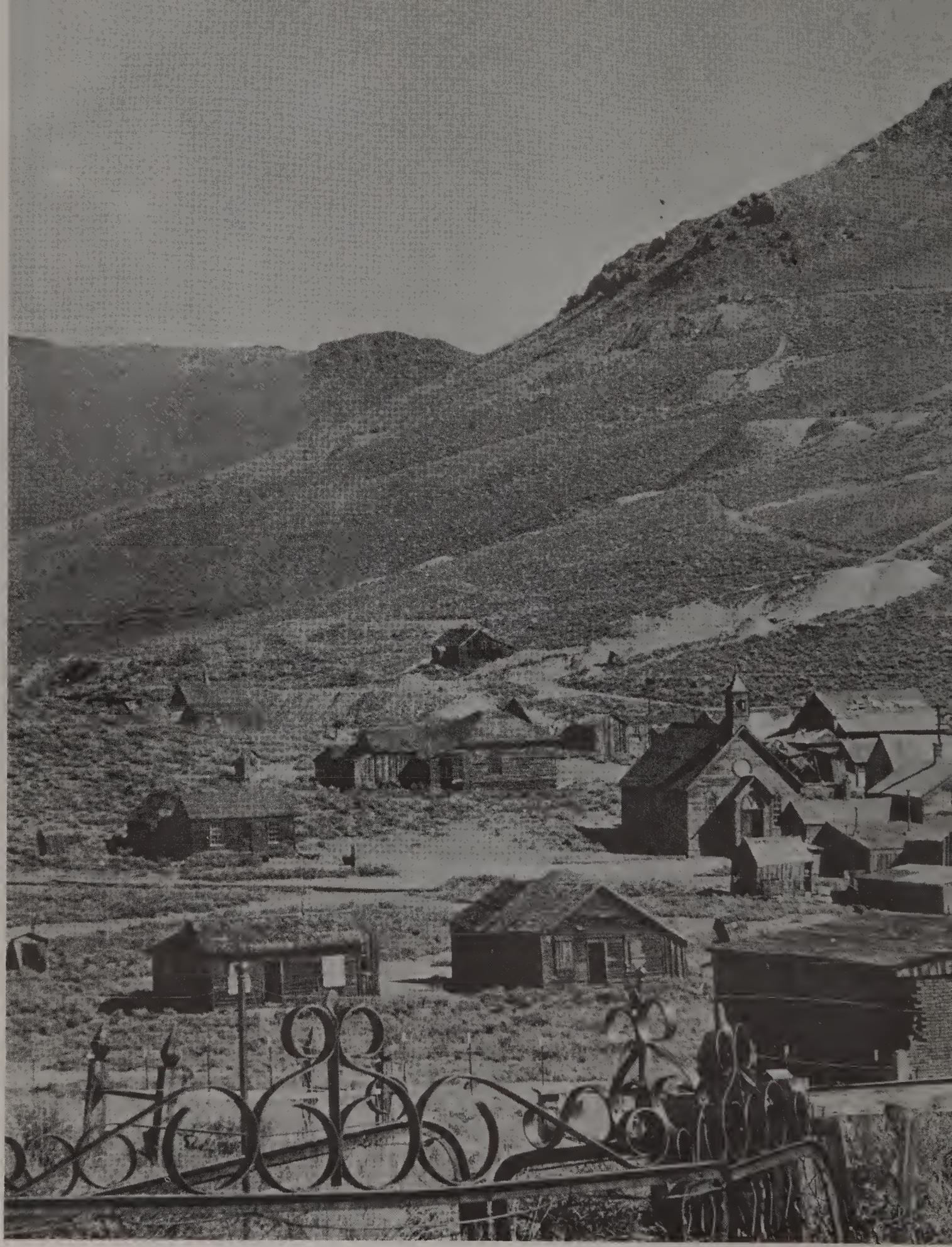
PREFACE

Bodie possesses a quality that few mining camps do: the name itself arouses something primitive and romantic which transports one back to the boom years of 1877-81. It is perhaps this feeling that is responsible for a rather widespread cult of Bodieties that zealously guard its history, preserve its myths, and yearly patrol the streets of the old camp.

Because of this strange spell, the myth of the Bad Man From Bodie is stoutly defended and generally accepted as reality. The cult has also worked some magic with the population of old Bodie so that the camp, which contained little more than 8,000 residents, is now given credit for supporting at least 13,000. In addition, there are many who believe there is a fortune in gold awaiting the miner who will someday arrive and strike the Fortuna vein, an extremely rich deposit that faulted out.

This history of Bodie has attempted to synthesize the material recorded by early journalists and writers in the hope that the reader may experience its life and spirit of a unique mining camp.

01/16/98



"Mining is an uncertain, hazardous business,
a hunt for something in the dark."

BODIE WEEKLY STANDARD, MAY 22, 1878

Bodie Today

BODIE 1859-1900

by

FRANK S. WEDERTZ

979.448
W415B

S. F. PUBLIC LIBRARY

COPYRIGHT 1969 BY SIERRA MEDIA, INC.
PRINTED BY CHALFANT PRESS, INC.
BISHOP, CALIFORNIA

Library of Congress Number 72-96763

BOOK DESIGN: Russ Johnson

3 1223 04612 5184

BODIE THE TOWN

DISCOVERY OF BODIE 1
THE CAMP: 1860-1879 . . . 5
THE TOWN: 1879-1881 . . . 11
CLIMATE 20
ROADS AND STAGES 22
STABLES 27
BONANZA STREET 28
KING STREET 36
MERCHANTS 42
LAND OFFICE 46
BANKING 48
CHURCHES 50
POST OFFICE 51
TELEGRAPH OFFICE 52
BARBER SHOPS 52
SALOONS 53
MARKETS 59
RESTAURANTS, CHOP STANDS, AND BAKERIES 63
HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES 66
THE DECLINE OF BODIE . . . 69
FIRE 73

THE PEOPLE

BAD MAN FROM BODIE . . . 79
JOURNALISTS 91
BLACKSMITHS 101
ASSAYERS 103
GAMBLERS 105
LIFE AND DEATH 109
SECRET SOCIETIES 114
CELEBRATIONS 116
BODIEITES 118

THE MINES

EARLY MINING 126
EXPERTS AND THE BODIE FORMATION 132
THE MINING ENGINEER . . . 142
THE MINERS' WAR OF 1879 . 144
THE MINING GAME 148
WOOD AND RAILS 154
THE UNDERGROUND 162
HOISTING WORKS 167
THE CORNISH PUMP 171
MILLING 175
MINERS AND ACCIDENTS . . 188

BODIE 203
BIBLIOGRAPHY 204
RECORDS 204
INDEX 205

INTRODUCTION

The first quartz claim located in what is naw Mono County was supposedly made in 1854 on Capper Mountain, which stands northwest of Mano Lake. The locator, a Mormon named Colt, made the discovery under spiritual guidance; and guidance of that sart is exactly what is needed in separating fact, fictian, and myth that surrounds the earliest appearance of white men in that region.

It is possible that fur trapper Jedediah Smith was the first to discaver gold in Mono County, or, for that matter, Califarnia. Two men who were at Mono Diggings in 1860 claimed ta have been with the Smith party in 1827 on the trip back to the Green River headquarters. On the way, they later related, they discovered gold nartheast of Mano Lake and spent several weeks mining there. This discovery is questionable, but it is known that Smith's partners were pleased with what he brought back, and he outfitted for another trip West. Indians attacked the party and only Smith and another escaped. Finally, several miners who warked Mono Diggings in 1859, claimed to have seen old stumps that had been cut many years befare. This was taken to be evidence that the Smith party had indeed been there.

In 1852 Lieutenant Tredwell Moore commanded a small detachment of soldiers that chased marauding Indians from Yosemite across the Sierras via Bloody Canyon. They entered the desolate Mano Basin and lost the Indians there; they did, however, callect mineral samples which they taak back across the Sierras ta the western slope. The samples interested miners there, and a prospecting party was arganized. In this group were the Vinings, Lee and Dick, wha crossed via Bloady Canyan and established a camp at what is now Lee Vining Creek.

At about this time, 1853-54, the Marman calonizers, who had established Mormon Statian in 1850 on the eastern slape of the Sierras below Lake Tahoe, began to praspect alang the slape ta the south. In addition, Mormons who had pushed West by a mare southerly route, began working north fram what is naw Inya County. By 1857 Indians had carried reparts acrass the Sierras that Marmans were panning gold at Dogtown Creek, seven miles south of the present town of Bridgeport. They left na records af their accupancy, and the only substantial evidence af their visit is that their name was given to the nearby Marmon Meadows.

Many prospectars fram Fresna, Placerville, Calumbia and Sonara soon arrived an the eastern slope and began praspecting in the Comstock region and in Dagtawn. Even Peter O'Riley and Pat McLaughlin, wha were placering abave Carson Valley in 1859, almost left for Dogtawn. Instead, they stayed a few days to make maney with which ta buy supplies for the trip, and they worked the heavy and bothersome black sand that saon proved to be the fabulausly rich silver of the Camstock.

Fram Dogtown, the strike spread ta the southeast with the discovery of the Mono Diggings. Mast accounts note the date of discovery as July af 1859, and one account relates that the discovery was the result af a Fourth of July party at Dogtown. A drunken miner staggered ta the site, but in order to have traversed the rugged country separating the deposits he, taa, would have had to been inspired by spirits of another sort.

Instead, Cord Norst is generally credited with being the discaverer of the Mono Diggings. This placer depasit was more extensive than that at Dogtown, and hundreds of miners were attracted to Monoville, as the camp came to be known.

BODIE
1859-1900

DISCOVERY OF BODIE

In the late 1850's, the placer deposits on the western Sierra slopes were nearing exhaustion, and the miners looked to the lately discovered Dogtown and Mono diggings on the eastern slope. Reports of rich strikes at the Mono diggings attracted a small party of prospectors; in this group was W. S. Bodey.

The Bodey party prospected the Oak Flat and Humbug region and eventually worked its way to what is now known as Leavitt's Meadows. There the Bodey party may have met another group of prospectors which was led by Terrence Brodigan. It is suspected that the two parties went on to Monoville in company.

In later years, when the history of Bodie District was being synthesized, Brodigan was very voluble about his association with Bodey. He did have some acquaintance with the town's namesake, but his account of the discovery of the Bodie mines is questionable. Wasson, in his **Complete Guide to the Mono County Mines**, relied on Brodigan for much of the story of the discovery. But later, in a newspaper release, Wasson angrily dismissed Brodigan's account. Brodigan claimed to have led the discovery party and claimed to have turned the first rich shovel full of pay dirt. Wasson discovered that the genial Brodigan had stretched the truth.

At any rate, both parties were at the camp of Monoville in 1859. R. K. Colcord, who also arrived in that year, recalled them both but could not remember if they shared the same camp. Brodigan may very well have been a member of the discovery party, but his remarks were far from objective.

From their camp at Monoville, Brodigan recalled that he prospected around Mono Lake with a partner named Stewart, but they found nothing and returned to camp. Another party was organized and was comprised of Pat Garraty, Wm. Boyle, and W. S. Bodey. Brodigan claimed to have been its leader. The party began prospecting the foothills north of Mono Lake; they worked north to the vicinity of the later camp of Aurora. They dug several prospect holes in the area, but the threatening attitude of the nearby Indians led them to start back toward Monoville, camping and prospecting for a day or two until they had reached the formation now known as Silver Hill, immediately south of Bodie Bluff.

The most accurate accounts of the history of the district agree that the first discovery was made in the fall of 1859 in Taylor Gulch, on the east side of Silver Hill. According to Brodigan, the discoverers resolved that the find be kept a secret until the spring of 1860, and the party returned to Monoville.

Immediately following their return, as Brodigan later complained, Bodey broke the bargain and, in company with others, returned to prospect the promising ground. The story of the sealed bargain may have merely been part of Brodigan's fiction. This show of anger was an easy way to make his role believable and to account for the fact that he did not figure in the developments that soon followed. This secret pact is an obvious weakness in Brodigan's story. There was no reason for such secrecy as they could have located the ground and organized a district. It is doubtful that such a discovery would have been left for others to stumble upon. There were others who deliberately lied, and fabricated stories about their friendship with Bodey, in order to see their names preserved in the history of the district. But because Brodigan did know Bodey, his story is difficult to unravel.

Nevertheless, in October of 1859, Bodey and Taylor returned to Monoville with several sacks of dirt that panned very rich. Judge Keever remembered the incident quite well because their arrival caused a general rush to the area of Silver Hill. Brodigan claimed to have left Monoville for Sonora, but met a party headed for the new discovery and turned back. It is unlikely that, if Bodey acted that quickly in breaking their bargain, word would have reached Sonora before Brodigan even reached the pass.

Here we will leave Brodigan. Perhaps the major flaw in his account of his part in the discovery is that he made no mention of E. S. "Black" Taylor, whom history has preserved as Bodey's partner. The naming of Taylor Gulch as the first site of the discovery suggests that Taylor played a major role in uncovering the deposit.

In November Bodey and Taylor were busy prospecting their ground on Silver Hill and readying their dugout for the winter. They made several trips to Monoville for supplies; in fact, they made one trip too many. In late November a great and unexpected blizzard swept the area. Many miners, on their way to winter on the western slope of the Sierras, were caught in the storm and were forced to quickly cross the divide. The Sonora Pass route was heavily blocked with snow, and miners and travelers turned to Bloody Canyon, Walker's Pass, and the Placerville route. Dan De Quille, who was collecting items for stories in the Monoville vicinity, barely escaped by crossing through Bloody Canyon.

Bodey and Taylor, returning with provisions and flour from the Foster House at Monoville, were overtaken by the same general storm. The blizzard was especially severe and sudden, and the struggle through the deep snow was too much for Bodey. Taylor carried him some distance before leaving him wrapped in a blanket in the vicinity of Cottonwood Canyon. Taylor fought his way to their rude cabin, refreshed himself, and set out into the storm to search for his partner.

The search through the blinding storm was useless, and Bodey's remains were not found until March when the snow had melted. Johnson King, who helped Taylor bury Bodey, said that when they found the remains most of the flesh had been stripped off by coyotes and scovengers and the bones were widely scattered. One of the arms was never found. They collected his remains and wrapped

him in the blanket in which he had been left by Taylor. The body was laid in a grave about three and one-half feet deep. The grave ran northeast and southwest in length, the feet of Bodey aptly pointed toward Bodie Bluff.

The many who claimed to have known Bodey, the many spellings of his name, and contrary descriptions of his character have all coalesced in forming an enigma. Even the man's physical appearance contradicts our notions of the stalwart pioneer, the discoverer of Bonanzas. Bodey stood 5 feet 7 inches.

Most sources agree that he was a native of Poughkeepsie, New York. A letter from that community, dated October 29, 1879, related that Waterman S. Bodey was a tinsmith of superior skill, a respected member and leader in the Odd Fellows order, and a man who possessed qualities of leadership. The discovery of gold in California led Bodey to take passage on the sloop **Matthew Vassar** and sail around the Horn to California. He spent several years in prospecting and business, wrote regularly to his wife, and sent money for the support of their six children.

The man described in the letter differs from the man described by Frank Shaw, who knew Bodey at Monoville. Shaw said he was the dirtiest man he had ever met.

But Bodey was doubly cursed by time and fate. His grave was soon forgotten, rediscovered, and forgotten again. His name suffered through several spellings until the more pleasant Bodie appeared. His name appears as Bodey and Body in early mining records, but in November of 1862 it suddenly appears in the records as Bodie. There is a convenient story concerning a sign painter who supposedly changed the spelling to suit himself. The change, was, however, probably a gradual one, as most transformations in spelling are.

If Bodey's lonely death seemed horrible, Taylor's was doubly so. His fate seemed to fulfill an almost legendary curse that accompanies discoveries of great riches. Taylor was scalped and murdered by the Indians at Hot Springs Valley, north of the present town of Benton. Taylor was about 4 feet 9 inches tall, broad shouldered and slightly stooped. He was very reticent and quiet and because of his dark complexion it was rumored that his mother had been a full blooded Cherokee. Since he was half Cherokee, his death at the hands of the Indians was especially ironic.

The death of Taylor in the winter of 1861, marked the beginning of the Owens Valley Indian War that began in earnest in March of 1862. Aurora volunteers, en route to that war, came upon the ruins of Taylor's cabin, and "His skull was afterwards passed around as an interesting relic of the times."[2]

As the result of rich discoveries at the Comstock and Aurora, Bodey, Taylor, and interest in the district were forgotten. From 1863 to 1877, only a small group of industrious prospectors and miners carried on at Bodie. Many of the original organizers of the Bodie District moved on to Aurora, twelve miles to the north. Several of those who stayed at Bodie eventually developed profitable claims, but many valuable properties were abandoned. Taylor was one of those who moved on, and his reasons for leaving are not known. Probably, like many prospectors, he was not fond of the hard work of mining. Bodey's wife remained in Poughkeepsie where she made a meager living as a seamstress. One by one, her six children died, thus adding a last tragic note surrounding the curse that followed the discoverers.

By 1879 the mineral discoveries and developments in Bodie District had attracted national attention, and many questions were asked concerning the discovery and early history of the area. Little factual information had been preserved, and Bodie pioneers found themselves in an embarrassing state of ignorance. But the camp's prominence in the mining world demanded that a heroic discoverer be produced.

Judge J. G. McClinton stepped forward and rescued W. S. Bodey from oblivion. He had learned of the location of Bodey's grave from Taylor and Johnson King, and in 1871, while searching for his horse, he came upon a pile of loose stones and recognized the grave site from the descriptions given him. On October 26, 1879, Judge McClinton and Joseph Wasson commenced exhuming the grave and laid the skeleton bare above the hip joints.

The skeleton was left in place, and the following day a party of the town's leading citizens, Judge F. K. Bechtel, Joseph Wasson, William Irwin, H. B. Davidson, Sheriff James Showers, George Gilson, J. C. Turner, Col. S. W. Blasdel, Warren Loose, Sam Martin, and three representatives of the newspapers went out to the site and soon exposed the entire skeleton. The skull was found to be well preserved except for a straight split that caused some to suggest that Taylor may have assisted Bodey's departure. The fracture in the skull was, however, not the radial type produced by a blow and it was thought that freezing and thawing, together with the weight of overlying rock and dirt, had been responsible for the fracture.

A leather belt enclosed the waist and supported a leather scabbard. The knife in the scabbard bore a medallion of a woman's head on one side of the hilt and a lion on the other. The decomposed blanket was found, as was a silk necktie. The remains and relics were taken to the coroner's office at Bodie. It was an added touch of irony that the remains of Bodey, so long forgotten, had been re-discovered on the twentieth anniversary of his death.

Elaborate services were planned, and many citizens turned out for the interment of Bodey in the town cemetery. A hyperbolic speech was delivered in which the stalwart pioneer was honored for his search that lead to tragedy. As is usual on such occasions, the speech applied to Bodey least of all. Proud Bodieites immediately ordered a fine monument to be cut from the local country rock.

Months passed, the services, Bodey, and his monument were forgotten. The stone cutter, John Anglon, complained that he had not been paid but he was still willing to erect the monument. Shortly thereafter President Garfield was assassinated, and patriotic Bodieites immediately covered the town with black crepe, and business slowed to a standstill.

Finally, in October of 1881, it was decided that a monument to Garfield would be erected. A forgotten monument, which stood at the corner of Main and Lowe streets, was used. Thus, Bodey's marker suffered a strange transformation and decorates a grave in which no body resides.

1 Wasson, Jospeh: **Complete Guide to the Mono County Mines.**
2 Wasson, Joseph: **Bodie and Esmeralda.**
3 Ibidem

BODIE

THE TOWN

Bodie Today

THE CAMP: 1860-1879

As early as 1877 the site of the Bodey-Taylor cabin had become somewhat mythical, and no one knew of its exact location. Wasson remarked, at that time, that the cabin site had been located as often as some of the mines. Taylor Gulch, east of the mineralized ridge, is the most probable site as it is close to the placer ground the discoverers worked. Just above the gulch is the old Montauk claim, located by Bodey, and later relocated as the Goodshaw by Henry Goodshaw.

Nevertheless, the argument as to the location persists today. Some point to the head of Green street as the probable site, while others note that the large spring that once bubbled up near the center of town was a good location. When Gilson and Barber expanded their store they destroyed an old cabin located on the corner of Main and King street; they claimed that was the old cabin. There were, however, several primitive dugouts and stone or sod huts that dotted what is now north Main street. Whatever the location of the original cabin, the point is that it was followed by others.

Browne, in his 1864 sketch of the camp, presented a few solitary dwellings and mentioned that about fifteen or twenty small buildings dotted the valley. However, a strange aspect of his visit to the early camp is his description of feverish land speculators who had the townsite staked out and the streets named. This, perhaps, was exaggeration for Bodie had been forgotten during the Aurora excitement, and later reports made by pioneers of the camp relate that only a few families and miners were residents there in those bleak years.

Browne also exaggerated the grandeur and beauty of that desolate region and presented a romantic description of the life of a bachelor miner, who existed in a utopia of sorts that was free from the meddling influence of women. These exaggerations did, of course, help in the sale of his book, but in reality the camp survived because of the efforts of a few hardy families who had made Bodie their home.

Most of these people, like other adventurers to the gold discoveries, had come great distances to this isolated mountain camp. Most had crossed the Sierras to follow the rush to the comstock or Aurora. Supplies were scarce and winter was devastating at that altitude. The men performed what now appears to have been superhuman feats as they developed the mines and built roads, and the women worked to create some sort of social life in the camp.

Although very little has been preserved concerning the camp in the 1860's, three related pioneer families stand out as examples of what kept the camp alive. These families, the Butlers, Horners, and Kernohans, had followed the excitement to Aurora, and by 1863 two of the families had settled in Bodie. Rodger Horner got a glimpse of the area and returned home to Wisconsin to join the Civil War. This decision appears astonishingly patriotic today as he had arrived in California in 1859 after a journey of three and a half months by ox team.

Wilson and Benjamin Butler were family men, and their sister, Elizabeth Anne, had married Robert Kernohan. A daughter had been born to the Kernohans during their stay above Placerville, and this was the beginning of a long line of Bodie and Mono County pioneers. The little

girl, Helen Anne, had few playmates in the isolated camp.

The Butler brothers had a blacksmith business in Aurora, and Ben followed this trade in the embryo camp of Bodie. Gradually they devoted more time to prospecting and mining Bodie Bluff and formed a partnership with Kernohan and Dan Olsen. They had learned the blacksmith business from Daniel Butler, their father, who accompanied them across the plains to California.

Daniel Butler, like Rodger Horner, enlisted in the Union cause and joined his son, Elijah Butler, in the Civil War. Daniel was 51 at the time of his enlistment; his son was eighteen. Both Daniel and Elijah went to Bodie at the close of the war, and rejoined Ben, Wilson, and Elizabeth. Altogether, Daniel made three trips to California, two by ox team and one by train. On the way home from his last trip to Bodie, he died at Galena, Illinois, only a short distance from his family home.

Another Butler, Marietta, had arrived in Bodie to visit her brothers and sisters. Rodger Horner had also arrived and on December 8, 1867, Reverend Dudleston rode over from Aurora and married Marietta and Rodger. This marriage united the three families, the Butlers, Kernohans, and Horners.

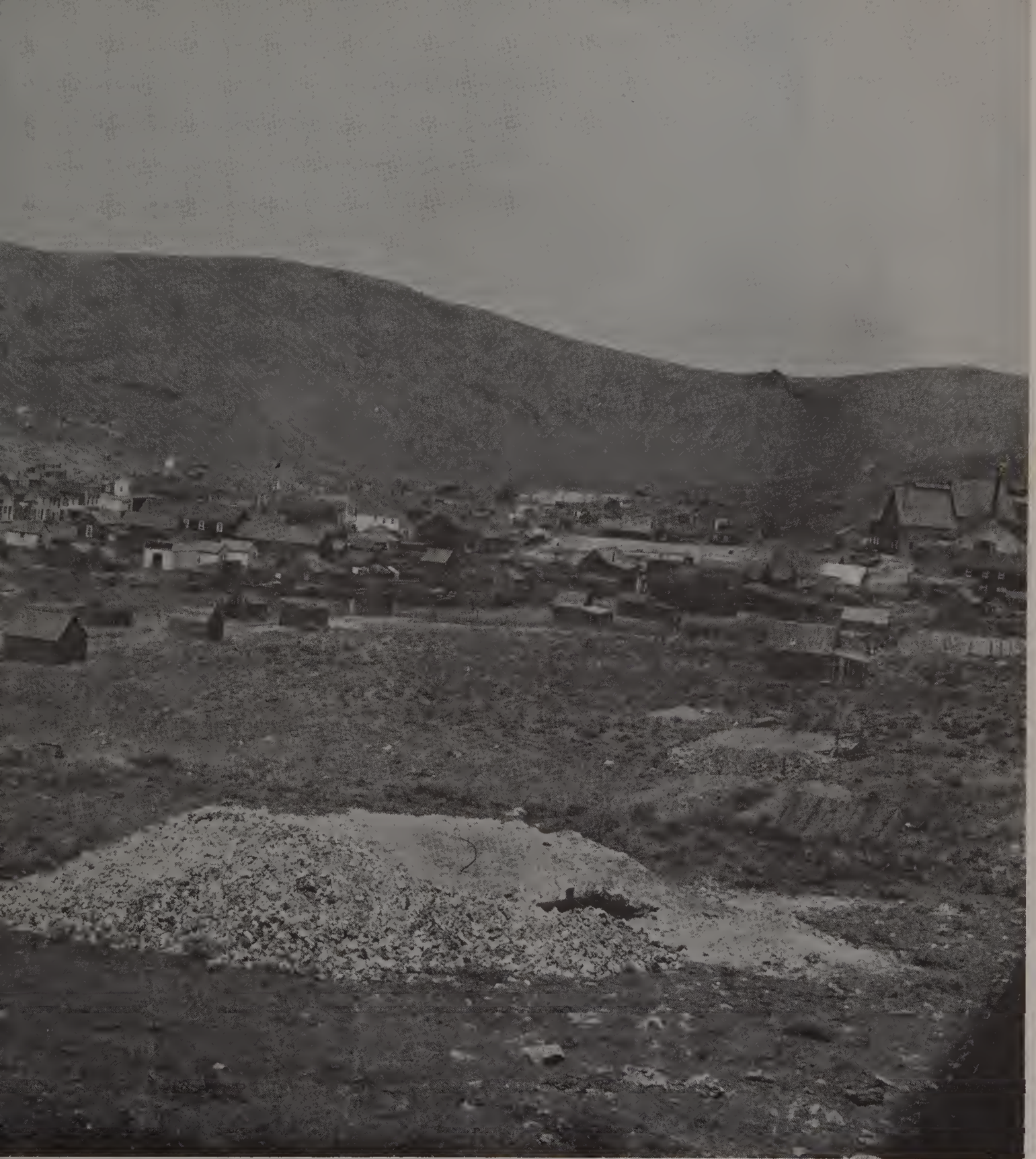
The marriage, a major social event in the camp, was marred by near tragedy as Wilson Butler was returning to Aurora. While attempting to pick up a rein, he was thrown from his buggy. The startled horse began to run, and Mrs. Butler was forced to throw out her young boy and jump off. The frightened horses pulled the wrecked buggy all the way to Aurora. The jump did not adversely affect the young mother, and two weeks, later, Wilson was the proud father of another boy.

Rodger's wife, busy with domestic chores, often sat at her sewing machine, and the Indians thought it had magic powers. The squaws brought bright calicos to her and asked her to "grind" them out a dress. One Indian lived in the house because he said that others were trying to poison him; it was not long before the frightened man was poisoned.

Early in January of 1868, tragedy struck the camp with the discovery of the frozen body of Elijah Butler. The **Esmeralda Herald** printed the story:

> "FROZEN TO DEATH—On Wednesday last, the 8th inst., the bady of Elijah G. Butler was faund about one mile and three-quarters from Bodie. The last that was seen af him while alive was at Bridgeport, on Manday morning, when he left that place in search of some of his wark oxen, and it is therefore a matter of daubt haw long he suffered or when he died. When faund he was in a pasture that wauld indicate that he had become exhausted fram fatigue and had sunk to rise no more. It wauld appear that he was conscious af freezing, as he had cut his boots off and wrapped ane foot up in his blanket, which he had torn to strips; the other foat was entirely bare and showed that he had been travelling in the snow. The deceased was a native af Wiscansin and had served a term of three years in the 3rd regiment af cavalry from that state; he had been in several hard fought battles, and upon receiving his discharge, came to this place where twa of his brothers are now residing. Two of his sisters reside at Bodie. He was in his 25th year, and has been cut down in the midst af his usefulness, and his untimely death is deeply lamented by his relatives and the community at large . . ." ;

Elijah Butler was well liked by residents in Bodie, Aurora, and Bridgeport. He had apparently used his oxen in logging operations at one of the Bridgeport saw mills, and was



This is the oldest photo of Bodie known to be published. It can be accurately dated by the absence of several buildings south of the Miners' Union Hall, built in 1878. In the fall of 1879 the brick postoffice, which still stands, was almost completed.

The postoffice and Ward's building, built in 1880, occupy ground that was formerly known as the Bodie Hay Yard. The long stable buildings can be easily seen in this photo. The presence of the stables means that the photo is at least as old as the summer of 1879. Note the large structure above the Miners' Union. This is Johnson's Bodie House, built in 1878. At the right is the Standard mill.

looking for them when overcome by the cold. Correspondence from Bridgeport stated that he had stopped in ot George Whitman's office early Monday morning on his way home. He had gunny sacks wrapped around his feet, and Mr. Whitman urged him to change his socks, which he did. He also had a pair of snowshoes, but these had no straps to prevent his heels from slipping off. He was o large, powerful man, and he felt he would have no trouble in walking the twenty miles to Bodie and inquired how far it wos in a straight course. Whitman asked him if he intended to go through in one day and Butler replied, "Yes; I can make it easily enough in one day. I should go near the Morman Ranch and I may find my oxen."[2] The newspapers stated: "It seems hard that after passing through three years of active service for his country he should come to this sterile state, to die such a horrible death."[3] The body was frozen in such a position that it had to be thawed in a tank of cold water before being placed in a coffin. There were other cases of near freezing, and mony frostbite victims lost toes, as it was very cold in the Bodie District. A teamster, Wellington, for whom the town in Nevoda is named, lost a toe because of frostbite; Dr. Smith of Aurora performed the operation.

On April 3, 1869, the first child was born in Bodie. It was o boy, Daniel, and the proud porents were Marietto and Rodger Horner. The first child born in any mining camp was always couse for great celebration, expeciolly if the child was a boy.

An 1878 issue of the **Mono Alpine Chronicle** presented o lenghty historical sketch of the camp and mentioned the following pioneers to whom the camp owed a debt:

> "The fome of Bodie's new life is familiar to all. Mast of our readers have either seen or heard af the bright side af the picture, but haw few of our citizens and af aur country, far and near, wherever the stream af Badie gald affects the arteries of trade, realize the debt of gratitude they owe to the few brave men who through years af glaam and privatian, kept the name af the place fram fading out af human remembrance! The names af Henry Walker, Daniel Olsen, Peter Eshington, Louis Lackberg, Rodger Harner, and last, thaugh nat least, Judges J. G. McClintan and F. K. Bechtel, shauld never be forgotten as long as anyane enjoys the blessings of wealth or remunerative employment drawn directly fram the Badie mines. Poar Walker was accidentally killed in ane af the Syndicate mines more than a year aga, just as his long deferred hapes af the district were abaut ta be realized. Of the ather six mentianed, all have either already "cleaned up" handsome fortunes, or are in rapid pracess of doing so, praving that fate of the pioneer and praspectar is nat always to discover a rich horvest for someone else ta reap and then leave camp with his blankets on his back." [1]

The camp grew slowly through the early 1870's, ond the sole of the Empire Mill in 1874 for $450 indicates that the camp was still embryotic. The rapid growth of the town can be dated from the incorporotion of the Sondard Consolidated Mining Company in 1877. The town, which depended upon the prosperity of mining, then suddenly exploded. An excited reporter noted that buildings grew as if by mogic, and "the growth of the town has had no parallel in the history of mining".[5]

The town wos laid out along Moin street, which runs from north to south for a mile along the western base of Bodie Bluff. Reol estate speculotors did well as people from Aurora, Virginia City, ond San Froncisco rushed to the camp. They reolized thot the outlay of money by the newly incorporoted Standard and Syndicate companies

indicated that investments in the comp were well worth a gomble.

One of the first business structures in the camp wos erected by Silas Smith, who had moved o large building over from Aurora. Building became brisk during the spring and summer of 1877, ond toward winter of that year "it began to present the aspect of a rush, and everybody was more or less inconvenienced by the scarcity of lumber, to say nothing of high prices".[6]

The **Bodie Standard** of November 7, 1877, contained advertisements of a jeweler, severol restourants and boarding houses, Bryant and Company's store, and Summers and Compony's Mono Morket. The sociol event of that fall was the opening of Brown's Hotel. Coptoin Porter's Quodrille Bond furnished the music, and guests arrived from Aurora ond Bridgeport. The party wos a great success and lasted until dawn.

By the end of November, Bodie was described as o thriving and lively camp where there were olready more men thon could procure employment, but plenty of openings were expected in the spring. There were three general merchandise stores, a dozen saloons, six restaurants, a tin shop, and other businesses. Property chonged honds rapidly; speculation in real estate was feverish. A building opposite Gilson and Barber's store, which wos located at the corner of Moin ond King, sold for two thousond dollors. Corpenters and mechanics were working seven days a week and were far behind in the demand for new buildings.

Bodie in the midst of winter, was a lively town. With seventy thousand dollors in miners' ond employees' wages being poid out each month, the camp could not help attrocting new businessmen ond fortune seekers. Doctors, lawyers, ond other professionol men orrived os did gomblers ond prostitutes. Among those who arrived from the Comstock area in mid-winter of 1877 were Reinstein and Wolf, Dr. Blackwood, and O. P. Willis.

At the close of 1877, Bodie had alreody experienced some attempted lot jumping in which John Wheeler, who seems to have enjoyed several shooting matches, and J. L. Blethens exchanged pistol and shotgun fire with no injuries, other than a good score, on either side. Christmos passed with a Grand Ball, turkey raffles, ond "friendly shooting matches which taught one who to ovoid slandering".[7]

The weather turned cold and the mercury dropped to twenty degrees below zero, but the winter of 1877-78 was mild in comparison to what wos to follow. Roods were free of snow, and heavily laden freight and lumber wagons experienced no deloy as goods poured into Bodie.

By eorly 1878, Bodie boasted of 28 saloons, o populotion of twelve hundred, and from 175 to 180 cabins ond houses. Among the new residences that were completed were James Showers', on north Main, and Ben Butler's on Mill street. Bodie public school wos opened on the first Tuesday of March, 1878. Belle Moore, wife of Ben Butler, was the first school teacher and was qiute busy with her ten pupils. Two weeks later, her class hod increased to forty students, and ot this time the school wos in Cary's building on south Main. In the foll a speciol school tax wos levied and collected so that money could be avoilable to build a school house on Green street. It was finished in Jonuary of 1879, complete with cupola.

This buggy is parked in front of the Occidental Hotel. Next to the hotel is the City Market. Grace Crocker Collection

Correspondence clipped from the March issue of the **Reno Gazette** included the following factual information: A population of about fifteen hundred, of which about six hundred being unemployed; seventeen saloons, five stores, two livery stables, six restaurants, one newspaper, four barbershops, two butchershops, a fruit store, four lodging houses, two boot shops, one tin shop, one jewelry shop, one saddle shop, two drug stores, three doctors, four lawyers, a postoffice, express office, fifteen houses of ill fame, one bakery, two blacksmith shops, two lumber yards, two daily stage lines, the usual secret societies, and a miners' union. Lots sold from one hundred to one thousand dollars. Lumber sold at seventy to one hundred dollars per hundred. There were six or seven good mines and about seven hundred locations. Two twenty-stamp quartz mills turned out forty thousand dollars each month.

As a reporter of the **Bodie Standard** noted, buildings in the mushrooming camp were not often well planned: "On the lot opposite this office, where two months since, only a small cabin 8 x 10 stood, there is now a blacksmith shop, millinery establishment, barber shop, restaurant, carpenter shop, saddler shop and a Chinese washhouse, and no two of them in the same building."[8] On every street in town from one to six new buildings were under construction. Saw mills were swamped, and Bodie had 800,000 feet of lumber on order.

In the late spring of 1878, old cabins and dugouts were being razed to make way for the many new structures. The camp now boasted of a population of about two thousand, and there were about 250 structures, most of which were wooden, in the camp. But the approach of summer increased travel to the camp, and the population quickly approached three thousand. Bathing facilities were somewhat advanced with a new and strange invention, on display at Gilson and Barber's store, in which water was pumped through a hose into an overhead sprinkler: "It consists of a closet and looks like a 'sweat-box' formerly used as a means of torture."[9]

Even with the tremendous amount of building that was

going on in the camp, there were still not sufficient hotels to accommodate those who arrived daily, and men were forced to sleep wherever space could be obtained. The favorite quarters were barroom chairs and saloon floors. In addition, the demand for merchandise was tremendous. Main street was usually blockaded by large freight teams, and tons of freight were strung out along the roads. The demand continued through the fall of 1878.

At the close of 1878, the camp consisted of from six to eight hundred buildings, and this included miners' cabins and sheds. The majority were small, but they were adequate considering the price of lumber and the few skilled houses south of Gilson and Barber's store, at the corner of Main and King, but now there was the two story Standard office, the drug stores, two or three hotels, two large corrals, two banks, and a number of saloons. On the west side of Main street, opposite Gilson and Barber's store, the only landmarks had been Silas Smith's old store and Judge Bechtel's office; there were now many buildings there, such as the telegraph office. Choice lots on Main street brought one thousand dollars in gold coin, and the entire length of Main street was, for almost a mile, crowded with buildings on either side.

As can be seen, the camp grew along Main Street from the old center of town, which was at the corner of Main and King streets. It was not until 1880 that a good deal of building had been completed south of the corner of Green and Main. What the visitor sees today are buildings that were constructed as the camp expanded to the south. The old portion of town was near the charred brick vault which once marked the center of Bodie.

THE CAMP

1 Esmeralda Union, Jonuary 11, 1868.
2 Esmeroldo Union, Jonuary 18, 1868.
3 Esmeralda Union, January 11, 1868.
4 Mono Alpine Chranicle, December 21, 1878.
5 Badie Weekly Stondord, December 25, 1878.
6 Wosson, Joseph: Bodie ond Esmeraldo.
7 Bodie Stondord, December 26, 1877.
8 Bodie Stondord, December 7, 1878.
9 Standard, September 25, 1878.

Two long line teams hauling pipe, one made up of horses and the other of mules.

THE TOWN 1879-1881

The excitement had struck, and in February of 1879 there was a rush from Virginia City to Bodie; the stage lines could not handle all the freight and passengers. A Virginia City resident who visited the camp in the summer of that year wrote that the streets were crowded with men and women and every house was filled. It was impossible to obtain a decent room without three days notice by telegraph. There were plenty of idle men and plenty who were making money, and all businesses were doing well.

For those who wished to venture their stake in the booming camp, the following real estate was advertised:

One ald estoblished boording hause, clearing 20% a month.
One restauront, gaad locotian.
One generol merchandise store and stock.
One feed stoble ond carrol.
One donçe house.
One saloon.
Twa furnished houses.
One furnished house far ladgers.
Severol three ond four roam residences.

More real estate was available in the Smith Tract, which was bounded by Main street, Standard Avenue, and Mill street. This was the center of Bodie, and fifteen desirable building lots were for rent. Ground on Main street below the Cosmopolitan Hotel and up to West and Bryant's store, at Green street, brought one hundred dollars per front foot. Two lots opposite Miners' Union Hall sold for forty dollars a front foot, and south of the Hall lots one hundred feet deep were being held at fifty dollars per foot.

There was tremendous building activity during the spring and summer rush to Bodie. In one week during the summer, a report noted about thirty new buildings had been started, and every inch of ground below Green street had been spoken for. A large number of the smaller places, which were built when Bodie first develaped, were torn down or moved off, and were replaced by large business houses. In addition to the new merchants, others who had shops in the northern portion of Main street were contemplating erecting branches in the vicinity of the Green street intersection.

An enthusiastic reporter wrote: "Since an experience in mining camps dating back to November, 1859, in mining and newspaper business, have we ever witnessed such rapid progress as that now to be observed in Bodie. From half a dozen buildings which constituted the town two years ago, we now have fifteen hundred to two thousand in the town proper, and about one thousand on the 'Hill' where are situated the mines."[1] The reporter concluded by stating that the quality of building was much better than it had been and more sophisticated as to architecture and carpentry.

Another wrote: "The streets are crowded with teams, the sidewalks with goods, and the stores with customers."[2] At the beginning of 1879, the population had risen to

3,500, and by the end of that year it had doubled. The camp was in the midst of a business boom. The excitement was intense, and even a false alarm could draw a crowd of three thousand.

But along with the rush of miners, lawyers, businessmen, merchants, and laborers came a vagrant class. Suddenly, the town became plagued with petty theft and stealing of all sorts. A Chinaman, while sweeping an entrance, had been robbed of a door mat by a dexterous thief, and a reporter commented on the crime: "The Eureka man who walked off with a red-hot stove, has found a rival in Bodie."[3]

Although Bodie harangued its idle class, and held them responsible for every offense committed there, it is ironic that it was their exodus from the camp in 1880 that foreshadowed its rapid decline. A reporter later compared the occasion to that of rats leaving a sinking ship.

It was during 1879 that Green street began assuming the position of the most important residential avenue in Bodie. During that summer Jesse McGath "put up the handsomest residence in Bodie"[4], which now stands on the corner below the church. This was first the home of McGath and his wife, the former Elizabeth Ann Butler. It was fitting that the fine residence should have been the home of the first woman of the camp. In the 1890's the home was occupied by J. S. Cain.

Just west of the Eagle Mill Lumber Yard on Green street was the home of G. L. Porter, and the street was lined with neat houses for a full half mile. Mr. Love, of the City Market, erected a fine two-story home there.

A hazard on Green street was the ice that formed there from drain water, but this delighted the local Indian boys who then transformed the street into a skating rink. Another troublesome spot for the pedestrian was a vacant lot at the corner of Main and Green, which was headquarters for a number of boys. Cigarette smoking was their chief delight, "and stoning Chinamen as they pass is a recreation which is heartily enjoyed".[5]

It was also in 1879 that Bodie boasted of its first brick building, a residence completed by the owner of the brick yard. The brick yard, located on the flat near the Booker mine, was operated by O'Day and Fraser. Merchants Harvey Boone and Page, Wheaton and Company both had bricklayers busy erecting warehouses during that summer. The Mono County Bank valult was the next on the list.

In September, preparations were underway for the erection of a brick store at the southwest corner of Main and Lowe streets. This was the store of Ritchie and Company, the first business house to locate in a brick building.

Bodieites felt that brick buildings were a sign of permanency and proudly pointed to the new structures, but they had forgotten the collapse of Aurora, a town of many brick buildings. Among those, however, who had fireproof warehouses or vaults was W. H. Ellis, who had the first most substantial fireproof structure in town. The 20 x 24 foot brick warehouse at the rear of his store had walls

22 inches thick. The ceiling was ten feet high, and the raaf, supparted by heavy timbers, was cavered with a layer of lime, a layer af bricks, anather layer af lime, a layer af cement, and five inches af earth. The entrance was pratected by heavy iran doors.

Other brick structures were the Mana Caunty Bank vault, and the warehouses af Boone and Wright and Page, Wheatan and Campany. In additian, workmen were busy erecting the new Pastaffice building belaw the Miners' Union Hall.

As all of this activity was in pragress, Badie experienced its tragedies and camedies. An ald calared bell-ringer named Miller, wha had been a prominent character an the street far many manths, suddenly died. During the same manth "Same Phunny phellaw fired a stick af waad at a water claset last night, just for fun. But it wasn't sa funny when the accupant fired back with a bulldag; the p. p. didn't stay ta see any mare fun."[6]

By the end af 1879, many residents had decided that Badie needed administrative affices ta handle all the business and prablems that its rapid grawth had created. A survey had been undertaken by Leo A. Scawden for the purpase af farming a tawnsite. Behind all this activity lay plans for incorparating the tawn sa that they cauld acquire the autharity ta deal with water, fire, and sanitatian prablems.

Scawden's survey was campleted in the summer af 1880, and a sign painter was hired ta number all the houses. Main street was divided at Green and the numbers ran 1, 3, 5, etc., north Main street, and the same far the sauthern partian. The survey was campleted nane taa saon as lat jumping and land grabbing had already excited the camp.

Late ane day in June, Dactar Blackwaad fenced aff Standard Avenue. The next marning abaut faur thousand peaple gathered there, hand bills were sent aut, and a citizen's committee was arganized. He was ardered to leave within ten minutes, and the autraged citizens carried aff the posts he had placed in the raad.

During the same manth, citizens met ta arrange far incarparation of the tawn. This was never dane, but the survey had been completed. As a result, Judge Briggs lacated in the Land Office far the purpose af receiving applications far deeds ta tawn lats. The applicatian required that a plat plan be submitted and swarn ta. The town site had been deeded in trust ta the Judge, wha issued a warranty deed ta each applicant if na abjections were raised. There were over 850 lots in tawn, but by October af 1881, anly abaut one hundred applicatians had been recarded. One reasan far the lack of enthusiasm was the fact that the papulatian had dropped fram seven ta three thausand, and a large amaunt af praperty had been abandoned.

In searching far a way ta gain autharity, leading Badie citizens discussed the passibility af maving the County Seat fram Bridgepart ta Badie. The first meeting to discuss this passibility was held in July af 1878 at Miners' Union Hall. Jahn McQuaid, a leading lawyer, called the meeting ta arder and naminated O. R. Jahnsan far Chairman. Jahnsan stated why it wauld be advantageous ta have the Caunty Seat at Bodie: the geagraphical pasition af the Caunty, the fact that Bodie was the papulation center, and the large amaunt af taxes paid by Badie. In additian, there

were the usual selfish interests that local lawyers and businessmen sought.

McQuaid spoke in favor of remaval and it was resalved that it should be so. The State law in regard to maving a county seat was read and discussed and a committee named ta circulate petitians and secure all the signatures passible. Judge F. K. Bechtel was appointed ta the committee, but, displaying his usual comman sense, asked ta be excused. He was nat in favor af remaval at that time because he believed that actian ta be premature. He felt that the tawn was yaung, and it depended on the permanency af the mines, which had nat been praven.

Anather rose and mentianed that leading mining superintendents were oppased to the remaval, and he wished to knaw why. He asked far several af them ta make a statement but nane would do sa. Same suggested that the superintendents feared that caunty government would interfere with the aperation of the mines. Miners wauld be called ta jury duty, and taxes wauld prabably rise. Others suspected that the superintendents had discovered that the Bodie mines were not going to became richer and they had abaut reached the limits af the deposit. The problem was hatly debated that night, and nat very much was actually accamplished.

In the meantime the press had taken issue, the **Standard** far the **Chronicle** against remaval. After a lull of sometime, the question was again agitated with renewed vigar; a petitian af a few words, and ta the paint, was circulated and quickly signed by the requisite twa-thirds af the number af vaters af the last electian. As the vate at the last election had been only 400 there was no difficulty in getting the signatures, but when the Baard af Supervisors met in Bridgeport there was not a full Baard present. J. E. Gaadall had resigned, and the ather Baard members declined considering the petition until Judge Leavitt filled the vacancy, which was delayed until a suitable appointment cauld be made. "As the Judge was never knawn to be in a hurry, the Baard refused ta remain in sessian ta await his extraordinary deliberate pleasure—it taok him 92 days, the utmast limit, to rake up 'Bill' Loose as a good man far Supervisor."[7]

Gaadall's actian fell thunderously an Bodie's hopes, and its citizens swore that they would hang him. The remavalists were furious and determined. Anather petition was circulated, pramptly signed, and given to a trusty messenger far presentation on the first day af the May meeting of 1879. B. F. Butler, Chairman of the removalists, patiently waited.

But the Board had been informed that a messenger was on the way, and it adjaurned until Wednesday, when another petitian, based upon a vate of no less than 1,500, would have to be presented. Within fifteen minutes after the Board adjaurned, the messenger arrived with a warthless piece af paper.

It was decided by the Baard that the way to anchor the County Seat prablem was to build a new Court House in Bridgepart. It appeared that thase in Bodie who favored removal had blundered fram beginning to end. On election day at Badie, petitions for signatures were placed at the polls, and one under the charge of H. Ward cantained the names af over forty vaters written by Ward by request.

Upan presentation to the Board, the parties were con-

fronted with the law requiring the verifying of signatures, and the contest ended then and there.

Even in mid-winter, February of 1880, the business outlook remained good. Mines that layed off men during the winter were beginning to hire, and more men were being added to the payroll. Also, there were now far less idle men in camp, and by August hundreds of the rougher class had left the mining town. It was felt that this exodus had been a benefit to the camp since there had been far more people than the mines could support.

In addition, some suggested that a thinning out of certain businesses would strengthen the camp: "Twenty well and respectably conducted saloons would have been all that was required to make the average Bodieites happy and content, instead of having in the neighborhood of one hundred of all kinds and descriptions. In fact, businesses of every branch have been overdone, and it is well that the citizens of the most promising mining camp in the country are alive to this fact."[8]

It was further suggested that the mines could best support a population of about four thousand, instead of the five to eight thousand that had resided there. Every working miner supported about six people, and it was hoped that the exodus would relieve that burden so that money could be distributed among the businessmen instead of the gaming tables.

While the economy of the camp was fluctuating between depression and stability, there were the usual street scenes. One that attracted an interested crowd was a battle between a Chinaman and an Indian. The Indian had snowballed the Chinaman and the latter fought back. As the Indian was attempting to cut the Chinaman's que, officers arrived and halted "the rape of the lock". Then, a large family of gypsies arrived and set up camp south of town. It was not long before one of them "had a knockdown argument at Boone's Corral."[9] Later, the ladies caught their husbands in the company of some Bonanza street women and wrecked the establishment.

A protracted dog fight on Main street drew a crowd of almost five hundred men and boys. The street was constantly jammed with freight wagons and big back action teams that arrived from Bridgeport carrying lumber. Easter Sunday arrived but "did not create much of a stir. Everything—whiskey drinking, poker playing, and faro dealing—went along as usual and nobody seemed to know or care about its being Easter."[10]

As the population approached seven thousand, saloons and restaurants were remodeled, and there were new owners and partners. Bodie was very busy, and the people were rushing to and fro in search of business places and dwellings to rent. Many wished to buy lots on which to erect buildings, and the huge demand for building materials was read as a sign of confidence in the camp. Proud editors wrote: "We have not seen a livelier town since Virginia City was at the height of its excitement."[11]

But during the winter months of 1880, money had been scarce and business had not fully recovered by spring. The population was increasing at the rate of from forty to sixty people per day. Real estate remained in demand, and Ward sold his new house and lot adjoining Miners' Union Hall for $6,400. The town was full of prairie schooners, and four daily papers fiercely competed.

In July the census taker found that Bodie had a population of only 5,416, but only those who had been in Bodie prior to June first could register. The **Standard** editors replied that the population was really nearer seven thousand than five thousand. The **Bodie Daily News** estimated that the camp contained from eight to ten thousand people. All of these figures were for July of 1880 and suggest the excitement of Bodie at its peak. The average population for 1879 and 1880 was six thousand.

When the idle and rough left during the summer of 1880, the outlook for the camp suddenly became dim. In the fall the camp suffered a serious stock and business depression. In addition, the Mono County Board of Supervisors increased the tax rate to four dollars per hundred dollars. In October alone, nearly three hundred people left by stage; hardly any arrived. In December a **Standard** reporter attempted to explain the depression by hopefully stating "experience proves that all camps have had their periods of depression."[12]

Town lots still brought a thousand dollars, and a lot on Bonanza street sold for six hundred dollars in late December. But the camp was not recovering from the business depression, and a disgusted reporter closed the year as follows: "With the exception of Bodie, there is no place like home."[13]

Bodie's suburb seems to have been forgotten in subsequent histories of the camp. It was located on High Peak and extended down the ridge and along the saddle to Silver Hill. At the close of 1878, there were about 100 buildings, aside from hoisting works and shops.

Most of the buildings were occupied by miners and their families, and the larger ones were boarding houses or saloons. A reporter who visited the suburb noted: "The all-pervading saloon men have established themselves in the neighborhood, and no doubt a closer search would discover all the other accessories of mining camp life."[14]

Miners who wished to be close to their work had begun the suburb in the earliest years of the camp. Uncle Dan Olsen kept a stone cabin on High Peak while mining there in the 1860's. As the ridge above the town became dotted with hoisting works, larger mining companies erected boarding houses near their mines to keep the miners away from town and on the job. One of the most popular on the hill in 1880 was Mrs. Head's Addenda Boarding House. Captain R. F. Lord, Superintendent of the McClinton had the highest residence of anyone in Bodie. It was situated near the apex of High Peak at an elevation of nearly 9,000 feet.

The trip from the hill to town could be dangerous, expecially at night when a few of the Irish miners had sampled some whiskey. One evening John Peters, age 54, and a native of Ireland, was found in a shaft 100 feet deep near the Blackhawk mine. It was revealed that "he and some friends had been down town in the evening from the hill, and had been drinking pretty freely. About 11 o'clock he started for home, his companions leaving him near the Standard Boarding House and going to bed, he having to go a little further up the hill to the Standard lodging house. Instead of getting there, he wandered off to where he was found. His friends, wondering what had become of him, as he was not be be found either in town or on the hill, began searching for him and finally discovered

him in the shaft. Although falling 100 feet no bones were broken and a very few bruises found on his body. It was a miraculous escape, and no one but a man thoroughly drunk could have taken the plunge and come off scot free."[15]

By 1877, responsible citizens realized that the sudden growth of Bodie had created serious demonds upon their sources of water. They could no longer rely upon the old spring, around which the district was orgonized in 1860, or other scattered springs and wells. A pure supply of drinking water was needed, and an adequate volume of water for fire protection was a necessity.

A town well was dug during 1877 and was paid for by subscriptions from nearby merchants and property owners. Many citizens of Bodie were pioneers of other camps that had been destroyed by fire, and the principal purpose of this well was to furnish water for fire protection. But by 1878 the well was not sufficient to supply protection to the mushrooming camp.

As shafts on the ridge above the town attained depth, an additional supply of woter was discovered. Water from the Champion ond Mono shofts was hoisted ond dumped into tonks, and for o time the town drew on this supply. Nevertheless, during the summer of 1879 the woter shortoge had become acute.

Shollow wells thot hod been dug on Bodie flat were drying up, and because of surface seepage well woter was polluted. This condition compounded the spreod of diseose which ottocked the camp. It wos now evident to the leading citizens that a good water system was necessary to the future of the district. Bodie wos unusuol in comparison to other mining comps it hod not yet burned down.

In October of 1879, some of the principol merchonts and property owners met ond formed on ossociotion to protect themselves from fire. The associotion was comprised of Judge Bechtel, C. H. West, George Gilson, John Wogner ond Horvey Boone. They formed the Bodie Water Company, and its objective was to bring woter into Bodie with which to fight fire. Stock was issued ond sold to raise money for this project.

A reservoir of about 250,00 gollons capacity wos constructed 300 feet from the Mono mine. Ten-inch pipe was loid from the Mono hoisting works to the reservoir, and from the reservoir ten-inch pipe wos loid down the hill for o distonce of 700 feet. The foll wos 175 feet from the reservoir to Main street.

Gilson and Barber got the controct for furnishing and laying the pipe ond they kept twelve tinners ond pipemakers at work manufocturing the pipe in their store. The ponderous ond costly machinery used in its manufacture was quite o curiosity. The mochine used for riveting wos the only one between Bodie ond the Rocky Mountains, if not the only one on the Pocific Coast. The transportotion of this heavy machinery and material was another of the exceptional feots of the eorly teomsters.

All of the pipe was double riveted and dipped or coated with osphalt. Number 18 iron was used to make 700 feet of ten-inch pipe and 700 feet of nine-inch pipe. Number 16 iron was used for 650 feet of eight-inch pipe and 2250 feet of six-inch pipe. The pipe wos laid three feet below the surface and covered with several inches of stable monure to prevent freezing. Work was completed on Janu-

ary 24, 1880, at a cost of over $16,000. At completion date only $10,000 of this had been paid for by stock subscriptions, but Judge Bechtel personally advanced the balance.

The pipe was laid down the hill and crossed Main street by the Standard Mill. There were eight large hydrants, one at the Standard Mill crossing, one at the intersection of Main and Mill streets, and one every 300 feet of the 1,800 foot length along the west side of Main street. Soon after completion, two hose carts, complete with 1,000 feet of hose, arrived from San Francisco and were put into use by the newly created Chompion and Neptune Hose Companies. They were able to shoot water over a tall flagstaff in town.

When properly maintained, the system served the town quite well. When an alarm was sounded, one of the companies rushed to the hydrant nearest the blaze, and many fires that could have developed into a conflagration were extinguished. Although several structures burned at this time, the companies were able to keep the blazes from spreoding, even in the most congested ports of town.

But as eorly os 1880 neglect wos evident in the manogement of the water system. The citizens become less vigilant in thot they now relied on the system, ond this false sense of security eventually led to total disaster. The **Standard** editors warned the town that reservoirs were empty. There were many leaks and much of the woter was being drawn for use in the Stondard-Bulwer Mill. This warning wos prophetic of the disasterous fire of 1892 when the reservoir, then supplied by the Lent shaft, was full, but someone hod closed a volve at the Standard Mill.

By 1880 it seemed as though the town hod solved both woter problems, those of fire protection and consumption. Much of the town's drinking water was now supplied by private woter componies formed by owners of springs. Woter hod cost the mines o dollar a borrel delivered, and for many yeors T. Brodigan ran one of the more successful companies of this sort. Water was placed in barrels ond houled by wogons oll over town, but not all were willing to pay for their woter. Some of the less responsible found their businesses listed in o Guide to the Public; which was published by one of the newspapers and listed business establishments that served impure woter. This forced more to buy woter and eventually led to the construction of a domestic woter system.

In the fall of 1882, Brodigan wos bought out by the Pearson Brothers, who were developing an extensive water system. They hod also begun to loy pipe from the headwaters of Rough Creek, on Potato Peak. This pipe was olso manufactured in Bodie, and it was made in Gilson ond Borber's old store by McKown, who had rented the place. Pipe was also being laid from the spring at the heod of Lowe street, and businesses and residences were connected to the system.

The completion of this sytem, with its large head supplied by Rough Creek, ossured Bodie o fresh supply of drinking water. In addition, the Pearson Brothers used their spring water to make sodo water, which was bottled in Bodie. Part of the Peorson Brothers system was an underground flume about three thousand feet in length. In addition, their stone reservoir could hold three thousand gallons. But perhaps the most interesting curiosity of the entire system was that part of the water was carried through

Tug O'War game — Bodie 1905
John H. Sturgeon Collection

wooden pipe. In 1881, when a connection was made with the Bodie Water Works and the Lent shaft, a ditch over one thousand feet in length and six feet in depth was dug. Wooden pipe was laid in it.

Among the businesses that benefitted from the new water system were the breweries. However, a favorite place to get hot water was a large condensing tank at the Standard Mill where, in 1887, an eight year old boy was scalded to death.

THE TOWN

1 **Daily Standard,** September 10, 1879.
2 **Daily Standard,** December 18, 1879.
3 **Daily Standard,** November 29, 1879.
4 **Daily Standard,** August 13, 1879.
5 **Weekly Standard-News,** May 18, 1881.
6 **Daily Standard,** October 17, 1879.
7 **Bridgeport Chronicle-Union,** April 10, 1886.
8 **Bridgeport Chronicle-Union,** August 21, 1880.
9 **Bridgepart Chranicle-Union,** January 26, 1880.
10 **Daily Standard,** March 29, 1880.
11 **Daily Standard,** May 10, 1880.
12 **Daily Standard,** December 2, 1880.
13 **Daily Standard,** December 29, 1880.
14 **Weekly Standard,** December 4, 1878.
15 **Badie Standard,** March 6, 1878.

U. S. Hotel shortly before fire of 1932
Grace Crocker Collection

CLIMATE

If part of mon's noture is thot he thrives under hardship, this perhops exploins why Bodieites were so proud of their horrible winters. "The breaking up of one winter and the beginning of the next" were the only two seasons that Mork Twain could distinguish.[1]

As a Bodie reporter noted: "A storm con turn itself loose in this region ot any time on a notice of twenty minutes".[2] But even the exoggeration of journalists did not do justice to the severity of o Bodie winter.

Eorly in 1884, Bodie found itself smothered under o heavy snowfoll that left five feet on the level, but this wos nothing in comporison to what followed. Suddenly, one Morch morning, o tremendous storm struck Bodie. In 33 hours three feet of snow wos dropped on the blockoded town. Pioneers of the camp had not seen this much snow since 1876. Wood pirotes and pneumonia quickly went to work, and snow drifted up level with the eaves of buildings olong Main street.

Under this sudden odditionol weight of wet snow, ownings and buildings collapsed. Angel Sanchez's house at the heod of Bononzo street was crushed. Several rofters in the Snug Saloon snapped, and during the night men franticolly shoveled snow off the sogging roof of Miners' Union Holl.

J. C. McTornahan, the mail carrier, hod a hard time coming in from Bridgeport on snow shoes. He wos cought in the storm at the present intersection of the Bodie rood and Highwoy 395. It took him fourteen hours to snowshoe from there to Bodie. "A mon of less nerve ond determination would hove perished".[3] Others, who mode the same trip by sleigh, spent over seven hours on the route.

Bodieites, who were imprisoned in the town or their homes, devised several woys in which to deol with such o storm. Perhaps the most inviting is the following: "Winter is here—the snow part at least. A nice little cobin on Wood street. A winter's supply of grub; a few books, including o pack of cards; and—holf o borrel of whiskey will carry o person through until spring."[4] And, when the temperature dropped to obout 20 degrees below zero: "Five minutes is long enough between drinks with the thermometer ot its present."[5]

In addition to the heovy snow, o Bodie zephyr was o common occurrence, ond they were equol to those on the Comstock where journolists cloimed heovy doors were used as kites. A tremendous wind in December of 1880 blew the half-completed Goodshaw hoisting works off its foundation. One end of the heavy 95 by 25 foot building was open, and this tropped the force of the wind. Mony 8 by 8 inch timbers were used in the building, which wos 22 feet high. Yet, the wind lifted it off without breoking o stick of wood.

A summer zephyr was equolly powerful: "A Bodie zephyr mode things lively for o while todoy on Moin street. Such things os old shoes, oyster cans, dry goods boxes and papooses were seen flying through the air."[6]

When the zephyr, which corried the hoisting works for a ride, struck the hill, the snow drifts were olreody level with the roofs of severol hoisting works. The snow ond wind combined to form o blinding blizzord, ond the ferocity of such o storm is best recorded in this miner's neor fotol experience:

> On Thursday morning last, E. S. Simmonds, a miner working in the Osceola tunnel, on coming off the 4 a.m. shift, started in the blinding storm and drifts for his cabin, situated near the Standard Con. hoisting works. After walking the circuit of the hill he struck his own trail and following it upon his hands and knees, made a few more turns, and finally becoming satisfied it was his own trail he struck for below, bringing up at the waste dump of the old Blackhawk incline, when he took shelter from the storm and waited for daylight to find his way to his cabin. As Mr. Simmonds is a pretty old resident of Bodie, some idea of the severity of the last storm may be obtained from his experience, familiar with every object on the hill, the mines all in operation, and yet unable to hear a sound or distinguish an object, and compelled to make his way on his hands and knees. A rough night that, even for Bodie.[7]

CLIMATE
1 Clemens, Samuel: **Roughing It**. p. 203.
2 **Badie Evening Miner**, March 10, 1884.
3 **Bridgeport Chronicle-Union**, February 23, 1884.
4 **Free Press**, November 1881.
5 **Daily Standard**, December 9, 1879.
6 **Bodie Daily Standard**, July 14, 1880.
7 **Badie Standard-News**, December 6, 1880.

ROADS AND STAGES

The famaus Hank Mank drove inta Bodie late in December of 1877 with o four harse caach loaded with passengers direct fram Carsan City. This was the first thraugh passenger trip an recard.

The skill passessed by Hank Mank made him a legend befare his deoth in 1883, and the ride he gove Haroce Greeley made him the best knawn stage driver in the United States. When President Gront rade with Monk, an his Placerville raute, the President osked if he cauld hald the reins. Mank refused, stating that running the United States and driving his stage "wos two separate prapositians".[1]

Mank lived the rale ond his driving was a perfectian of thot art. "In his prime he cauld turn a six-harse caach in the street with the teom ot a full run, and with every rein apparently loase."[2] He had the leoders, swings, and wheelers all playing their rales.

Badie was cannected with the outside world thraugh a series af tall raads, the first of which were constructed during the Aurora excitement. A franchise was granted ta the party interested, usually o carparotian, ond they were respansible far canstructing and maintaining their partian af the raad. The average length af such o raad was ten miles, and during the Bodie boam several toll raods were far more prafitoble than many mining praperties.

The Badie and Stote Line Tall Raod was the property af Hank Blanchard, wha had been in the freight business at Gald Hill. His road ran from Bodie ta the Half Way House, which was alsa knawn as Sunshine. This tall hause was half way between Bodie and Aurora, and the raod terminoted at the Nevado State line. This was o heovily traveled raute, and Blonchard remoined ot his lacatian thraughaut the 1890's.

J. C. Murphy wos President af the Big Meodaws and Bodie Toll raad, which cannected Bridgepart ond Badie. This, tao, wos a heovily traveled route, ond a statian wos lacated ot Murphy Springs, an the present Badie road. Receipts aver the raad, during one of the slower winter months, were $1,862.34. A traveler aver thot road in December of 1878 encountered farty lumber teoms, which were oll pulled by fram four to twenty animals. Rotes were:

Buggy teams	$1.50
Laaded wagon and two animals	1.00
Each additional pair of animals	.50
Horseman	.25
Pack animals, each	.25
Hogs and sheep, each	.05
Loose stock, each	.05

Empty teams were half price, ond the campany stressed thot "no deadheads will be permitted ta poss on the raod."[3] A stage aperatar, Foirfield, solved the problem of the deodhead when a traveler approoched his Badie and Auraro Stoge Office and asked far a pass ta Badie. Fairfield said thot if he pramised to deliver the pass at the stable in Bodie he cauld give him ane. The troveler pramised and Fairfield gove him a walking stick.

The troveler appreciated the joke and gave the cane to the Bodie stable keeper, and the trick was pulled ogain: "Yesterday a Bodie mon applied ta Fairfield far o pass to Auroro, when he was referred ta the stoble keeper, who praduced the cone, ond only soved himself by keeping it in his possessian."[4]

In Cattanwaod Conyon, sauth of Badie, Snyder and Thompsan had ten miles af tall raod. D. M. Geiger, wha had canstructed the famaus Geiger Grode af the Camstock, saught ta repeot thot success at Badie. Geiger Grade, which connects Bodie with Bridgepart, was shorter thon Murphy's raute, but the grode was taa steep far the freight wagans ta prafitably operate. Geiger last a large sum af maney in canstructing his grade, but he continued ta build new raads in Mana Caunty.

Over the tall raods leoding into Bodie passed the Cancard Caaches, the fast freight service, and the huge freight wagans. The caaches were used far passenger, mail, ond express service, ond troveled os fast as passible. Fram four ta six large harses drew the caoches, ond the harses were changed ot intervols along the route.

Harses af the Bodie and Sanara Stoge Line weighed between nine hundred ond ane thausand paunds, and farty heod af them had been braught aver fram Sonora in December of 1878. This stage line, aperoted by Jahn Allman, wos the most direct raute to San Francisca.

Allmon alsa established a raute fram Virginia City to Aurara and ron o camplete autfit of six harse Cancard Caoches. The camplete trip, fram Virginia City ta Badie, taok aver twenty haurs. It taak over farty haurs to travel by caach from Badie ta San Francisca. The price per passenger was $30.

On Cluggage's stoge raute, between Carson City and Aurora, the passengers settled dawn ta a long and tiring trip. They left Carsan City ane Wednesdoy in 1877, and obaut three miles from Genao they met the stoge from Badie, which carried bullion and several ormed messengers baund for the Carsan City Mint.

The stage stapped ot several stations, and at obout five that evening they begon orronging their blonkets far the night's journey. They orrived at Wellington's at 7:20, had supper there, and warmed themselves ot the fire. Coaches were changed, and ot 8:15 the porty left, bound far the next stop.

At about three a'clock on Thursday morning, they orrived at Sweetwater. It wos quite cald ond there was snaw an the ground. They stopped ot Fletcher's Station ot 7:30 and had breakfast. Two haurs later the weory graup arrived in Aurora. There many of them baorded Fairfield's stage for Badie.

The raute was rugged, ond the travel ot night by dim caach light wos dangeraus. One night the stoge running between Bodie and Aurara struck o boulder ond averturned. There were twelve on baord, including the driver. The passengers were nat hurt, but the driver was severely cut.

During the winter and spring, when raods were covered with snaw and mud, travel wos aften completely holted. Tall poles were used ta stoke the raad between Badie and Auroro so thot stoge drivers cauld stoy on course thraugh the snow drifts. Horses plowed thraugh the snow until they were almast out af sight, ond drivers often hod ta chonge the teams ond transfer possengers ta sleighs. One stoge taak faur hours ta travel four hundred yords through heavy drifts near Sunshine.

Considering the conditians of transportation it is omazing thot there was so much trovel. During the Badie baam, twa stages, ane eoch woy, were run daily. Abaut 35

freight teams daily passed over the Bodie and Big Meadows Toll Road. Every stage fram Carsan arrived in Bodie loaded to the guards with passengers. The outgoing baam in passenger service was nat sa great, but in 1882-83 the situation reversed itself. There were then few arrivals in town, but the stages that left for Carson were heavily packed.

At statians along the tall roads, travelers conducted a great amount af business. Caaches and teams were changed, the passenger received meals, and same stayed the night. On the Bridgeport route, favarite staps were Mormon Statian, Bridgepart, and Fales Hot Springs. It is naw difficult to imagine that the fallawing could have been the scene at Marman Statian:

> December 20, 1878—Thinking thot o brief communicotion from this busy station on the Bodie rood might be of interest to your readers, I send you a few facts. First, let me inform the teoming fraternity, or, rother, all who hove never stopped here, thot the proprietor of this ronch is the prince of good fellows, and keeps the boss station on this road. To those who have stopped here it is time lost to praise Joe Hunt, the proprietor—landlord of Mormon Station. To give you some ideo of the business of this station, I submit the following from Mr. Hunt:—there posses here daily about 60,000 feet of lumber; about fifteen loads of freight; twelve to fifteen loads of fruit and vegetables, and, in oddition to this quite a number of teams daily pass here, loaded with chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, ond pigs; and additionally, we see teams loaded with all kinds of household furniture, useful and worthless—all on the way to Bodie. Joe tells me he entertains nightly from fifteen to forty teomsters ond strongers; and besides this there is o constant run on the eoting deportment during the balance of the day; and from a close inspection of Joe's hotel arrangements. I judged from the look of things that no one need leave the place hungry from wont of grub. Wm. McLoughlin, who was shot neor the Peak, on the 4th inst., by o cowardly ossassin, is here and under the kindly treatment of Hunt and his good wife, is rapidly recovering from his painful wound. Chorley Carney, at present the genial barkeeper ot this station, has about concluded arrongements to assume proprietorship of Dr. Goodenough's station on the Antelope road, and I judge from the opinion of the teamsters, that Charley will moke o first-closs landlord. [5]

The large freight wagons traveled slowly along the dusty roads. Generally several of these wagons were caupled together and were drawn by large teams of horses or mules. The huge machinery of the Lent shaft was drawn to Badie by a team of 56 horses and mules. The teamster rode an animal near the wagan, and from that position he directed his team.

The rush to Bodie resulted in a tremendaus demand for goads, and part of this demand was met by the fast freight service. On these lines, stages and wagons were used solely for the rapid delivery af freight. One fast freight line regularly made the run between Carson City and Bodie in 3½ days; the campany charged two cents a paund. During winter and spring when the roads were bad, the charge was almast four cents a pound. Operators af these lines were known as forwarding agents, ar merchants, and D. W. Earl was a pioneer in this line and forwarded goods to all parts af the United States and its Territories.

The monthly bullian shipments that left Bodie were guarded by armed messengers hired by Wells Fargo and Company. They rode the stages from Bodie to Carson, at which place the bullian was delivered at the mint. At their peak, the Bodie mines produced over $200,000 per month in bullion, sa the amounts guarded by these men were well worth the attention of road agents.

Strangely enough, anly one man bothered to try the Bodie stages (in those flush days). But this ane man, Milton Sharp, so thoroughly tested the autharities that it was rumored that after his release fram prison he was paid ta lead a quieter life.

Sharp's first robbery was accomplished with a partner, Janes, who was later shot and killed. They stapped the stage fram Carson at a point three miles south af the present tawn of Wellingtan. The Wells Farga express bax, which was to be delivered to Candelaria, was taken. The bax far Bodie was nat taken, and the authorities suspected that the rabbers had been told that the Cadelaria bax contained money far a bank that was ta be opened there.

The passengers were alsa rabbed, and ninety dallars in jewels and money taken fram them. The stage driver, Chamberlain, was relieved af his watch, which was valued at $165. Rings and cuff buttans were snatched by the robbers, one af wham said, "Everything goes; there's na limit in this game." [6]

There was no messenger an the stage, but messengers Y. A. Ross, Mike Tavey, and H. C. Ward were alerted and were saan an the trail af the raad agents. Wells Farga Detective Jim Hume was kept advised af their progress.

It was rumared that the stalen box contained about $3,000. Nevertheless, an June 15, 1880, almast a week after the first rabbery, the same two men robbed a stage at abaut the same place. At this time they did not rob the passengers. A reparter commented: "The Stage team an the Wellingtan drive has became sa used to being stopped at a certain spat by highwaymen that the horses halt there every night as thaugh it was a regular statian." [7] Also, it was rumored that the twa rabbers had lost nearly all the money at various Badie faro games.

After a rest, the robbers again stapped the Badie baund stage south af Wellingtan. The driver was ardered to stap, and one cavered the eight passengers with a Henry rifle, and the other took the express box from the boot and broke it open. Nathing was taken from the passengers, who stated that the robbers were very caurteous. The passengers baarded the stage, which was allowed ta continue on ta Bodie.

But the stage that had left Bodie at five o'clack that evening, was met by the robbed stage; the driver and messengers were told af the rabbery. Mike Tavey, the outside messenger, said that he wanted the robbers to stop them, and that stage then maved on toward Wellington. Near the scene of the rabbery, Mr. Billings, agent for the stage campany, got down and pulled up the Wells Fargo boxes. Tavey gat aff to look far the robbers' tracks. He walked ahead of the stage along a side road and then back down the main road. Suddenly, one of the robbers, concealed in the sagebrush, yelled, "Yau san-of-a-bitch, you are sneaking up on us!" and fired, missing Tovey, but killing ane of the horses. [8]

Tavey ran behind the coach and Billings handed him his gun. Tovey told the other passenger, Tom Waodruff, who was inside, to come out. They went to the back af the coach. One of the bold robbers, Janes, came up to the head of the caach, and the coach light shone full upon him. Tavey raised his gun and fired, killing him instantly. One shat was fired at Billings who had stepped down off the coach ta take care of the horses.

Bodie in the 1890's. At the left edge of the photo is Lowe street. Note the brick postoffice, Ward's store, and Miners' Union Hall.

Other buildings between Lowe and Green streets either burned down or were moved away. The large white building, to the left of center, was the United States Hotel. It stood on the corner of Main and Standard. The bank building can be seen just to the right of the hotel. The portion of town north of the bank and across from the Standard mill had been destroyed by fire.

The other robber, Sharp, moved up along the other side of the coach, and Tom Woodruff shot at him. At the same instant Sharp pulled his trigger, and the bullet struck Tovey, who had raised his arm to shoot. The robber's bullet entered the left wrist, just above Tovey's gun hand, and came out near the elbow. Tovey's gun went off in the air, and both Billings and Woodruff rushed to his aid. Tovey was losing a great deal of blood, and they rushed him off toward a ranch house and bound his wound. While they were gone, Sharp returned and ordered the driver to throw out the box. Later, it was not at first determined how much Sharp got because there had been three boxes on the stage. On the up stage he got $200.

By mid-September, the relentless Jim Hume had captured Sharp and taken him to the Aurora jail. But several weeks later Sharp escaped, and his trail led south toward Benton. One disgusted Aurora businessman was satisfied that if Sharp was captured and had one leg removed he would again escape if given a fifty yard start.

About five days after his escape from the Aurora jail, a tired, hungry, and cold bank robber gave himself up at Candelaria. He was soon deposited in the Nevada Penitentiary.

Late in the history of the camp, the Wells, Fargo box attracted yet another highwayman, and in the early morning of November 9, 1889, the Bodie-Hawthorne stage was robbed of $1,600 in Syndicate bullion and $400 in coin. The robber wore a long overcoat and a white mask. Charlie Jardine, the suspected robber, was an old Lundy badman. The crime was solved in 1890 when Jardine was shot by J. "Pioche" Kelley. An editor remarked that he had passed away as men of his stamp usually do.

ROADS AND STAGES
1 Bodie Evening Miner, Morch 1, 1883.
2 Bodie Evening Miner, Morch 6, 1883.
3 Bridgeport Chronicle-Union, Morch 15, 1884.
4 Weekly Standard-News, December 22, 1880.
5 Mono Alpine Chronicle, December 21, 1878.
6 Bodie Doily Standord, June 9, 1880.
7 Bodie Doily Standord, June 18, 1880.
8 Bodie Standord-News, September 6, 1880.

STABLES

One of the first buildings in Bodie was the old Tuolumne Stables, which was owned and operated by Boule and Kirkwood. The stable was a barn-like structure and was located on the west side of north Main street, between Ellis' store and the New Bonanza.

The firm offered saddle and carriage horses, buggies, carriages, and buckboards for rent. Also, horses were boarded. In the summer of 1879, Nick Boule took over sole proprietorship of the old stables and continued to operate it for many years. The structure probably stood until the fire of 1892, which razed that section of town.

S. D. Cobb operated another of the camp's first livery stables. This, too, was located on north Main street, the old section of town. In 1877 Hogan bought Cobb's livery stable for $2,200 and converted it into a hotel. A correspondent of 1878 reported that there were two livery stables, probably the two above.

The City Livery and Feed Stables, operated by J. W. Kingsley, was opposite West and Bryant's store. It was a popular spot and many visitors and residents did business with Kingsley, who was a Bridgeport pioneer. At the extreme north end of Main was the Exchange Stable. It was on the east side of the street and was opposite the old Esmeralda Brewery.

Several of these stables were operated in connection with corrals and hay yards. An old landmark, the Bodie Hay Yard, was torn down when the brick postoffice was erected. Several hotels, such as the Booker Flat, provided stabling for guests.

BONANZA STREET

A mining superintendent dared a hurdy girl out of a dance house to fight him a few evenings since and got a black eye for his temerity. 1

Lang before the fame of Bodie had spread acrass the West, the camp had attracted a number of inhabitants wha practiced "the oldest prafession". These women were creatures of mining camp life. Their lives were usually brief, like those of the camps, and alang the way some suddenly faund they had grown old. These faund lonely graves, and their stories provide the mast colorful and pathetic af histaries.

In its infancy, Badie supported a Maiden Lane, whase presence and mysterious atmasphere attracted the notice af J. Ross Browne in 1864. By 1879 journalists synanymously referred ta the narrow street, that paralleled Main street alang the west side af town from King street to the hills to the north, as Virtue street, Virgin Avenue, and Bonanza street. The street appears as Virgin Avenue on Gaodson's 1880 map of Bodie District, and it had become samewhat of a landmark. The ironic epithet "Bonanza" eventually triumphed; but whatever the name, the location and the business conducted there remained the same as lang as the camp prospered.

The mast distinctive feature an Bananza street was the number af small cabins that lined both sides. Between the small cabins were several large dance halls, saloons, and hauses of prostitutiion, whase dimly lit and smokey interiors were open at all hours. In the small cabins, the girls entertained their guests. Several dance halls and salaans that fronted on the west side af Main street opened in the rear to the delights of Bonanza street.

On Bonanza street shots were fired, eyes were blackened, and reputations were ruined. The close proximity of Chinatown, located on King street, added to the general confusion; and the dens and shops were often visited by prostitutes, many of whom were apium addicts. Any adventure on Bananza street drew wry camments from the local journalists:

Two syrens of easy conscience were pitched out of a saloon, head first through a glass door. 1879

Kate Wise, a female whose beauty and virtue have long since passed away, had a little misunderstanding a few days ago with Julia Hoffman, at one time the belle of Eureka. These two choice spirits of the almost forgotten past fought like royal Bengal tigers, and were arrested. 1882

Maude Bennets, whose days of innocence have fled and another female in the same boat, had a disagreement on Bonanza avenue, where they both reside. 1881.

Daisy Lawrence, a soiled dove of Bonanza alley, got drunk yesterday, and made it lively for some of her neighbors. 1880

Martha Camp chased a citizen down Bonanza street and fired five shots at him. 1882

Those who resided an Bonanza street, Kattie Case, Fannie Davis, Kattie Wells, Kate Wise, Belle West, and Nellie Manroe, had similar sounding names because most had acquired assumed names that masked a past which aften included a respectable family. The names af the more popular girls often appeared in the list of uncalled for letters that was published by the weekly paper. If the girls were not in Bodie, they were most likely in Aurora or at Virginia City, where they remained until the authorities requested them to leave. In this manner the girls shuttled between the camps. Some attempted ta return to respectable life, but the results were often tragic.

In November of 1880, the mangled body of Mrs. Jabe Draper, a former woman of the town, was faund in her tent near the Goat Ranch, a short distance above Mano Lake. She had been beaten ta death with a heavy blacksnake whip with a laaded end. The whip, which had been wielded by her husband, was faund nearby carefully washed and cailed.

Jabe Draper claimed she had fallen out of a wagon head first inta same rocks, but the violence af the crime was abvious. Ward was quickly spread in Bodie that a vigilance committee had arganized. Draper wisely saught the protection of the jail and was eventually sentenced to faur years at San Quentin.

The records of other crimes concerning these wamen suggest that they were generally at the mercy of the roughs they associated with. Those they served were the men who mast often turned against them:

Jack Perry beat Miss Kate Wise, a dame not unknown to fame on lower levels. Her face resembled a pan of sausage. 1882

Henry Oulds was arrested on complaint of Nellie Monroe, a prostitute, on the charge he attempted to murder her with a stick of wood; her head was badly beaten and she was covered with blood. 1880

Justice Peterson fined Pat Shea $24 for beating Sailor Jack, a woman of ill repute, with his lunch bucket. 1880

James McCarthy was arrested for beating a frail, fat, French damsel, not overly fair, and probably forty, named Louise Dunbar, who resides on Bonanza street. They had been intimate friends on the Comstock where she had him arrested for assault. 1880

Often the girls had battles amang themselves, and Justice Peterson's caurt rooms then became crowded with such faded flawers as Ida Waads, Big Bonanza Number 1, Nellie Booth, Annie Frank, Agnes Carter, and Carrie Rathburn. But not all the flawers of Bonanza street were faded.

In October of 1881, a case brought before Justice Phlegar attracted considerable attention since word was spread that the nature af the evidence would be unusual. Miss Nellie Ford claimed that Miss Sata, the keeper af a gilded palace of sin on Bonanza street, had articles of clathing belonging ta her and would not give them up. The articles were brought into court and the case was tried before an interested jury. Upan exhibiting the wearing apparel, which embraced a number af under garments, the audience became quite excited, as many of them had never seen such curious articles. Several of the jurymen blushed, and one or two wanted to be excused, but they were forced to remain.

All paints in the case were carefully discussed, much to the delight of the spectatars, and many witnesses testified. For fear that they should be called as witnesses, several af the best young men af Bodie kept out of reach of the constable.

After much debate the jury awarded the clothing to Miss Ford, muct to the relief of several men who were in fear of being called to the stand.

Other humorous incidents which involved the court and ladies of the town included one in which a customer had passed a ten dollar Canfederate bill on a Bonanza street prostitute.

Many of the girls, however, had learned the art of economic and physical survival, as John Green found out. At twelve o'clock on the night of November 15, 1879, Green was seated opposite a Spanish woman in the Can Can Restaurant.

A fracas developed during which the dark-eyed Spanish woman, Rosa Olaque, was stabbed in the leg by Green. She suddenly drew a little two-edger dagger and slashed Green across the face, from eye to chin. Green made a complaint of assault to commit murder, and, after some difficulty caused by rounders, an officer arrested Rosa. Several days later, Miss Olaque was examined by Justice Peterson. It was anticipated there would be a spice of wickedness in the evidence; in consequence, the court room was crowded with eager lookers-on.

Rosa's appearance in court caused a stir among the crowd. A reporter described her as a petite and good looking brunette, but she appeared somewhat haggard. She was dressed in black and wore a white scarf around her neck. She was a striking figure, and she surveyed the court, Green and the crowd with a reckless look of defiance.

It soon appeared that Green and Rosa were equally guilty, and Green dropped the charges. Rosa was freed just in time for a Thanksgiving celebration, and she immediately got drunk and wrecked several cabins on Bonanza street. Again she was arrested, and an officer told a reporter that he had gently put her in a little bed in jail.

A less romantic figure was the pathetic Nellie Monroe, who frequented the red light districts of Virginia City and Bodie. Her wretched existence came to an end early one September morning in 1882.

She and a male companion had been drinking and quarreling. Before the night was over, threats had been made and Nellie was afraid to return home. She went to the Lafayette building, which was occupied by other prostitutes, in order to spend the night with a friend, Sadie Williams. Nellie spent the night there on a couch. In the morning, a visitor discovered that Nellie was dead. She had been a heavy drinker and a known opium addict. She was 45 at the time of her death and was known in all the mining camps of Nevada.

Several days later, the following notice appeared in the **Weekly Standard News:** "Miss Minnie Woods and Miss Ida Woods desire in this manner to return thanks to those people who contributed money for the purpose of giving the late Nellie Monroe a Christian burial."[2]

The notice suggests that there was in Bodie an unwritten code that transcended the ostracism that most of these women experienced. They were, however, denied burial within the fence of the cemetery, and they were barred from many social functions.

Throughout the 1880's the journalists recorded the sporadic adventures of Bonanza street residents, who often showed great imagination and fortitude in avenging minor injustices aimed their way. Kitty Franklin and Daisy Livingston, for example, made life interesting for two Bodie musicians who, after making vast promises to the girls, left unannounced for Aurora. The girls followed them to Aurora and crashed a very proper dance at which the musicians were playing. Kitty, with gun drawn, confronted the embarrassed musicians, and the interested Aurora so-

cialites were treated to a revealing little drama.

The frustrations experienced by the Bonanza street girls were usually vented in the nearest saloon, as a young lady named Miss Effie aptly demonstrated. Her anger with a Bonanza street saloon keeper was recorded among the crashings of broken mirrors, pictures, and bottles.

But adventures on that street took a serious turn in 1880 when arsonists started a series of fires that threatened the existence of the town. Fortunately, these blazes were discovered before they had time to spread beyond control, but the citizens were aroused and they formed a 601 committee that solved the problem. In addition, several shootings in Bonanza street bagnios added to the general excitement of mining camp life.

The life of the Bonanza street prostitute is best reflected in the careers of French Joe and Eleanore Dumont. French Joe first attracted the attention of local journalists when she was arrested in 1879 for kicking the windows out of a dance hall. She was a hard drinker who had fits of uncontrollable violence and frenzy.

In 1880 a traveler who was riding down the Geiger Grade toward Bodie, passed French Joe, who was walking up the road. When the traveler arrived in Bodie, he mentioned that she had apparently been drinking quite heavily as she appeared to stagger in a drunken stupor. It was assumed that she had left for the Comstock, and residents soon forgot her.

Then, in July of 1881, a wood hauler, who was hauling wood down the Geiger Grade, discovered a human skull near the road, about two rods from the bank of Rough Creek, about four miles from town. A search resulted in the discovery of more bones, the remnants of female garments, and a switch of blonde hair. Although the remains were never positively identified, they were thought to have been those of French Joe.

Eleanore Dumont created quite a stir when she arrived in Nevada City in about 1855 and began dealing vingt-et-un. A lady gambler was a novelty, and miners began to crowd into her establishment. When the camp showed signs of a decline, she moved on, and as the years passed almost every mining camp in California and Nevada came to know her.

For twenty years she followed the rise and fall of mining camps across the West, and she made appearances in Idaho, the Black Hills, and Deadwood. The once attractive French gambler grew older and heavier and acquired a nickname: Madame Moustache.

As the years passed she came to rely on prostitution as a way of recouping her losses at the gambling table. When she arrived in Bodie in 1878, she still dealt twenty-one, she still looked attractive, and her fame was unrivaled by any woman on the Pacific Coast.

But while in Bodie she became plagued with bad luck and ill health. She remained, as always, quiet and inoffensive as she continued to lose at the gambling tables. Finally, one September night in 1879, she borrowed three hundred dollars from a friend and opened a faro bank. It lasted only a few hours, and she left Bodie without saying a word to anyone. In the morning her body was discovered in some sagebrush about two miles south of town. She had committed suicide.

Life and business continued through the 1880's in the

small Bonanza street cabins, whose windows nightly dispersed the glow of their owner's coal oil lamps. These small structures, and the lots on which they stood, were each worth about four hundred dollars. Some, such as Miss Lorenda Jones and Angel Sanchez, owned several cabins and lots.

As the camp showed signs of decline, many of the girls left to follow new rushes and discoveries. Soon, many structures on Bonanza street appeared in the yearly delinquent tax lists. In the late 1880's, such once popular establishments as the Palace and the Capitol stood deserted. Rosa May, of the Highgrade, remained in Bodie, as did a handful of others. Emma Goldsmith spent her life there, and her caustic obituary suggests the death of Bodie's Bonanza street:

> Deod—Emma Goldsmith, one of Bodie's lowest levels, died obout 3 o'clock this morning. [1]

The favorite haunt of the prostitutes was the dance hall, or fandango hall, as it was called in early California days. It was of Mexican origin and greatly influenced mining camp life. Most of the Bodie dance halls were operated in conjunction with houses of prostitution, and by March of 1877, there were fifteen houses in Bodie.

The larger dance halls provided private rooms for their girls and customers. In some halls an admission was charged, but in most the operation followed the old Mexican pattern. The customer purchased a ticket for each dance and then purchased drinks for himself and the girl.

The Spanish Dance House, located on Main street, was a typical dance hall. Its dark-eyed Spanish girls added a touch of mystery to the miner's life and an exotic atmosphere to the town itself. Hundreds of men were drawn into this smokey dance hall, and beneath the coal oil lamps heavy miners' boots beat on the worn pine floor. The building consisted of four rooms and a dance hall, 25 x 42 feet. At the rear were a warehouse and four small buildings that were frequented by customers.

In the early 1880's, the Spanish Dance House was the scene of several interesting encounters. "He was a stranger in Bodie and went to see the sights, bringing up at the Spanish Dance House. A whirl in the mazy waltz with a fair dark-eyed Castillian brought a swarthy looker-on in close contact, and a knife glistened in the air. Before it could descend, the would-be cuttist lay sprawling on his back and the stranger beat a hasty retreat."[2]

One September evening in 1880, John Hackwell was walking to the Spanish Dance House where he expected to retrieve fifteen dollars that one of the girls, Dora Burnell, had taken from him. Suddenly, a friend of Dora's, Moreno Castro, stepped from between two buildings and shot Hackwell.

A short time later, John Rann, a friend of Hackwell's was discussing the murder in Wagner's Saloon when Castro entered and accused Rann of insulting him. The two stepped outside, but others had joined Castro so Rann called for help. During the excitement, Castro and Rann drew their guns. An officer rushed up and grabbed Rann's arm, but the gun discharged and Castro was killed.

Other encounters were less fatal: "It was at the Spanish Dance House last night. Two miners were after the same black-eyed beauty. Of course it ended in a knock down,

and one of them got—well, he got left, and looks bad this morning. The victor had the game all to himself, and this morning wanted a warrant to arrest the girl for robbing him. He was $20 out—probably spent for wine."[3]

One evening an officer was sent to investigate a dance hall disturbance. He returned to the court room with a man's ear wrapped in a piece of paper. Such occurrences were quite common in the northern portion of Main street, and that area, with its large number of saloons and dance halls, came to be known as the criminal section of Bodie.

The dance halls were packed during the summer months of 1879 and 1880, and visitors remarked that there was hardly room enough on the floors for the dancers. But in the freezing months of December and January, bad times were brought to the dance houses. Pneumonia, which had been responsible for many deaths, was dreaded by all. A journalist observed that "The boys don't swing the hurdies to any great extent these funeral times of pneumonia."[4] A series of robberies added to the dangers of a trip to the houses. "The hurdy girls have plenty of time to rest between dances now. The times are not what they were."[5]

In November of 1882, customers of the Spanish Dance House read sad news in the papers.The funeral of Ramona Negrette had been noted. It was her company of girls that had entertained the miners in the dance house, and she had been very popular. The funeral services took place in the afternoon at number 25 Bonanza street; many friends attended.

The history of the old Sonora Dance Hall, which was located on King street, involved a curious final transformation. In the spring of 1880 it was opened under a new management and a new name, Terpsichorean Hall. Under the direction of Miss Perinette, several grand balls were given during the spring. The masquerade was a favorite mode, the girls were extravagantly dressed, and her advertisements in the paper stressed the "new attractions".

In the midst of all this pleasure, violence soon erupted, and the hall was the scene of at least one murder. An altercation occurred on the crowded dance floor when a Syndicate miner bumped into a teamster. During the pushing and shoving that ensued, the miner drew his pistol, reached over the shoulder of a bystander, and shot the teamster.

Miss Perinette's venture ended, and the last dance ticket was bought in August of 1880. The old hall, whose walls had echoed voices, music and stomping miners' boots, was rented by Chinese, who used it as a Joss Temple. In 1884 the old dance hall was reopened, but after several weeks, its doors were permanently closed.

One of the most popular establishments in Bodie was the Opera House Dance Hall, or Concert Hall. It was located on the west side of north Main street, like the Spanish Dance House, and appears on Goodson's map of Bodie District. The hall was quite large, and the rear portion of the building provided an easy access to Bonanza street. In 1879 Miss L. Dorfler assumed the management of this dance hall, and it became known as Miss Lou's. She, too, advertised "new attractions" in the Bodie **Daily Standard**.

In January of 1880, a shocking murder occurred at the Opera House Dance Hall. Thomas Dillon, an opium ad-

Bodie Today

dict, stabbed Thomas Travis to death; but before Travis died he shot and wounded Dillon in the hip. The dancers stoad terrified on the bload soaked flaar until an officer arrived and took charge. Dillon was taken to jail where, because af his addictian, he was allawed ta smake opium. A dactar had advised jailer Kirgan that his prisoner would die if he were denied the drug. Patrick Reddy, the noted criminal lawyer, defended Dillon and he was soan released.

Anather af Badie's dance halls, the Miners Exchange, was also the scene of notable encaunters, pleasant and atherwise. One midnight, just three manths after the Travis murder, a former peace afficer, Samuel Black, interfered in a struggle between Kitty Wells and a custamer. Kitty later stated that the custamer had farced apen the daar ta her raom and had knocked her dawn. When Black went to her assistance, he was shat and wounded and was in seriaus condition. Hawever, an afficer was an duty there

and immediately arrested the customer. Black was rewarded for his gallantry in that his recuperation was spent in a roam in the Miners Exchange where he undaubtedly received much care.

The dance hall, with its atmosphere af intrigue and adventure, its stamping and elbowing dancers, and its smokey caal ail illuminated interiar, slawly disappeared as the camp declined. Early in 1883, a reparter noted that the prostitutes were diminished ta a mere handful. "Far the first time in her history Bodie is withaut a dance hall."[8] With this dissolution passed away a part of the ald West and a form of entertainment uniquely the praperty of the mining camp.

BONANZA STREET

1 **Daily Standard,** June 14, 1880.
2 **Daily Free Press,** September 24, 1882.
3 **Bridgeport Chronicle-Union,** October 13, 1900.
4 **Bodie Standard-News,** November 15, 1880.
5 **Bodie Standard-News,** December 11, 1880.
6 **Daily Standard,** November 18, 1879.
7 **Standard,** 1880.
8 **Bodie Evening Miner,** February 27, 1883.

KING STREET

Bodie's crowded Chinatown was located on King street, which was probably named for Johnson King, an early miner. Like Chinese colonists in other western camps, they gathered there along King street for security and mutual protection. Most Californians had made it clear that the Chinese were not wanted; therefore, they relied even more on their own culture and language.

Most of them originally came from Southern China and belonged to large companies, each of which represented a certain district in China. The common laborers were brought to California under contract to work for several years at low wages (from four to eight dollars per month). Their employers were either companies or associations of Chinese capitalists.[1]

Much of Bodie's Chinese population had arrived from Virginia City early in 1878, and the census of 1880 placed their number at 357. There were, however, many others at work in wood camps near Bodie. Their small stone cabins are still visible in the canyons in and around Rough Creek and Clark Canyon, between Bodie and Bridgeport.

During the Bodie boom, King street was crowded with Chinese vendors, wood teams, and vegetable peddlers. Many carried their goods suspended from long wooden poles which they balanced on their shoulders. Others devised small yokes in order to balance their huge loads, and small carts were hurriedly pushed and pulled among the crowded street traffic. Dried fish, ducks, chickens, and dressed hogs were hung in shop windows or on store fronts. Thus was created the strange mixture of odors that pervades any Chinatown.

Many of them brought and wore their native dress. A short blouse of dark blue cotton, fitted closely around the neck and set off by the Chinaman's long hair. In cold weather the cotton blouse was wadded. Cotton breeches, trousers, boots, and felt hats were common attire. Wooden soled shoes, with cotton uppers, added to the clatter along Bodie's boardwalks. All this created the rather mysterious atmosphere that was Bodie's Chinatown.

Some of the Chinese were associated with wash or wood companies. The wood companies supplied the mines and the town citizens with cord wood that was cut on the rugged peaks surrounding Bodie. Many of them cut wood in the Rough Creek area, which was too rough for white labor to work profitably; yet the Chinese cut thousands of trees on the steep, basaltic canyon walls. The wood was packed on mules to King street, where merchants piled large cords before the winter storms blanketed the ground with snow.

As trees were cut, the smaller branches were burned and charcoal was made. Many of these charcoal pits dot the Bodie Hills, and it, too, was a rugged business. Only the frugal Chinese, and several Mexicans, were successful in the charcoal business. More than one frozen body of a Chinese wood cutter or charcoal burner was found along Geiger Grade. Charcoal had a variety of markets, but the mills, blacksmiths, and wash houses used large amounts. The small buildings of the wash companies were crowded in among other buildings along King, Bonanza, and north Main Streets. By 1878, the several wash companies already had startled residents of Bodie with several vicious altercations. Fortunately, most of them were eventually settled in the court of Justice Peterson. There were many, such as Ah Tack & Company, who owned property and paid taxes.

The washermen were usually in companies of two or three. Previous to ironing they sprinkled their clothes by filling their mouth with water and then blowing it over them. Instead of the flat iron, they used an iron pan with a smooth bottom. The pan was kept full of burning charcoal.

Many of the wash companies were quire successful. In 1882 the anti-Chinese element complained that at least $250 a week went to the Chinese launderers in Bodie. They felt that this was a dangerous economic situation because most of the money was shipped to China.

But the Chinese suffered long at the hands of the anti-Chinese. Low wages and a lack of jobs created labor problems in California in the 1880's. As usual, the Chinese were the scapegoats. Kearny and the Workingmen blamed them for the situation; in the excitement many forgot that the Chinese had already been banned from most labor. They could not work in quartz mines, and they could generally only mine the old worked out placers as they did at Dogtown and Monoville. Nevertheless, the emotion spread until even Bodie was affected by the movement to exclude the Chinese, to ship them back.

The Miners' Union at first blindly followed the dictates of the Workingman's Party, and advertisements like the following soon appeared in the Daily Standard: "Attention Workingmen . . . . The Chinese must go!" Meetings were held at the Miners' Hall by the excited agitators.[2] "This evil is very great, and it must be quietly but determindly corrected or grave results will follow."[3]

The tone was violent:

> Riots to beat and murder Chinamen, to destroy their houses, ond to drive them away from places where they were employed hove been frequent in the State. Many public meetings have been held to fan the hatred against them into flames . . . Chinamen are exposed everywhere to insult and injury, as a hated ond helpless roce must be everywhere if there ore ruffians among their enemies. They are, besides, exposed to mob violence in case they should enter into new employments.[4]

Hittell, the author of the foregoing, then described how they lived among us by sufferance and wanted to leave as soon as they could save enough to enjoy comfort elsewhere. They could not be blamed for they were made to feel that California was not their home. His conclusion must have bitten deeply into the anti-Chinese league:

> The white men hove vast advantages in the possession of all the capitol, the language, the mechanical skill, the government, ond the exclusive right of claiming and preempting farms on the Federal domain. Under these circumstances, if they cannot compete with the Chinaman, then for the welfare of California, they should give way before the stronger roce.[5]

In reference to the above argument, the raid made on the Chinese working on the Bodie Railway seems absurdly pathetic. The Miners' Union, of course, announced that it did not sanction the raid, but it was at least responsible for fanning the hatred. The violent intentions of the men were made known to the railroad men, and the Chinese were ferried to the large island in Mono Lake until a degree of sanity was restored.

> There is not much fun provided for the small boys of Bodie this winter. There is no snow or ice, and oll that remains for them is to throw stones at the Chinomen.[6]

Crime soon became a major problem in Mono County, and the Chinese were again the scapegoats. Chinese were executed, or imprisoned for long terms, while the white murderer ran free. Only one man, who may very well have deserved the death penalty, had enough influence to escape the rope.

Sam Chung's history is a strange chronicle of inventive and shrewd business maneuvers, coupled with a strangely erratic personality.

Chung had a large lodging house and laundry on King street in the fall of 1877. When his building burned down the following year, Chung was accused of arson. A lengthy investigation cleared him of the charge, but during the same year he was involved in another questionable scrape. Chung, Terrance Valley, and James Ryan appeared before Justices Bechtel and Cameron in order to settle an argument that had begun with a pistol duel.

Chung was noted as an intelligent man who spoke good English. He was often an interpreter when Chinese parties appeared before the court. There were many such hearings that involved the wash and wood companies.

In 1879, Chung was involved in a shooting with two Chinese. He was found guilty of assault to commit murder and was sent to jail at Bridgeport. China bail, in the amount of $3,000, was refused. But Sam was eventually released, and in June of the following year, his name appeared in connection with the Lucky Sam Chung and Company Hotel at Lundy.

Even when he was imprisoned for the murder of a Mexican in July of 1880, Sam's luck remained excellent. The Mexican had driven some mules, used in wood cutting, near Chung's ranch on Rough Creek. A mule strayed into his unfenced garden, and he drove it off. The Mexican received a shotgun blast in the neck. Chung shot again, and the Mexican rode off. Sam intercepted him further down the canyon and shot him again.

The Mexican made his way back to Bodie, where he died. Chung was found hiding in a wash house and was arrested. At about two o'clock on the morning of his arrest, the jail was raided by four masked men who demanded Chung. All of the men appeared to be Mexicans, and they wore barley sacks with eye holes cut out. Jailer Kirgan readily let them in since Sam had been taken to Bridgeport. Newspapers called it a cold blooded murder, but Sam's luck still held.

Sam's trial lasted from August of 1880, when the first jury disagreed and was discharged, until May of 1881. At that time the prosecution asked the court to dismiss all charges against Chung on the grounds that it would be impossible to convict him. Also, it would have cost the county too much. The late jailer, Kirgan, had been one of the main prosecuting witnesses. A doctor, who since had left the State, had been another key witness. In June, Sam was back at his house on King street.

Because of the manner in which the Chinese were made to feel at home in California, and considering their working conditions, it is little wonder that many turned to opium eating and smoking. By 1879, three or four opium dens on King street were attracting a large number of clients, and many of them were white men and women.

The dens fronted on King street and consisted of stuffy rooms where smokers reclined on bunks placed along the

walls. The pipe, lamp, and the rest of the apparatus were placed on a tray. The addict then took a portion on the point of a wire and warmed it over the lamp flame. He alternately warmed and dipped it until it was worked into a soft solid. It gradually swelled up into a light porous mass, and it was then formed into a conical-shaped ring around the wire. The point of the wire was then inserted into a round hole in the pipe where the opium was deposited. The addict then held the bowl of the pipe over the lamp and inhaled the vapor into his lungs, and the alkaloids were absorbed into the blood. Soon, however, the smoker was trapped. He smoked only in order to relieve the pains which were created by withdrawal. If prolonged, the habit became fatal. There were many white victims, such as William Brown, who died from Opium eating in Sing Ton's den.

Several murders occurred in the opium dens on King street in 1880, and newspapermen condemned the establishments as a threat to society. As a warning, the frontier code of self preservation was referred to. But the hints of a 601 committee did not deter the operators of dens or their clients.

Men and women nightly continued to visit the dens, and violence periodically erupted. When officers Kirgan and Phelan investigated a disturbance one August evening, they suddenly found themselves targets of about 20 Chinamen, who exchanged shots with them for about an hour.

The officers called for help, and one ran up to the house but fell through a trap door. Soon they gained entrance to the house, from which they ejected the Chinamen one by one. Arrests were made until three o'clock in the morning, and the jail was soon bursting with Chinamen. Among the weapons taken from the prisoners were 18 knives and 15 guns. Five Chinese were thought to have been killed, but they were immediately packed off by friends.

Officers later discovered that the trouble had begun at a Chinese Free Masons' meeting, during which time a Carson City Chinese said he could lick any Chinaman in Bodie. He insisted on entering the fraternity; words were exchanged and a shot was fired. The trouble maker returned the next night and started a riot.

Constable Kirgan showed imagination during one of his periodic raids on the opium dens. He stood outside a den and blew his whistle. Doors were suddenly slammed open, and visitors stampeded across open yards and alleys. Kirgan calmly watched as many ran into clothes lines and were flung to the ground.

Another comic scene occurred several months later when a man named Mass, an opium smoker, fell asleep in a den. A Chinaman attempted to awaken him, and he jumped up and struck the Chinaman. The latter blew a whistle for assistance, and another named Doyle ran out as he did not wish to be seen in the den.

A Chinaman saw the fleeing Doyle and suspected him as the cause of the trouble. He gave chase and fired a shot. The racket caused the doors on Bonanza street to fly open, and among those running out was James Flannery. Flannery joined the chase, shots were fired, and a Chinaman was shot.

Mass was fined $22 for battery, Flannery was dis-

charged, the shooting Chinaman was held on $2,000 bail, and Doyle was jailed for running.

As the rough and idle crowded the camp in 1880, the opium addicts haunted the saloons, where they lifted whatever was not attached. Others prowled the dark streets and yards and stole blankets and clothes; these they sold in order to buy opium. Soon, the addicts were openly battling the gamblers and saloon owners. In this conflict, several died.

One casualty was Bob Whitaker, a special officer who had been hired to rid the Comstock Saloon of addicts. An addict, Watkins, had been told to stay away, but he returned. Whitaker knocked him down and dragged him out of the saloon. Watkins returned with a shotgun and killed the officer.

Watkins was immediately jailed by Kirgan, but during the night he was in great pain and told the officer that unless he got some opium he would die. A bottle of cholor-al hydrate was sent over; Watkins swallowed the contents and died.

A fight erupted in Ah Kip's opium den in 1881, and James Stockdale left to get his gun. When he returned, his antagonist, Dave Hitchell, was lying on an opium bunk. He drew his pistol and attempted to rise, but Stockdale quickly fired three shots and killed Hitchell.

Hitchell had been an officer in Bodie and Mill Creek. He was in bad health and had turned to opium for relief. Stockdale, also an addict, was a sport gambler. Several months after the murder, Nora Pine, who was to have been married to Hitchell, committed suicide by taking opium.

In 1881 Deputy Sheriff Showers cracked down on opium smoking. A published notice stated that smokers would be fined $500, and those selling it would be fined $1,000. It was soon reported that many young men and women had quit, and opium smoking had fallen off 50 per cent. To those walking King street, the opium dens appeared closed.

During the following year, in 1882, when many rough and idle had left the camp, the proprietors of opium dens complained of hard times. There were not as many white opium smokers and not as many Chinese in town. A satisfied reporter commented: "A Chinese quarter is but a poor addition to any mining camp."[8]

The very next day, the same paper reported a more pleasant scene:

> Two Chinamen playing checkers; four white children seated on the ground devouring a watermelon; a company of Piutes engaged in a game of poker; a celestial wood dealer unloading his train of jacks; the sun casting its warm rays in every exposed place, and not a breeze stirring. This was the scene on King street Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock."[9]

An unwanted visitor to the quarter could still get into trouble, as a deputy road tax collector discovered. He tried to collect from the proprietors of a wash house. Suddenly, he was grabbed around the waist by one Chinese and struck with a wash board by another. He made the collection.

By the summer of 1882, many Chinese had left the camp to follow other mining excitements. Others, like one group of thirty, were ready to return to China. Of the latter, a bitter reporter mentioned they nearly all "had

Bodie Today

accumulated large sums of money."[10] By the end of 1882, King street was about the most solemn and dreary spot in town. "The members of the two great companies have ceased to fight, the gong is muffled, and by midnight only the white opium fiend can be seen coming and going through the narrow street. Where two dollars was spent for the fatal drug two years ago, not two-bits are squandered now. The questionable glory of Chinatown has departed; its brightness has been obfuscated, and the buildings with all their nooks and crannies are covered with fuligious matter."[11]

The Chinese New Year, with its colors and sounds, continued to attract attention:

> The Chinese New Year—began last Sunday and has been in full blast for the past two days—a Chinese band, consisting of gongs, drums, and cymbals and "other instruments of ear torture", has been going constantly. At night Chinatown is decorated with paper lanterns and the windows have long pieces of burning punk on them. During the ten day celebration they will keep open house. Food, sweetmeats, and China rum are displayed on the tables. At the beginning of a new year, every Chinaman is expected to pay his debts, and, if not, his name is put down in a black book, and no credit is given.[12]

Chinese funerals were also followed quite closely by reporters who felt that the event was usually quite comic. Both events were apparently meaningless to the average Bodieite, who was not acquainted with Chinese culture and superstition.

By 1883 it appeared that the opium joints were closed, "Or at least doing no business."[13] But the problem remained with Bodie for several years. In December of 1885 the Grand Jury called on Bodie officers to prosecute those keeping opium dens. Children and minors had been seen in the dens.

KING STREET

1 Hittell, John: The Resources of California.
2 Daily Standard, August 8, 1879.
3 Badie Evening Miner, May 18, 1882.
4 Hittell, John, op. cit.
5 Ibidem.
6 Daily Free Press, February 23, 1883.
7 Ball, J. Dyer: Things Chinese, p. 437.
8 Daily Free Press, August 16, 1882.
9 Daily Free Press, August 17, 1882.
10 Bodie Evening Miner, August 3, 1882.
11 Daily Free Press, December 15, 1882.
12 Bodie Daily Standard, February 11, 1880.
13 Bodie Evening Miner, February 27, 1883.

MERCHANTS

The rush to Badie created great demands for goods and foodstuffs which were soon met by a variety of merchants. The pianeer merchant of the camp was Silas B. Smith who, in 1877, moved a large wooden building from Aurora and opened a store on the east side of Bodie's Main street. This store was lacated near the King street intersection, almost opposite the brick vault of the Bodie Bank. In addition to Smith's stare, the building housed the express and post offices; it was in aperation by the spring of that year.

During the following year there was a building boom and competiion develaped; Smith erected a new building which measured 74 x 36 feet. On the west side af the first floor were ladies' dress goods and gentlemen's underwear, and next to this was a general merchandise store and grocery store. Adjoining the grocery department was the Wells Fargo and Company and the Postoffice. Rooms over the drygoods section were rented by attorneys and businessmen, and the Masonic Order leased a large hall over the drygoods section. This large building served many needs of the growing camp.

In addition to this expansion, Smith took in a partner, J. H. Page, who had been in business for 17 years in San Francisco. By 1879, Page had opened his own store and directly competed with Smith. As merchandise stares were quickly raised along Main street, Smith's problems grew. In 1881 his dry goods store was attached, but he survived and cantinued to operate. In the 1880's his store was known as the Grand Central and was next door to the telegraph office and opposite the Occidental Hotel. In later advertisemnts, Smith, who had learned the hard way, stressed the fact that he sold only for cash.

Smith's adventures indicate the perils of merchandising in a mining camp. The merchants were the first to notice any decline in the production of the mines; cash became scarce and residents left town. Merchants who sold on credit were left colder than the Bodie winters. When the Noonday and Red Cloud, and other operations folded in 1881, many merchants were forced out of business. Haas and Company of San Francisco, who had opened a branch in Bodie in December af 1879, were bankrupt by April of 1880. Creditars brought suit far $8,300.

M. Schwartz, another pioneer af the camp, opened a Miners and Mechanics store in October of 1877. But this establishment was small in comparison to the company who built, in Bodie, the largest merchandise store between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains.

In October of 1877, Gilson and Barber sent out Frank Hessel to look over the area. His report was favorable and he remained in Bodie to supervise construction of a new store, which opened the second week in November. Without this store and its tremendous stock of general merchandise, coupled with reasonable prices, the winter of 1878 would have found Bodie without sufficient supplies. Many mining companies would have been forced to cease operations. A **Standard** reporter wrote that the apening of the store created a sensation; people streamed in and aut and milled about the front of the building. They did an immense business. The freight bill alone, for goods shipped to Bodie during the winter, was almost $100,000. These goads were shipped from their branch store in Carson City.

As the mines flourished so did business, and Gilson and Barber soon expanded their store. By December of 1879, their store, which fronted on the west side of Main street at the corner of King and Main, was 24 feet wide and 100 feet long. The building was L shaped. There was the 24 foot front on Main and then a 100 faot extension alang a side street. On the side street there was a 30 foot frant and then the building extended back 100 feet. The latter arm af the L ran back into a small hill and had a truss roof and was fire proof. A second story extended along the entire 200 feet.

In addition, the campany built a fire proaf cellar, the walls of which were stone three feet thick and twenty feet high. It was roofed over with strong beams and covered with three inches of sand. There were two fireproof doars. Besides this, they had a store room for grain and feed; the firm also had two well filled pawder houses. In the rear of their Main street wing was a counting room and business office. Part of the upper portion of the huge building was used as sleeping rooms for employees. The portion that fronted on the side street contained a large pair of Fairbanks scales at that entrance. Freight was received there and a car, run on tracks, was used to transfer goods from wagons. The upper floor of this portion housed their tin shop, which was under the superintendency of A. Campbell af Eureka, Nevada. Here brass, iron and steel were wrought. Stove pipes were manufactured as was the pipe for the Bodie Water Company. Many men were employed in that department.

In addition to the fire praof cellar, there was a cellar that ran the entire length af the building. It housed everything from cabbages to whiskey. In 1879, at the peak of the Badie excitement, the firm had at least $300,000 worth af goods in stack and did a regular business of about $5,000 per month.

In July of 1882, A. H. McKown rented the business and continued manufacturing articles in the tin shop. In 1884 Harvey Boone, then the principal merchant, purchased the store. He ran Gilson's carner in connection with his awn store on sauth Main street. During the following year Boone planned to mave the old Gilson building to Star City, where he intended to open a branch af his Bodie Store. But all that remains as evidence of that huge building are the stone walls and iron doars of the cellar, and today's visitar finds it difficult to imagine that so large an establishment ever staad.

J. H. Page, who entered merchandising in Bodie with Silas Smith, became associated with George H. Wheaton, a pioneer merchant of Front street in San Francisco, and N. C. Luhrs. They, as the other Bodie merchants, found business excellent during the summer of 1879. "The demand far goods of every description is immense, and maney is by no means scarce . . . . . There is a great amount of money distributed in town, probably not less than a quarter af a million dollars per month."[1]

Page, Wheaton and Company were busy erecting a brick storehause at the corner af Main and Green streets. They extended Page's ald stare back farty feet. In the front was a general store which was managed by Mr. Pope. Here they advertised fresh cranberries, Swiss cheddar and limburger cheese, goase and jelly, French mushrooms, celery salt and gilt edge butter.

An entronce from the general store led to a hardwore deportment that contoined everything useoble in a mining camp; this wos under the mongement of Mr. Toylor, who hod orrived from the Comstock. They supplied mining companies with powder, steel, picks, ond fuse. This was o speciolty with them.

A glasswore and lamp deportment, which held a lorge stock of street ond mining lomps, was monoged by Mr. Blanchard. But the builders had not constructed the store strongly enough, and in October of 1879 the floor sank two feet under the weight of glassware thot hod been stacked to the ceiling. The firm suffered a great loss.

In addition to the above named deportments, the firm hod o tin shop. Goods for this lorge store orrived vio fast freight, and o reporter mentioned thot 70 tons had arrived during one week.

They carried an immense stock of fomily and fancy groceries, wares, ond liquors. This firm was located on the corner of Main and Mill streets in the Mollinelli Building.

A. F. Bryont, onother pioneer merchant, opened o generol merchondise store in 1877. It wos one of the largest in town. In Jonuary of 1879, he took in a partner, C. H. West, ond they expanded their two-story building and completed a fire proof warehouse. The front ond rear wolls were brick; the side walls were constructed of large stone. In 1881 West advertised as successor to West ond Bryant, ond the lotter left Bodie and took up his old residence in Bridgeport.

Directly below West ond Bryant's wos Goodson's Building. It was o lorge structure, and in 1879 it housed the foncy ond dry goods store of H. Cohn ond C. Aronson. This building wos olso the home of Friend's Furniture ond House Fittings.

Also in operotion that yeor was Kirschboum, Son and Company. They locoted one door south of the Mono Bonk ond were grocers. This firm boasted of branches in Son Froncisco ond Virginia City. Across the street, at the corner of Main ond Mill, wos Son and Company.

As the town grew south toward the Miners' Union Holl in 1880, some firms opened branches in thot portion of town. The original Miners ond Mechonics Store opened o new bronch opposite West ond Bryant's. It wos reported that "Bodie merchonts ore doing o good business. Trode is coin, jow-bone don't go."[2] Silos Smith opened o new store near the brick Postoffice. Word moved from his small quorters near Ellis' building to the southern end ond constructed o store below the Miners' Union Holl. Word's building still stands.

During its boom days Bodie boosted of many dealers in special lines of goods, ond one of the principols in this area was the firm of Solisbury and Richordson. They opened a leother goods store during the infoncy of the camp, ond trade become so extensive and profitable that they exponded. They were the only firm in Bodie that dealt entirely in leother goods. Their low prices ond honesty earned them o valuoble reputotion, and people relied on their goods. They carried a lorge stock that included boots of every style ond make, from the heavy cowhide stogas of the miner to the finest dress boot of French calf. They bought from o greot number of wholesole houses in Son Froncisco ond the Eost and bought only the best quality. They bought "gents fine colf boots from Bonnister and

Trichenor, Newark, New Jersey; heavy English walking shoes from Cyrus Libbey, Chicogo, Illinois; alligator boots from Soller, Lewin ond Company, Philadelphio, Pennsylvania; ordinory boots from such San Francisco firms as C. and P. H. Tirrell and Company; United Workingmen's Boot ond Mfg. Co."[3]

Salisbury ond Richardson also monufactured boots and shoes to order and kept o force of skilled men ot work. They also sold hots ond caps. For the miner, a poir of nailed boots could be purchased for $4.50.

Their competition included seven shoemokers who kept shops in Bodie in 1882. By then Salisbury had succeeded his partner and wos estoblished in the old Bodie Bonk building. He remained at thot location for several yeors. In 1886 he moved his business to a new location opposite the Occidental Hotel.

As the mines declined in bullion production, Bodie suffered a business depression ond competition omong the merchants become fierce. The firm of Reinstein and Wolf was among the casualties of 1882. They were the leoding clothiers of Bodie and hod orrived in December of 1877 from Gold Hill, Nevodo. They closed out their store and residence on Fuller street, but Wolf corried on for severol more years. Koppel ond Platt closed their merchandise store thot year, and the following cryptic notice describes that period in the comp's history: "Heot exponds, cold contracts. It is very cold in Bodie, just now, judging by the controction in business."[4]

Horvey Boone probably remained in business in Bodie longer thon ony single merchont. In 1879 he took in a partner, Wright, but this union wos loter dissolved. In 1880 Boone ond Wright erected on immense stoble olong the west side of their corrol. Like other merchonts, they hod a fire proof building in oddition to their store. In 1884 Boone purchased Gilson's store and operoted two stores in Bodie. His branch, on the north west corner of Moin and Green streets, wos known os the Bodie Store.

As late as 1896 Boone's operotion in Bodie attrocted ottention: "Harvey Boone's two big teams, 14 horses each, one with three wogons and a small spring wagon, heovily looded for Boone's store ot Bodie, arrived from Corson on Wednesdoy, via the Antelope road."[5] After the turn of the century, Boone and Son remained in Bodie and, in response to the Masonic excitement, opened o branch store at thot comp.

Another who remained through the declining yeors of Bodie's weolth was Ben Eggleston, who operated o grocery store in the 1880's. He took in his son-in-low, Crocker, and the partners moved their business up near the brick Postoffice. The North-West Territory seemed to offer better opportunity than the contracted comp of Bodie, so Crocker left. Eggleston then took in A. S. Montrose os a salesmon, and the lotter purchased the business and took in a portner, Bradshaw. The store, located ot the next door south of the Postoffice, advertised o close out sole in 1887.

In 1900, severol merchonts remoined in business. Levy, of the old firm of Levy ond Company, kept his doors open. The generol merchandise store of W. E. Reading, established in 1892, kept on up-to-date stock. In addition to these were the stores of Burkhom ond the Moyle Brothers.

The yeors hod not been kind to severol merchonts who

had elected to remain in the dying camp. Louis Cohn, for example, was a quiet man who ran a store on Fuller street. A customer had charged some goods and would not pay for them when Cohn billed her. Instead, she sent her daughter to the store olone. She spent some time browsing in the store and then left. Several hours later, the mother accused Cohn of molesting her daughter. It was later proven that it was merely a cruel plan to get rid of Cohn so the woman would not have to pay her bill. Many residents, however, believed the charges and refused to do business with Cohn. Then, late one night some men attacked him on the street and beat him. In order to protect his life, the man left town.

Before he left, however, he printed his side of the offair in the paper and stated why he was forced to leove. He threatened to bring justice to the criminals, and he was eventually successful in exposing them. Then he returned to Bodie and respectability. There were, of course, lighter moments. A Main street grocery clerk was busy arranging the shelves and found some axle grease that wos not marked, and asked the owner what the price was. "It depends on your customer," replied the grocer, "If he asks for axle grease charge him 15 cents a pound, but if he asks for butter, make it 38 cents."[6]

Among Bodie's manufacturers was the firm of Wells and Kilpatrick. They operated the Bodie Foundry which was located at the extreme southern end of town on the west side of the Bridgeport road.

The Bodie Foundry provided castings for many of the mining companies that had been previously forced to travel to the Comstock or Aurora where foundries were also located. The Bodie firm saved mine operators a greot deal of time and expense, and they could do o variety of casting. They could cast a delicate port for a gunsmith, a huge spur wheel for the Red Cloud, or heovy iron mortors for the Standord-Bulwer Mill. In 1881 they contracted to build a five-stamp mill for Summers and Compony. It was erected in the town of Clinton at the eastern base of the Sweetwater Mountains. The foundry did work that would hove been a credit to any on the Coast.

But the constont handling of molten metals and slags involved a great amount of danger, and in 1880 the town was shaken by a tremendous explosion which originated at the foundry. A lorge pool of slag had been let out from the cupola, and Charles Potter, William Potter, and Norton Pine stood beside it with buckets of water. The latter threw a bucket of water on the red-hot iron moss, suddenly chilling the surface ond generating gas in the interior. It was then that the explosion occurred. The men were hurled thirty feet and molten iron ond slag were scattered in all directions. The fortunate three escoped with a few slight burns and bruises. One side of the building was blown out, and the house was set on fire in severol places; the flames were quickly extinguished.

Late in the following year, when the camp was in its decline, the Bodie Foundry was totally destroyed by fire. The loss amounted to $25,000, but they were insured for only $3,000. It was a serious loss to Bodie, and mony doubted that the foundry would be rebuilt. However, Wells and Kilpatrick did rebuild, and as late as 1884 they advertised in Bodie papers.

MERCHANTS

1 Daily Standard, August 13, 1879.
2 Bodie Standard-News, December 11, 1880.
3 Daily Standard, December 11, 1879.
4 Bodie Daily Free Press, January 7, 1883.
5 Bridgeport Chronicle-Union, April 26, 1896.
6 Bodie Evening Miner, May 9, 1884.

LAND OFFICE

A United Stotes Land Office was established in Bodie on January 5, 1879. The purpose of this office was to register applications for the purchase of government land and to receive money for the sale of the land. In accordance with special acts of Congress, individuals could apply for and purchase timber land, desert land, or they could acquire land through homesteading. The system was abused, and a good deal of rich and valuable land was acquired by individuals as desert land.

One abuse of this system wos directly felt in Bodie when A. J. Waltze took a Desert Claim on land occupied by the southern portion of town. He quickly prepared to eject those who lived in that area.

A meeting of the citizens was called in March of 1879 and the subject was heatedly discussed at Johnson's Bodie House, on the corner of Main and Green. The citizens hired Pat Reddy to present their case, and, although Waltze advertised parcels for sole, his Desert Cloim to the land south of Green street was rejected.

H. Z. Osborne, former editor of the Bodie **Standard,** was appointed the first Receiver of Public Moneys. Osborne's close association with journalism led some contemporaries to accuse him of using that office to froudulently line his own pocket. Especially criticol of Osborne's practices were the Folger brothers, publishers of the Bridgeport **Chronicle-Union.** They claimed that he held timber advertisements (the purchase of this land had to be odvertised) until he ocquired an interest in the Bodie **Free Press.**

Then, the **Free Press** suddenly exponded one morning to make room for 32 timber advertisements. The chorge of the Bridgeport paper ond the Bodie **News** for publishing such advertising was $10; the Folgers claimed thot Osborne was poid $15 for eoch of the 32. This proctice continued for some time until the **Standard** placed a notice ot the head of its column that its rate was $10. Osborne then relinquished the extra $5. In order to retain the patronoge of his poper, Clevelond, his partner, wos appointed Registror.

As Land Office business slowed in the 1880's, the **Free Press** suffered heavy losses. Osborne resigned from the Land Office as did his successor, Childs. In 1885 M. J. Cody, father of Ella Coin, was oppointed Receiver. But in 1886 the Land Office was ordered removed to Independence. Register Walker and Receiver Cody elected to remain in Bodie and resigned their offices.

BANKING

Between the years 1877 and 1879 there wos financial panic in San Francisco and many banks failed. The Sondlotters, Kearny, and the drive far a new canstitutian created a situatian af palitical ond financial ferment. Under these conditions, states Ira Crass in his banking history of Califarnia, "it is surprising that a few persans were caurageaus enaugh ta venture into the starmy field of banking during the clasing years af this periad. The Bank af Badie was argonized an August 15, 1878, with Williom Irwin President, and W. H. Pope, Cashier. It had a capital stock of $50,000, af which anly $30,000 was paid in."[1]

But even priar ta this arganizatian was thot af the Mona Caunty Bank af Badie which was incorporated on August 10, 1877. O. H. LaGrange wos President, and H. F. Hostings was Cashier. Althaugh it wos capitolized ot $100,000, anly $17,000 was paid in.[2]

The handsame Badie Bank building was just south of Gilsan and Barber's stare an Moin Street. In September af 1878 it was reparted that the building was gaing up fast. Stackhalders in the Badie Bank were B. B. Minor, William Lent, Henry Epstein, W. S. Hopkins, M. Mayblum, Silos B. Smith, R. N. Graves, and Rabert Bartan. One af the directars, Fred Warnkee, was an old mining operator of Bodie wha had made money. On November 12, 1878, the Bodie Bank paid its first dividend, which wos twa percent. In Morch of 1879 the third bi-monthly dividend was declored.

The Mana Caunty Bank wos just o few feet south af the Bodie Bank. The latter organization had braken ground far its new building there in August af 1879, and on October 13, 1879, the Mono County Bank moved inta its new building.

During the Bechtel and Blackhawk stack excitement af 1879, the street in frant af the bonks was crowded with people. This area was alsa the site af mony palitical rallies.

When William White, Bonk Cammissianer, visited Bodie he reported the fallawing favorable statistics ta the Attarney General:

Mono County Bank assets:	$ B4,57B.96
Bodie Bank assets:	$171,259.60

The **Chronicle-Union** editars felt that both banks had been well manoged because neither had been obliged ta go before the Superior Caurts ta enforce the callectian af debts. "There is probably na bonk outside of Son Froncisco or Socramenta that does o larger or more prafitable business than the Badie Banks."[3]

Their pride, however, wos short lived. In 1882 the Badie Bank suspended, and an Jonuary 14, 1886, the Mono Caunty Bonk "retired because of heavy losses suffered as a result af depreciatian in property and security values."[4] The Mona County Bank paid oll claims in full. N. J. Salisbury's shae store then occupied the building.

J. S. Cain inspecting the records of the bank after the Bodie fire of 1932. Grace Crocker Collection.

In 1888, George Penter, the Badie bonker, sold aut and maved to Washingtan Territory. In 1890, J. S. Cain baught the Badie Bonk fram E. L. Benedict and storted acquiring praperty in Badie. Abandaned buildings ond lots were there far the taking, and many remaining buildings were heavily mortgoged. The Bank wos rabbed in 1914 but the rabbers escoped capture. The fire of 1892 spored the structure, but its chorred vault remains taday as o manument ta the holocoust of 1932, ond the hopes of J. S. Cain.

BANKING

1 Cross, Ira: **Financing an Empire.**
2 Ibidem.
3 **Bridgeport Chronicle-Union, July 16, 1881.**
4 Cross, Ira.

Bodie Today

CHURCHES

In 1878 the editars of the **Mono Alpine Chronicle** reported that the camp had a population of five thousand. This figure included "twa ministers af the gospel without a place ta do business."[1] The two ministers referred ta were Reverend Hinkle, a Methadist, and Father Cassin, a Roman Catholic.

Reverend Hinkle, af Aurora, had just been assigned ta duty at Badie and Bridgepart. Since the camp had na churches, Hinkle gave his sermans at the Miners' Unian Hall, as did Father Cassin, thus almast effecting a unification of the faiths, which was abaut as clase as recent efforts in that line. The Odd Fellaws' Hall was also used far services, and prior ta the erection of those halls, private residences were used.

By March af 1879, Reverend Hinkle had arganized a Methadist Sabbath Schaal, and a year later the schaal numbered 130 children. But the camp, with 7,000 citizens, was still withaut a church, and, in an article baasting af the grawth of the camp, a reparter concluded by stating that although Bodie seemed to have just abaut everything, "A general improvement in morals would nat be aut af place."[2]

Father Cassin, in July af 1879, advertised far citizens ta suppart the constructian af a church. But by March af 1880 the camp was still without a church. In the fall of 1881, the situatian was the same, and a reporter, using the mining jargan of the times, nated: "The religiaus farmation af Badie remains abaut the same. In many cases the spirit is half inclined, but the flesh is far fram free milling."[3]

Finally, in July of 1882, lumber for the Catholic Church was an the graund at the carner of Wood and Lowe streets. In August it was shingled, and on September 10, 1882, it was dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Reverend Hinkle also experienced frustration in his attempts ta pravide Bodie with its first church. In April af 1880 he was busy making plans far the erection of a Methadist church on Green street, abave the Fuller street intersection. But in November he left the camp for the Walker River Valley.

In June af 1881, the Methadist church praject was again brought farth and subscriptions were solicited for its construction. Reverend Warrington, who replaced Hinkle, purchased the lat at the corner af Green and Fuller streets in July of 1882. Bids were immediately let far the building. Canstructiion proceeded throughout the remainder of the summer, and on September 15, 1882, the first gathering was held in the church. A musical entertainment was given. On Christmas day af that year, the bell was rung far the first time.

It was ironic that after struggling for a church for sa lang, Bodie should finally have two completed in the same month and year. The tolling bell also marked the decline of the camp; its lawless days were about over and the rough element had left.

POSTOFFICE

Badie's first pastaffice was haused in Silas Smith's store building which was maved fram Aurora ta Badie in 1877. It was lacated an the nartheast portian af Main street, and Judge F. K. Bechtel was the first Pastmaster. By the spring af 1878, Pastmaster W. R. Atlee had established a daily mail service. In March af 1879, J. H. Page managed the busy affice.

Badie's rapid growth during that year placed great demands an the limited facilities af the ald pastaffice, and in July a new affice, with 560 boxes, opened. At this time Gearge Putnam was Pastmaster. But by the fall af that year, 1879, a contract was let for the canstruction af larger facilities. Mr. Putnam had purchased a fifty faat frant sauth af Miners' Union Hall an the site of the old Badie Hay Yard. By late October the building, an impasing two-stary brick structure, was almast campleted. During the fallowing manth, raoms on the secand flaar of the new brick Pastaffice building were being offered far rent. Raams with twa beds started at $30.

The tremendous expansian in Pastoffice business was reflected in the canstructian of that large and expensive office. Business at that affice during the quarter ending April 1, 1880, was as fallaws: they sald maney orders amaunting ta $20,258.69; paid $6,247.79 in maney arders; sald $2,114.79 warth af stamps; registered letters, $455; callected $644.50 far bax rents. The tatal business of the three dullest manths af the year was $29,720.39.

As business increased sa did the salary af the Pastmaster, and the frugal editars of the Bridgepart **Chronicle-Union** suggested that Putnam's $600 salary increase, which raised his yearly stipend to $2,800, was taa high. They painted out that this amaunt was not much under that paid at Sacramenta and Oakland, each $3,000, ar even San Francisca at $4,000. The pastmaster at the Stacktan affice received the same salary as Badie.

But as business in Badie cantracted and hundreds left, the salary af the Pastmaster was reduced again and again. In 1886 he made $1,000 a year, and with each successive decline af the camp the pastaffice was maved ta a smaller building. In mare recent years the past affice was lacated in a small building south af the Badie Bank, a lacatian iranically clase ta its first. It was then housed in the Reading stare. Reading held the affice far 11 years, and in 1908 he was still the Pastmaster. At the time af the 1932 fire, it was lacated in the ald Jahl residence an Main street, and Mrs. Mary McDannell then held the office.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE

Early in the new year of 1878, A. C. Pratt was in Bodie studying the passibility af extending a telegraph line from Genaa, Nevada, thraugh Bridgeport and Bodie ta Aurara. He was busy trying to secure agreements between businessmen and mining campanies and his awn arganization, A. C. Pratt and Campany. The agreement centered an the fact that the telegraph line wauld result in many benefits; therefore, individuals and companies shauld be willing ta pay far this service upon campletion af the line. If the line were nat campleted by June af 1878, the contract wauld be null and vaid.

Pratt's cantract methad af financing was apparently quite successful, and a telegraph affice was apened in Badie in May af 1878. The company, which was campased af A. C. Pratt, J. W. Haines, and Walter Swart, was guaranteed $3,500 in business upan campletian af the line. The line kept Badie in tauch with the rest af the world and was a great stimulus ta the game af gambling in mining stacks.

In August af 1880, the new building af the Nevada and California Telegraph Campany was campleted. The building was 50 x 20 feet and was twa stories high; it was finished in artistic style. The lower part was occupied by a jeweler, Frederick, and the W. H. Ash Statianery Stare. The telegraph campany had receiving affices in the rear and aperating raoms upstairs. There were seven affices an the second flaar. The building was next ta the Standard Printing Office and acrass fram the Occidental Hatel.

BARBERSHOPS

By 1878 Badie baasted af faur barbershops. In July af 1879 there were seven, and the praprietars had met and farmed a pratective unian. Andersan and Maore claimed to have the neatest and best fitted shap in town. They had three camfartable chairs and capable barbers. Carpeted flaars and marble topstands added a tauch of elegance.

The mast interesting barber in the camp was M. Haward, wha was knawn as the colored barber of Mill street. He was barn in Sauth Caralina and later worked in the cattan fields af Mississippi. He went ta Texas ta assist Sam Haustan, and he later came West with the train that braught supplies to the famished army af Captain Fremant in 1846. He was that year, waunded by Indians near where the ruins af Mammath City naw stand. He was an avid Republican, and an several accasians he addressed the citizens of Badie during political rallies.

SALOONS

"Main street has mare saloons in a given length than any tharofare in the world."[1]

The saloon was among the most heavily patronized of establishments in Bodie. Hundreds of men employed in and about the mines flacked to them in order to sacialize, to drink, to fight, or to gamble. By November af 1877 there were a dozen saloons in operation alang Main, Bonanza, and King streets; by August of 1878 the number had more than doubled. There was about one salaan far every fifty people. By the end of that year fifty saloons served the thirsty camp. In additian, there were three breweries and at least four whalesale liquor dealers.

Among the first popular establishments were Conover and Heitman's Pioneer Billiard Saloon, Withrow and Moore's, and Frank Masters' Bodie Brewery. New saloons opened each week throughout 1877 and 1878. King's Capitol, Rabjohn's Saxerac, Graham's I.X.L., Hickman and Stewart's Aurora, Williamsan and Rogers' Oasis, Hagan's Reno, Goodshaw's Parlor, Smith and Dale's Argonaut, and Christiansen and Franks' Empire saloon all advertised in the spring of 1878.

A visitor to Bodie in 1878 found the saloons well patronized with a very cosmopolitan crowd from all walks of life. The cold weather forced them to the stoves in the saloons. Lonely Bodie nights led men to the excitement and warmth of saloon society. They staod at the bar or occupied the chairs and tables beyond the bar. Customers with maney drifted into the gambling rooms that were attached, and here faro and rouge-et-nair were dealt. Chop-stands attached to the saloans provided food, and for those without accommodations the saloons were lodging houses. During the cold weather many slept in chairs, or on the floor, and far many there was no place to go except the saloon and dance hall.

Even when hotels and lodging houses finally met the demand created by the rush to Bodie, the saloons retained a small army of men who haunted "the saloons and gambling rooms and by begging a good deal and stealing a little, and playing all manner of tricks and dodges, managed to pick up a precarious subsistence."[2]

One such unfortunate saloon character, whose misadventures often made news on quiet days, was Dublin Pete. His drunken existence in Bodie formed a record difficult to equal, in both length and degree. He was forever being reported rescued from a well in the rear of Hogan's Saloon, in Virtue Alley, or swamped in the dirty pools of Main street. Throughout 1879 he staggered from day to day, from saloon to saloon. During the early morning hours he would most likely be found sprawled in a chair in one of the saloons he hovered about. On several occasions during winter he was found outside, melting a snowbank. While his sober neighbors died of pneumonia, he remained immune. Eventually, in late February of 1880, he was found dead in a chair in the Capitol Saloon.

Another unfortunate, known as Sailor Jack, was also often noticed swamped in the slum waters of Mono and Main streets. She was a horrible sight and was usually covered with mud, or garbage that had been thrown into the street.

Most of the saloons were known as bit houses. This referred to the price of drinks: one bit, 12½c. For one bit the customer could purchase any drink or a pint of beer.

But if the customer had two bits, a quarter, and wished only ane drink, he was charged fifteen cents. A twenty cent piece, minted at the Carson Mint, added to the canfusion of salaon transactions. Some saloans had trade bits coined; these bore the name af the establishment and were goad far ane drink.

As cheap as drinks were, however, there always seemed to be thirsty sauls who could not raise a bit ar two. One September day in 1878, a **Standard** reparter witnessed the following between "two gentlemen in disguise" at Wagner's Saloon. In a loud whisper ane said to the other, "Loak here, Bill, I have only a short-bit left. Naw that won't treat twa of us, and damn me if I want ta appear mean in this 'ere camp. Let's go in and I'll ask you to drink; you, of caurse, must refuse; thus I can keep up a good reputatian and make the barkeep think I am ane of thase bloated mine owners from the bay—d 'ye see?" Bill "saw", and they entered together and, with a swagger, approached the bar. The leader said in a loud voice, so as to let the crowd notice him: "What'll yer have Bill?"

Bill softly said, "a little whiskey, straight, with a small squeeze of lime, thank you."

The drink was produced, swallowed, and paid for, and the two turned and strode out. When they reached the street the leader went into a rage.[3]

Wagner's Saloan occupied the northwest carner af Main and King streets. It was the largest establishment of its kind in Bodie, and it was crowded at nearly all hours, day and night, with a steady stream of men gaing in and out. Two large glass doors in front were arranged with springs so as to close automatically. One man counted sixty men passing in and out in three minutes.

The building was abaut "30 feet wide, 100 feet lang, and 15 feet high".[4] A bar occupied the wall to the left af the doors; on the apposite side was a chop-stand. At the rear were gambling tables, and there faro and twenty-one were dealt.

Wagner, the owner, was an ex-State Senator. Living quarters were at the rear, which opened to Chinatown and Bonanza street. In 1880 he leased his saloon and eventually retired from the business.

In January of 1878, one of the largest saloons on the east side of the Sierras opened for business. The main building was 34 x 65 feet; a 16 x 34 foot club room was attached. This building, owned and operated by McAlpin and Cran, was known as the Opera House Concert Hall; it appears on Goodson's map of 1880. The name refers to their attempt to introduce theatrical productions ta Bodie, but the enterpirse failed. Instead, the establishment eventually became a dance hall, which more accurately suggests the state of Bodie's cultural interests.

In the main hall of McAlpin and Cran's were two billiard tables, and it was not long before other salaons made room for this sport. Billiards and pool became quite popular among the town sports, and much money was exchanged over the tables. Perhaps the most remarkable game of billiards ever played in Bodie was played on a six-pocket table. Four balls were used, and the two players worked for over two hours without sinking a ball. A large crowd soon gathered to watch the "experts".

Much to the delight of the audience, one of the nervous opponents brake a cue stick and sent a ball through the front window. They tried again with four balls, and

then with eight. A spectator dryly observed that "the balls were so crowded on the table that it was the merest accident that they did not hit each other on several occasions".[5] Soon the two quit in disgust; the crowd applauded their decision.

Each bar soon established a special clientele; the patrons of establishments in the vicinity of Bonanza street were of the rough class. Cornish and Irish miners and laborers frequented favorite retreats. The Palace Club Rooms, which opened in December of 1878, catered to the men of means. This saloon was on Main street, opposite the Standard Printing Office, on the floor above Turner and Hughes' wholesale liquor store. It opened formally with music provided by the Bodie Brass Band. Many toasts were drunk and visitors remarked that the Club Rooms were among the best on the Coast.

The bar was set with expensive bottles, fine cut glasses, lace curtains, and the floor was covered with the finest oil cloth available. Sparkling chandeliers illuminated the interior. These and the lamps had been purchased at Gilson and Barber's. All stoves and fixtures were furnished locally by Fahey and Collins. Very fine painting and glossing added to the elegant atmosphere as did the imitation fresco wall paper. In keeping with the elegance, the owners set the price of a drink at two-bits.

Other saloons, such as the Parlor, developed methods of attracting customers. This saloon was run on the San Francisco Plan; free lunches were served every day. It was located in the Standard Printing Building and was open day and night. The Sazerac, which operated in 1884, offered diversions which included a bowling alley and a shooting gallery.

The saloons of Bodie were the scene of many little dramas that were not so pleasant. Brawls and knife fights were common occurrences, and the saloon was home for the Bad Man From Bodie, who best operated in the alcoholic delirium that he was as mean and as good a shot as he imagined. The community paid little attention to the Bad Man and his special forms of social activities until early in June of 1878 when Alex Nixon, President of the influential Miners' Union, was shot and killed.

Nixon and another, Tom McDonald, had been drinking in Gallagher and O'Brien's saloon when an argument arose and Nixon struck McDonald under the right eye, knocking him down. At this point an officer stepped in and grabbed Nixon, who warned the officer to keep out of it and keep his hand away from his gun. McDonald had gotten up and drawn his pistol, and although he was over six feet tall and twenty pounds heavier than Nixon, asked him for an even chance. Nixon yelled, "Yes, by God", and the shooting began.

The officer tried to stop Nixon, and the bartender reached across the bar and deflected McDonald's arm, but Nixon had been mortally wounded by the first shot. Both had fired simultaneously from only a few feet apart, and, although seven or eight shots were fired, only one found its mark. One of Nixon's last shots went through a back door into Werner's Restaurant and the ball was found the next day embedded in a head of cabbage.

The murder of Nixon startled the citizens, and the number of wild shots exchanged added to the camp's reputation as Bad Shot Gulch. Nixon was buried in the Miners' Union Plot, and his headstone is one of the oldest remoining monuments there.

Union Plot, and his headstone is one of the oldest remaining monuments there.

The strength of Bodie whiskey became a favorite topic for journalists who thrived on exaggeration. Because of the reputation created by these writers, there were many who wanted the formula for "Bodie Lightning Whiskey". Hard drinkers claimed that it would paralyze an ordinary citizen, but it was the high elevation of the camp that added to the effect the unaclimatized drinker suddenly experienced.

A journalist of the **Eureka Sentinel** claimed that a Bodieite arrived in Eureka with some Bodie whiskey that was made "from old boots, scraps of iron, snow slides and climate, and it only takes a couple of 'snorts' to craze a man with ordinary brainpower."[6] It should be noted, also, that many journalists were expert judges of liquor in all its various forms.

Bodie beer also had a reputation that spread throughout the West. Among the pioneer breweries in Bodie was Frank Master's Bodie Brewery, which was located on Main street. This brewery advertised in the earliest editions of the **Standard.** On lower Main street was the Esmeralda Saloon and Brewery. Pat Fahrey's Mono Brewery was one of the costliest and most pleasant retreats in town. It was situated on south Main street.

In another popular establishment, McAlpin and Cran's, a derelict known as "old stiff" elbowed his way into a party in the hope that he might get some free drinks. One of the party, a judge, suggested to "old stiff" that he should not drink. A discussion as to the definition and importance of taste took place and the derelict demonstrated great erudition on this subject. But he concluded by stating that he was unfortunate in that all he could taste was liquor.

Very suddenly he had arranged a wager by which he bet that he could, blindfolded, identify any liquor put to his tongue. He was blindfolded and all sorts of drinks were producted for him to taste: whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, and wine. He guessed them all until a glass of water was set before him. He tasted this several times and smacked his lips, but soon gave up in despair. He stated that he really was unable to guess what it was.

In keeping with this style of exaggeration, the **Standard** editors claimed that a San Francisco paper printed the following libel on Bodie's beverage; "The bar-keeper in a Market street saloon hurriedly mixed some alcohol, kept for cleaning the mirror, and spirits of turpentine, and Jamaica ginger, and Perry Davis pain killer, and when the Bodie man said 'yes' in reply to whether he liked some bitters in it, shook half a gill of peper-sauce into a tumbler and pushed the bottle toward him. The Bodieite filled a heaping tumbler full and passed it off, and, when he had recovered his breath, said to the bar-keeper: 'Young man, that's whiskey. I haven't tasted nothing like that since I left Bodie two weeks ago today. That's real genuine liquor; kinder a cross between a circular saw and wild cat. That takes hold quick and hangs on long. Just you go to Bodie and open up a saloon with that whiskey, and you might charge four-bits a glass for it and the boys would not kick."[8]

Bodie whiskey did strange things to those who drank enough and a local editor promptly noted that "The quality of the whiskey about town is still advertised by those who shoot at the stars."[9]

Bodie Baseball Team leaving for game at Hawthorne, Nevada, 30 miles away. John H. Sturgeon Collection

In addition to its whiskey, Bodie boasted of several brands of local soda water. "Mr. Ellis makes fine soda water—a drink that the thirsty can take without feeling he had run his head against one of Elder's large freight wagons."[10]

Other manufactureres of soda water included the Pearson Brothers, who had their own spring. Their bottles were embossed with their name and beverage and are eagerly sought after by bottle collectors. In the 1890's R.A.

Leale brewed a fine root beer that was very popular in Bridgeport, Bodie and Aurora.

SALOONS

1 **Daily Standard**, October 19, 1879.
2 DeQuille, Dan: **The Big Bananza**, p. 268.
3 **Weekly Standard**, September 18, 1878.
4 Smith, Grant H., op. cit.
5 **Weekly Bodie Standard**, February 8, 1879.
6 **Badie Weekly Standard**, June 19, 1878.
7 **Weekly Standard-News**, December 22, 1880.
8 **Weekly Bodie Standard**, March 1, 1879.
9 **Weekly Badie Standard**, April 5, 1879.
10 **Daily Standard**, July 17, 1879.

Bridgeport Chronicle-Union Print.

Bodie, Oct 15th 1883

Estate of T. H. H. Davies

Bought of CHARLES H. KELLY,

General Dealer in Furniture, Crockery, Etc.

AND UNDERTAKER.

11	For Burl Casket	$12500
	" Metal Lining Same	2500
	" Team Toll and Feed	1750
		1500
		2500

$207.50 Bodie Oct 16th 1883

Received of T. L. Davies

Two Hundred and Seven and 50/100 Dollars,

In full Packing and Shipping

T. H. H. Davies Chas H. Kelly

Van Voorhies & Webber,
Druggists,
Apothecaries Hall and Post Office Pharmacy.
Main Street, Bodie, Cal.

H. MARKS & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

MAIN STREET, Next Door to Koppel & Platt.

Bodie, Cal., Sept 26th 1881

Received of B. H. Miller
County Auditor Mono County
Cal. Warrant No 3947
for $6.00 Indigent witness fees
in Case of Supervisors
of Mono County vs. G. M. Summers

H. Marks

Nevada and California Telegraph Company.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

A. C. PEART, General Sup't, Genoa, Nev.

J. W. HAINES, President, W. SWART, Secretary, } Genoa, Nev.

Carson 24 1879.

Received at Bodie Jany 24 1879 6 30 P.M.

To W. P. Hallegan
or Geo W Penter
Bring stock Kunts Esmeralda
County if Penter Earl & Co
and Longabaugh and
Coghill attachments can
be levied first otherwise
hold it in Mono until
further orders see Sheriff
of Esmeralda and know that
it is all right before
you bring stock Kunts
Esmeralda assure Irwin
Summers and Mormon Ranch
that they will be protected

55 paid 3.54 W. Coffin Geo

OFFICE OF

BODIE FOUNDRY

WELLS & KILPATRICK, Props

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FURNISHED TO ORDER.

FOUNDRY, SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Bodie, Cal. June 18 1884

B. H. Miller Esq.

Dear Sir.

WM. IRWIN, President. GEO. H. WINTERBURN, Cash'

THE BODIE BANK,

COLLECTIONS MADE

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. AND GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Bodie, Cal. Sept 8th 188

Received of B. H. Miller County
Auditor Warrant No 3930. for
$6.00 Indigent Witness fees in
Case of People of Mono County
vs G. M. Summers —

Jas Hopkins
for
A. McLaughlin

MARKETS

Prior to 1877 vegetables and meats were often scarce in Bodie. After the collapse of the Aurora mines, operators of fruit wagons from the Sonora slope of the Sierra found there was not much of a market for produce on the Bodie side. But from the infancy of the camp, and throughout its history, the nearby Mono Lake basin provided a variety of staples. Ranchers there raised and butchered beef and sold it in Aurora and Bodie, and one of the Peeler brothers operated a slaughter house in Bodie Canyon in the 1860's.

The Mono Lake area produced peas, beans, radishes, lettuce, onions, squash, barley, carrots, and turnips. As Bodie grew, the supply of produce grew, but the Mono Lake ranchers had a limited season. Cold weather brought an end to most of their activities, and this was when Bodie most needed a supply of fresh meat and vegetables. Goods also arrived from the warmer Smith and Mason Valleys of Nevada, and Bridgeport Valley produced a limited amount.

Ducks and geese were brought by the dazen from Mono Lake to Bodie during the fall months of the boom years, and Mark Twain thought that gulls eggs captured from nesting grounds of Negit Island were quite a curious delicacy. These eggs were one of the basic staples during the early years of Monoville and Bodie. Fresh trout were brought to Bodie from the streams and lakes above Mona Lake. During the Bodie excitement, there were several fishermen who supplied the camp with trout. Lundy Lake was one of the closest sources, and the **Weekly Standard News** claimed the following was telegraphed to Bodie: "Mike Dugan, the renowned fisherman of Lundy, had a desperate encounter with a big trout yesterday. He was sitting on the ice, fishing through a hole, when he got a bite. He hooked the fish, but when he started to pull he found he could not stir the monster. On the contrary, the fish began pulling the line through Mike's hands, when the latter took a turn around his waist with the line and threw himself across the small hole in the ice. The fish then began 'playing circus', describing a circle limited only by length of the line, while Mike, with arms and legs spread out upon the ice, spun around like the arms of a turntable for the space of five minutes, and until the friction began to melt the ice under him, when fortunately the line was severed by the sharp edge of the ice. Mike believes the trout weighed at least fifty pounds, and for fear he might tackle the same fish's father, he has concluded not to fish any more on that lake."

In 1877 there were several stores that supplied the citizens with the necessary goods, and by December of 1878, six markets advertised in the **Daily Bodie Standard.** Summers and Company operated two of the three, the Mono Market and the Badie Meat Market. Love and Hutson operated the City Market. Both firms supplied their own beef, and the Summers had been running cattle in the area since the Monoville excitement. Summers Meadows, above Bridgeport, bears the family name.

The following is a Market Report for December of 1878:

Hay—$50 per ton
Barley—5¼ to $.06 per lb.
Oats—5½ to $.06 per lb.
Flour—$7.50 per hundred.
Graham Flour $.10 to $.12 per lb.
Corn Meal—$.08—$.12 per lb.

Oatmeal—$.10—$.12 per lb.
Cracked Wheat $.10—$.12½ per lb.
Buckwheat—$.12½—$.15 per lb.
Potatoes—$.05—$.06 per lb.
Beans—$.10—$.12 per lb.
Cabbage—$.08 per lb.
Turnips—$.06 per lb.
Fruit—apples, green—$.08 to $.12½; dried, $.15—$.20; pears, dried, $.16—$.20 per lb., canned, assorted, $4—$5 per dozen.
Sugar, crushed, $.20; granulated, $.20; powdered, $.12½ per lb. in boxes.
Coffee, green, $.30—$.40; ground, $.39—$.50 per lb.
Tea—$.50 to $1.50 per lb.
Coal Oil—$1.00 to $1.50 per gallon.
Candles—$4.50 per box of 20 lbs.
Butter—firkin, $.37½—$.45; roll, $.50 per lb.
Cheese—California, $.25—$.37½; Eastern, $.28—$.37 per lb.
Eggs—$.75 per dozen.
Honey—comb, $.30 per lb.
Beef—$.10—$.25 per lb.
Pork—$.25 per lb.
Mutton—$.12½—$.15 per lb.
Veal—12½— $.25 per lb.
Ham—California, $.23½—$.25; Eastern $.25 per lb.
Bacon—$.20—$.25 per lb.

The City Market was located on the east side Main street just north of the Occidental Hotel. In the 1880's it was known as Warren's City Market and was operated by N. S. Warren and J. H. Warren. They had a good reputation and customers were impressed with the cleanliness of the shop. Their stables were situated one mile north of town and covered an acre of ground. There were pens for hogs, corrals for sheep and cattle, and lots of spring water, which was piped into the building. The slaughtering of animals was done under the direction of John Corcoran, formerly of Virginia City. He was assisted by Jack Kennedy, an old Pacific Coast butcher, who arrived in San Francisco in 1851. In the late 1890's, W. R. Hutson died, and his estate included the old City Market and a residence in Bodie. His partner, Love, died at Big Pine in 1902.

Markets in operation in 1879 included Miletich and Company's San Francisco Market and C. L. Jeritch's Miners Market, where vegetables and fruit were available. A well patronized business was Kilgare's Union Market, which was situated next to the Postoffice between Green and Lowe streets.

Kilgore was in both the wholesale and retail meat business. Every kind of meat could be bought at the market. Pork sausage, Bologne sausage, American sausage, Metzwurst, blood-wurst, Wiener-wurst, and every imaginable make of sausage could be obtained there.

Two butchers employed there were William Mercer and J. Delury, and both were popular with the customers. A reporter noted that a mother could send her child for an order and be sure that she would be given the correct weight. Much of their meat came from cattle raised by the Mona County land and cattle baron, Rickey and Company.

Kilgore's slaughter house was a little north of town and well arranged inside. There was room enough to hang all the cattle required at one killing. Charles Cohl and George Schaffer managed this portion of the business. Here were the corrals, clase pens, stables, tanks, cauldrons, and water necessary for slaughtering.

The Bodie excitement brought others. In the center of

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

Bodie, Cal., May 1st 1881

Mr. Ward (Present)

To **A. B. STEWART**, Dr.

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles

Paints, Oils, Glass, Wines, Liquors, Etc.

Mar 11	To Prescription 14	Prescip. 19		$ 3 —
"	" Hamburg Ins			50
12	" Prescription			1 75
13	" "	14 Prescip 19		3 00
14	" "	8 Wafers 2		1 50
16	" "	19 (18) Bordens Wafers 17		2 75
"	" "	4		50
Apl 8	" "	8 Linseed meal 2		1 75
9	" "	4 (10) Prescip. 4		1 00
10	" "	8		1 00
12	" "			$ 4 50
13	" Prescriptions 5 C			$ 20 63

Paid A. B. Stewart

THE MONO COUNTY BANK

Bodie, Cal Oct 8 1881

D. A. Miller Esq
Bridgeport Cal

Dear Sir,

Yours in receipt of your favor of 30th ult. County Auditor No 1 on Hospital fund $100 for ap't of H. Ward, and thank you.

Yours Truly,

A. Hastings

Cashier

BODIE, MONO CO., CAL., July 31, 1902.

M Estate of Mrs F. McKenzie

To **BODIE MINER-INDEX**, Dr.

The Best Advertising Medium The Largest Circulation . .	H. W. WOOD, Publisher	Subscription $3.00 per Year in Advance

To publication of Notice to Creditors — $9 00

Forwarding and Commission House.

29 J Street, Sacramento. 220 California St., San Francisco. | R. R. Depots: Reno, Carson, Tuscarora, Winnemucca, Carlin and Battle Mountain.

ORIGINAL.

Hawthorne, July 4 1881

Received of **D. W. EARL & CO.**, in good order and condition, the following Merchandise, to be delivered in like good order and condition with dispatch, to

Dan Wagner

at Bodie

he or they paying Freight at the rate of — cts. per lb. in U. S. Gold Coin.

Bodie, Cal Oct 31 1880

Mr Cal Davis

To J. W. KINGSLEY, Dr.

PROPRIETOR OF

CITY LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,

No. 16 and 18 Main Street, Bodie, California.

Oct 7	Paid Mrs. Nannas		1 50

1 Keg	18 Radish
5 "	Sea
2 "	Syrup
8 "	Jelly
5 "	Oysters
5 "	Corn
5 "	Corn
1 "	Sardines
83	

17 18

D McGilvery

Mrs Bourne & Wright please Deliver the above goods to M. Manfles and oblige Dan Wagner

No. 329 Bodie, Cal., December 20 1880

THE MONO COUNTY BANK,

Pay to James Whitmore or Bearer,

One Hundred and — 100 Dollars.

$100.00 Jessie Summers

Verna Sturgeon, Elizabeth Sturgeon and friends in front of the telephone office, Bodie. John H. Sturgeon Collection

town wos o grocery store operoted by Boscucci and Compony. On the corner of Mill ond Lowe wos the Stondord Morket, operoted by Heilborn ond Domes. A locol reporter boosted thot in 1879, "Two hundred heod of medium size beef cottle, ond nine hundred sheep ore monthly consumed in Bodie. The wholesole price of dressed beef is ten cents per pound". Fresh mountoin trout wos o populor delicocy ot $1.50 per dozen.[2]

In operotion by the summer of 1880 were the Bull's Heod Morket, opposite Boone's Corrol, ond the Socromento Morket, which was run by V. Moro on the corner of Moin ond Stondord.

During the Christmos holidoys, while Cornish friends song corols, proprietors of Bodie meot morkets were busy decoroting their shops. In the City Morket, beef wos hung on eoch side of the room, ond mutton ond pork were ot-

troctively disployed. A disploy in front of the store included o lorge deer. The Centrol Morket disployed on immense omount of meot, ond ot the Union Morket hundreds of people stopped to odmire Kilgore's well dressed disploy.

Butchers took pride in their work ond products. The sow dust floors, the huge butchering ond corving blocks, ond the lorge honed knives were oll o port of the otmosphere of mining comp life. But this too possed owoy, ond when C. R. Wedertz opened o shop there in the eorly 1900's there wos only one estoblished shop. Business wos so poor thot both shops entered into o price wor; the estoblished shop won.

MARKETS

1 Weekly Standard-News,
2 Mono Alpine Chronicle, January 11, 1879

RESTAURANTS, CHOP STANDS, AND BAKERIES

Among the first to serve the miner and laborer was Romer and Kanig's European Restaurant, which was in operation in 1877. The Palace Restaurant was next door to Wagner's Saloon and was operated by Mrs. Cameron, formerly of Aurora. Across the street from Mrs. Cameron's was the Bodie Restaurant, managed by R. L. Longfellow. It was just above Silas Smith's store.

The chop stand was designed for quick service for customers in saloons and gambling rooms. As the name suggests, these stands sold chops and steaks. The Cosmopolitan Chop Stand, which adjoined a saloon of the same name, was open day and night and was operated by Charles Werner. Several months later, in 1879, Werner advertised his Mammoth Chop Stand. It, too, was open day and night, and he boasted that only the best French cooks were at work. During the summer of that year Werner extended his business with a branch called the Bodie Chop Stand.

Another popular chop stand was the Bonanza. F. R. Enos, who had arrived from Virginia City, said that his stand was supplied with the finest in chops and steaks. In Wagner's Saloon was the Capitol Chop Stand, managed by Radovich and Gillespie. In the late 1880's the Laurel Palace and the Temple were popular stands.

The Tower Restaurant, at number 35 Main Street, was an old landmark. Meals were priced from $.25 to $2.50. In March of 1879, J. J. Welch purchased the restaurant and changed the name to the Nevada Restaurant and Chop House. This was later torn down. Mrs. Wilford, who operated the Lafayette Restaurant, tried to capitalize on anti-Chinese sentiment and advertised that she employed no Chinese; cooking was done by ladies only. Opposite Ellis' News Depot was the Delmonico Restaurant. It was described as being a French Rotisserie and was operated by Charles Rudin.

In 1880, John Wagner took over the Gem Eating House, which was three doors south of the Standard offices, and opened it as the Bon Ton Eating House. It was probably run in connection with a lodging house of the same name which was later moved to Green street and used as the school house.

The Excelsior Restaurant, opposite the post office on Main street, and Callahan's Can Can Restaurant, were popular in the early 1880's.

As of spring of 1882, the Can Can Restaurant had been open day and night for four years. The restaurant consisted of a large dining hall; at the rear were ten private rooms. In addition, there were two larger rooms for family use, and the usual store room and pantry were present.

In the rear of the kitchen was a large yard that extended back to Bonanza street. This yard enclosed a variety of fowl, a rabbit pen, and a large hen house. Nearby was an old sod cabin, one of the first built in Bodie. The walls were two feet thick and it made a useful cellar.

The Parlor Eating House, another popular spot, had just received an invoice for forty dozen chickens and advertised half a spring chicken with breakfast for $.40.

But by 1882, a **Standard** reporter observed that Bodie had all the restaurants it could support. The Can Can Restaurant appeared on the Delinquent Tax List of 1885, and many had already folded as stages packed with pas-

Rare photo of Brown's Hotel, which was built by Josiah Brown. It was located near the Noonday Mill, south of Bodie. This picture was probably taken in the fall of 1879. In 1881 it was known as the Noonday, and on November 2, 1884, it burned to the ground. The hotel was typical of many such structures in Bodie. Note the Indians standing at the left.

sengers left the camp. Joe Vierra's restaurant was in precarious operation in 1895; he advertised meals at all hours and delicious oyster stew. But in 1899 his property appeared on the Delinquent Tax List. His saloon and restaurant were valued at $635, his lodging house at $800. The property was mortgaged to J. S. Cain.

Several bakeries supplied the restaurants and residents with pastries and bread. The Pioneer Bakery was opened in March of 1879 at number 13 Main street. It was run by Eller and Stewart. Another, the United States Bakery and Chop Stand was run by Wilms and Company in 1881. In 1884 it was operated by Miller at number 36 north Main street.

One day in 1881 a rancher from Mono Lake arrived in town with a load of vegetables. He had sold about 10 dollars worth and decided to stop at the United States Bakery; he left his wagon in front and entered the shop to see what sales could be made. While he and the baker were discussing prices, a tall thin man walked up to the rancher's wagon and pulled out a sack. He shouldered it and walked off up the street.

It was a heavy load, but he just turned the corner of Green street when the rancher emerged from the shop.

A bystander told the rancher what had happened. The latter was a little surprised at first, but after looking into the wagan he smiled. The bystander saw the apparently satisfied expression on the rancher's face and said: "You don't seem to know that a sack of your patatoes has disappeared?" The rancher began to laugh. "What's the matter?" was the next question. A loud laugh was the only response. "Getting a big price for your potatoes?" The rancher laughed still louder and sat down on the edge of the board walk. The bystander asked another serious question which anly brought on another paroxysm of joy, and the owner of the spuds shook from head ta feet. Other bystanders began to be interested and abserved: "Has your wife had twins?"

But the only reply was grin that ended in a roar of laughter. Presently the rancher gat up on the wagon, and as he was about to drive off he said: "That 'ere chap thinks he's played lucky with his sack of spuds, but as it happened he got hold af a sack of Lundy quartz that a man gave me ta distribute among his friends. It ain't worth two bits no haw." And the man of laughter was seized with another fit as he drove down town.[1]

REATAURANTS CHOP STANDS

1 Weekly Standard, October 12, 1881.

HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES

There were many casualties in the rush to provide room and board to the crowded new camp, and the development and operation of hotels and ladging houses paralleled the rise and decline of the district. The hotels provided many needed services in connection with their basic aperation. Their restaurants provided cheap board for the laborers, their rooms often served as private wards in the absence of a hospital, and their barber shaps served the general public. Prostitutes, in conducting their businesss, hovered about the lobbies, and deadbeats wha left town withaut paying their bills, drove hotel managers to distractian. Sneak thieves and apium addicts stole blankets and added to the general pandemonium in and about the hatels and lodging hauses of the boam town.

The baarding hause of the Empire Mill and Mining Company, which operated in the 1860's, was probably the first ladging establishment in the district. This was most likely the one referred ta by J. R. Brawne in his 1864 visit to the camp. In the early 1870's the boarding house was operated by William O'Hara, the popular Negro manager of the Empire property. When the Syndicate Campany acquired the property, they cantinued to aperate the baarding house for the use of their emplayees. Mrs. Almand Huntaon, the farmer Elizabeth Ann Butler (pioneer waman of the camp), managed the Syndicate Baarding House in the mid 1880's.

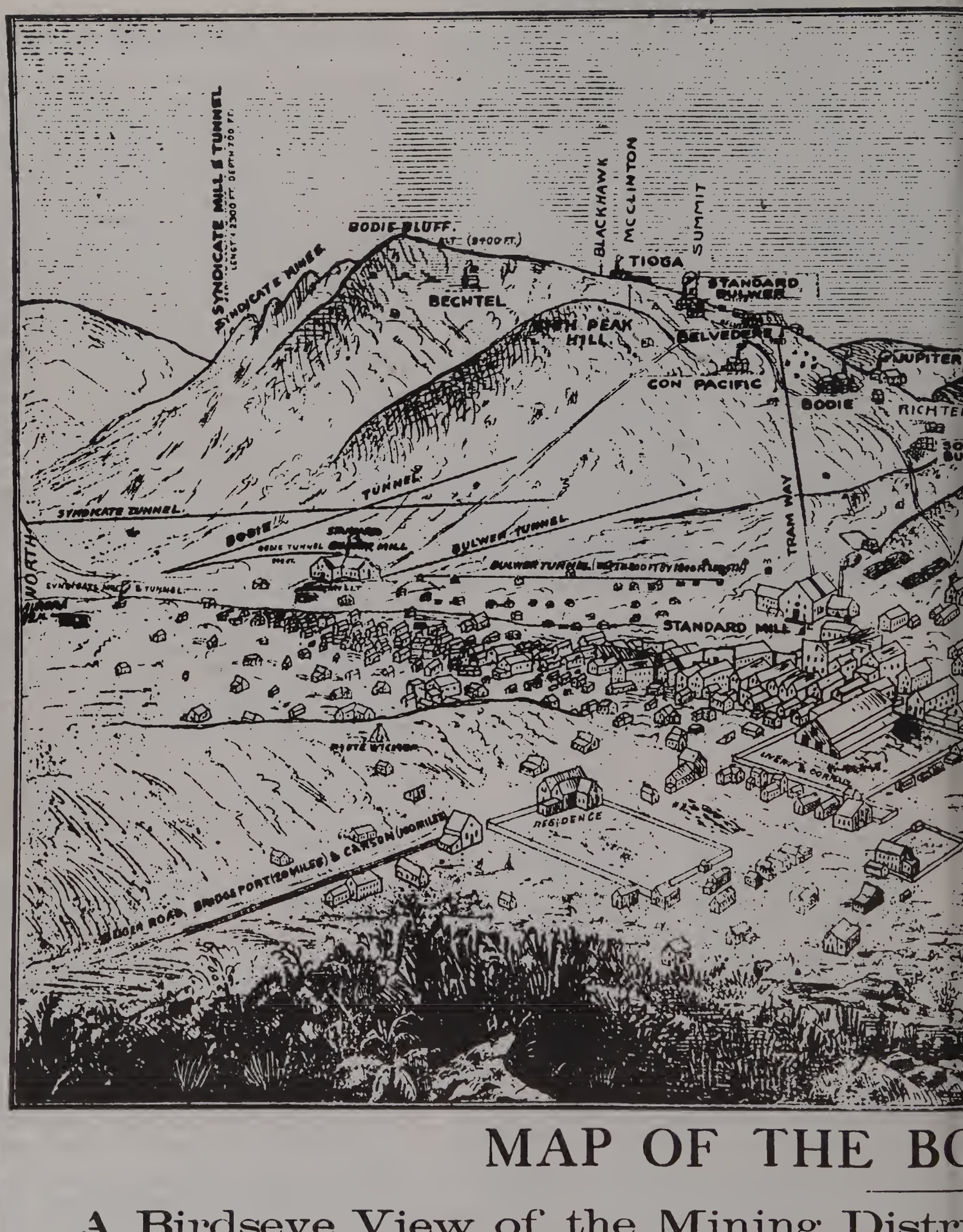
Amang the first in aperation in the fall of 1877 were Blasdell's Restaurant and Boarding Hause, the Standard Hotel, and Brown's Hotel.The latter continued operation until November af 1884 when it was destrayed by fire. These early hotels were the scenes of many balls and dinners and were the nucleus of sacial life at that time.

By 1878, a correspondent reparted that there were four lodging houses in Badie, but these were not sufficient to accommodate the rush to that camp. Many arrivals in the camp were farced to sleep out of daors. Some slept in chairs in the saloons ar crawled inta warehouses. This demand for lodging resulted in the rapid construction of many small ladging houses and several large hotels that pravided room and board.

One of the first large hotels, completed in late 1878, was Hagan's International Hatel. The main portian of this hotel was eighty feet lang and twenty-five feet wide. An additian on the south side housed sleeping apartments. The lower floor cansisted of an office, an eating stand, and a barber shop. In the rear was a large club roam. On the second floar were forty rooms, each "furnished with clean, well arranged mattresses". The owner was proud of the fact that each room contained a window.

Other popular establishments in operation at this time were the Standard Boarding House, situated oppasite the Standard warks, and the Stewart House on North Main street where meals were served at all hours. Board was $8 per week. By March of 1879, the Casmopolitan, the Bodie House, Badie Hotel, and the American Hotel were advertising.

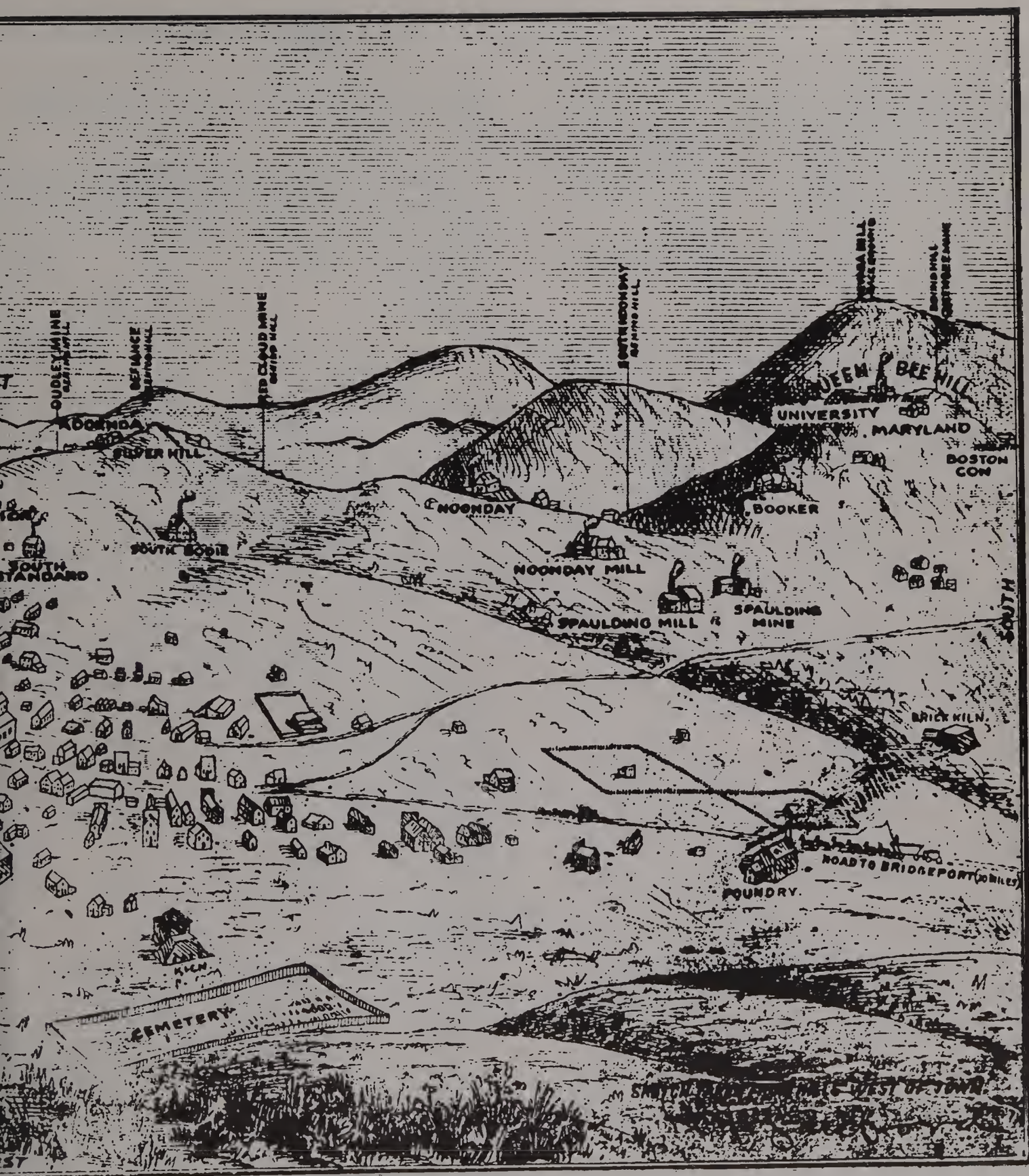
Ben Eggleston, owner of the American Hotel, related that the worst nuisance in managing the hotel was trying to keep out prostitutes. One day a destitute, but innocent looking young lady appeared at the hotel in search of ladging. She was told that there were no vacancies, but she insisted that she had searched all over town and was in



MAP OF THE BO

A Birdseye View of the Mining Distr

This sketch is a very accurate one, being specially drawn for The Daily Stock Report by H. F. Sanford, channels of the district. These hills are topographically very distinctly defined, being almost surrounded by wha west of High Peak and Silver Hills, and spreading both north and south. The Booker Flat, under Queen Bee H however, is sufficiently set forth in detail to afford the reader an excellent idea of everything appertaining. The' view; the first is located at the extreme north end of Bodie Bluff—the Bodie at the northeastern base of same.



MINING DISTRICT.

the Town of Bodie, Mono County, Cal.

mber, 1879. It was taken from a point looking east, and shows the three or four bluffs and hills containing the ore sy valley, affording a fine townsite throughout the entire circuit. The town of to-day is centered in the larger valley in itself and is building up rapidly. The sketch shows the hoisting works and mills better than the town, which. ain hills and those in the backgrounnd, are nearly perfect. The Syndicate and Bodie mills cannot be shown in a side

desperate need. Mrs. Eggleston finally made room for her in a stairwell near the lobby. A mattress was procured and a blanket was suspended across the opening to preserve the young lady's modesty. The owners left her, satisfied that they had served a traveller in need. Becoming cancerned about the number of men who saon appeared entering and leaving the lobby, the Egglestons soon discavered that their guest was a prostitute who was conducting a thriving business in the cramped alcove. It was, perhaps, because of such incidents that Egglestan abandaned the hotel business and apened up a stare further up the street.

Bodie's hotels, cammadious as they had become, did not have elevators, and at least one Bodieite abroad was canfronted with a strange invention that surpassed his sophisticatian. The Badieite abroad was Constable Taylar, whose visit to the Palace Hotel in San Francisca in 1879 proved ta be an adventure that delighted readers of the **Daily Standard.** Taylor checked in and asked for a roam. The bell hop carried his luggage and led him ta the elevatar. The bell hap left Taylor there, who assumed that it must be his room. He began to undress while cursing the small room that had no haaks to hang clothes on and no wash basin. It was even withaut a windaw. The bell hop fortunately arrived just ahead af several ladies wha wished to ascend.

One af the most papular hotels in Badie was the Grand Central, which was located on Main street just below the King street intersection and opposite Wagner's Saloon. It was originally aperated as the Magnolia Lodging Hause, but in late December of 1879, the ownership and name was changed and it opened an Christmas Eve with a banquet.

In the frant, an the ground floor, was a bar roam which was one of the largest and mast elegant in Badie. In the rear of a large reading room. In the back and ta the left of the reading room, one entered, through a double sash door, one of the mast elegantly fitted dining raams east of the Sierras. The dining roam was sixteen and one-half feet wide and farty-faur feet lang; the walls were covered with gald tinted flawered paper. In the rear was a huge mirrar that screened the kitchen entrance.

The kitchen was quite large and included ane of the largest caaking ranges in the State. Parallel ta the dining room, an the north, was a large hall which led through to the rear portian af the building. Alang the narth side of this hall were entrances to five private dining rooms all well lighted and handsomely furnished.

An interior stairway led up from the dining room door and hall to a large hall on the second floor. From this hall a stairway descended to the boardwalk. The second story was divided into 21 large and comfortable rooms. They were well lighted, ventilated, and furnished. A hall led through from the parlor, in front, to the rear of the building. The parlor, fronting on Main street, was large and well lighted, and had a sash door leading out on a porch over the main boardwalk. The rooms had connecting doors so that they could be used in suites. Four large rooms, two on each side of the hall, were added to the building.

The owner, George Summers, and the manager, S. N. Pitcher, were quite proud of their water system located at the rear of the building. A well there had a large pump

attached which farced water into all af the rooms on the second floor and even up on the roof of the building. Single ladgings were 25c and 50c; double beds were 75c.

But the cammodious dining hall of the Grand Central was nat always patronized in accordance with its elegance. One evening a rough looking teamster stalked into the dining roam and sat down at a table. He kept his hat on. The palite waiter asked him what he wauld have for entree. "Damn yer ongtray!" he said, "bring me some dinner".

In March of 1880 the bar roam of the hatel was the scene of a strange initiation during which a Mammoth City merchant witnessed a strange form of Bodie humar. Three patrons had noticed a merchant enter, and they waited at the bar until he was in their midst and then started a fight by knocking aff and stepping an a companion's hat. Guns were suddenly drawn and the merchant was kept in the line of fire until he leaped through the door, carrying ane of the swinging shutters with him. He landed in the mud autside and was quickly requested by the three to enter the bar again as their guest. They begged him not to call the sheriff. Once inside, the three started up the game again while the bartender was conveniently looking far sarsparilla, and this time the merchant jumped through the swinging screens into the reading room. The guns had all been emptied according ta plan, but the merchant had been toa frightened ta notice that no noise was made when the hammers were snapped.

In January af 1883, the Grand Central was closed. There was nat enaugh business and creditors' demands could nat be met. It was taken over by N. W. Boyd who operated the Occidental Hotel. But that spring the warkmen began tearing down the Grand Central Hatel, which had consumed thirty thousand feet of lumber in its construction. The lumber was used to build houses in the new railroad town of Hawtharne, Nevada.

Other hatels in competition in 1879 included the Bodie Hotel, the oldest in town. This was operated by Tower and Fullride and was situated oppasite the Standard Mill. Four daars abave the old school house on Green street was a ladging house aperated by George Green. On the west side of Main street, just north of Green street, was the Comstack Hotel. The ten room hotel was probably operated in conjunction with the Comstock Saloon, which occupied the corner of Main street and Union Alley.

Adjoining Boone's store on the north was the Champion Hotel. In 1884 the property was operated as Schafer's Hotel. At that time rooms were $4-$15 per month, and board was $1.00 per day. Located south of Bodie on the Bridgeport road, was the Booker Flat Hotel. It was opposite the Noonday Mill and was operated by Mr. and Mrs. Almond Huntoon. The hotel contained a bar, and facilities for stabling horses. In 1883 the Booker Flat Hotel was moved from Bodie and put up at Huntoon's Station, about ten miles north of Bridgeport on Highway 395.

A new advertisement appearing in January of 1880, was the work of Mrs. J. N. Harrison, who managed the S. F. Lodging House. This structure was located on south Main street and was nearly opposite the postoffice. The manager boasted of a stove in each room. The rate was $20 per month, and it could house 25 lodgers. By 1885

REPUBLICAN RALLY!

A MEETING IS HEREBY CALLED, TO BE held on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7.30 o'clock,

At the
MINERS' UNION HALL,

For the purpose of organizing a Republican Club. Republican voters intere ted in the coming election, next Fall, are earnestly solicited to attend without fail.

A Grand Ball,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LADIES OF BODIE,

For the BENEFIT of the

BODIE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Will be given at the

MINERS' UNION HALL,

ON THE EVENING OF

APRIL 14th, 1879.

INVITATION COMMITTEE.

All the Ladies of Bodie.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Allen,	Mrs. J. J. Monahan,
Mrs. J. J. Donnelly,	Mrs. F. C. Vincent,
Mrs. D. Rosenthall,	Miss Kittie Kelley,
Miss Rosa Summers,	Miss M. J. Smith,

FLOOR MANAGER.

MRS. M. T. STEWART.

FLOOR DIRECTORS.

Mrs J. L. Berry.	Mrs. H. A. Gould,
Mrs. C. Corbett,	Miss Ada Irish,

Miss Katie Shauguessy.

TICKETS.....$2 50

MONO BREWERY & SALOON,

Main Street, Bodie,

HAVING PURCHASED THIS BREWERY, I am prepared to furnish the public with a

Superior Quailty of Beer,

in quantity to suit.

☞ The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.

d7-tf PATRICK FAHEY.

LIVERY, FEED & SALE Stable.

MAIN STREET, BODIE,

(Opposite WEST & BRYANT'S Store)

d7-tf EDWARD HARKINS.

HOTELS.

CHAMPION HOTEL

Main Street,

(North of Boone's store);

BODIE, MONO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Has been reopened by the undersigned as a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

TABLE supplied with the luxuries of the season.

BARstocked with the best of wines, liquors, and cigars.

☞ HOT DINNER at 12 o'clock.

SCHAFER & SIMS,
n30-tf Proprietors.

CAN CAN RESTAURANT,

Main Street, (Second door south of Ellis' News Depot)

BODIE, CAL.

This House is conducted upon the

European Plan,

And is

"The" Restaurant of Bodie.

The BILL OF FARE comprises all the delicacies to be found in the market.

EVERYTHING COOKED TO ORDER.

Game, Poultry, Fish and Oysters constantly on hand and served in the most approved style.

n30-tf ABRAMS & CALLAHAN.

DR. M. J. ROE.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE—Opposite Shannon's, one door north of Cluggage's stage office. Main street. C. W. Sullivan is my authorized collector.

DENTISTRY.

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE CAREFULLY and SKILLFULLY executed by

R. G. PRESHAW.

OFFICE—Over Sallsbury & Richardson's Boot and Shoe store. BODIE. n30-tf

JNO. L. BERRY, M. D.

(Formerly of BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, N. York)

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE—New Drug Store. n30-tf

H. D. ROBERTSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

☞ OFFICE.—Bodie Hotel, Corners of Main, Green and Mills Streets.

ja25-tf BODIE, CAL,

CALIFORNIA GROCERY AND FRUIT STORE.

MAIN STREET, BODIE.

(Next door to Ellis' News and Cigar Store).

FRESH PEACHES, APPLES, APRICOTS, GRAPES, PEARS, ORANGES, TOMATOS, LIMES, CABBAGE, ETC. ETC.

GROCERIES

Of all kinds.

Fresh Canned Fruits, Fish, Game, etc.

n30-tf O. BOSCACCI, Proprietor.

ROBSON & FOREST,

BLACKSMITHS AND WAGONMAKERS,

South Main Street, Bodie, Cal.

STEEL work of all kinds will receive prompt attention.

Horseshoeing a Specialty.

Wagons repaired in the best manner.

☞ Boilers repaired. m8-tf

J. L. COLMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN

Harness, Saddles, and Bridles,

WHIPS, SADDLERY-WARE, ETC.,

☞ SEAL SKIN GLOVES of a superior quality.

South Main Street,
(Opposite Standard Printing Office),

n30-tf BODIE, CAL.

A. C. RAYMOND,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SADDLERY and HARNESS

COR. MAIN AND GREEN STREETS,

AND

MILLS STREET,

(Opposite Boone's Corral),

BODIE.

SADDLERY HARDWARE, CARRIAGE Trimmings, Robes, Horse Clothing, whips, Collars, Bells, and everything to be found in a well-appointed establishment.

I have in my employ one of the best saddle makers in the State.

☞ Repairing a specialty Trade solicited.

[mhl-td].

the property appeared on the Delinquent Tax List, and the notice served as yet another reminder of the decline of Bodie.

Today's visitor to Bodie finds it difficult to believe that there even was a Fuller street, but there in 1879 was located the twenty-two room Clarendon House. Its fine bay windows fronted on the east side of the street just south of the Lowe street intersection. Fuller was the second street west of, and running parallel with, Main street. The hotel, operated by Holden and Gale, featured alcove rooms; a restaurant was part of the operation. The rooms all had stoves, Brussels carpets, and walnut furniture from Goodwin and Co. of San Francisco. In 1881 it was reported that the Clarendon was to be moved to a vacant lot opposite the Postoffice.

Competition became harsh as the camp showed signs of decline in late 1880. Hotel owners watched helplessly as residents and lodgers left in droves. By March of the New Year, only four Bodie hotels had not changed hands. Among these was the Mono, situated on Mill street one door east of Main, operated by King and Bennett. Another of these was the Bodie House, built and managed by W. A. Johnson, Kemp and Coleman's Occidental was also popular.

In the spring of 1880 the **Bodie Chronicle** published an article captioned "The Lunch Bucket", which relates a curious aspect of hotel business in the mining camps: "In addition to the regular meals, which commence at 5 o'clock in the morning, and continue nearly all day, and up to 8 o'clock in the evening, well regulated hotels have a lunch steward whose duty it is to put up lunches for the miners to take with them to their work. For instance, the Bodie Hotel, kept by Tower and Fullride, put up every day 65 lunches—and elaborate ones at that. The lunch steward knows every man's lunch bucket, and what to put up for each, whether coffee or tea, sugar or no sugar. He knows who wants butter on his bread and who not; who likes milk in his drink, or prefers his coffee or tea, like his whiskey, straight. It is quite a sight to walk into the dining room of the Bodie Hotel and see some 65 or 70 lunch buckets, clean and bright, ranged in line waiting for their owners to take them up the hill."[1]

In April of 1888 the Bodie House burned to the ground. it had been insured for $4,000, but the loss amounted to $20,000. Mrs. Hill, widow of the builder, and her two daughters, lost all of their possessions in the fire, which had resulted in one death. Until the fire, the hotel had been one of the largest in Bodie and had been built by W. A. Johnson in 1878. It was located on the corner of Main and Green, above the Miners' Union Hall, opposite the U. S. Stage Office, and occupied the ground between Green and Main streets. It had been built of seasoned lumber and double walls were one of its features. The lower floor was occupied by a bar and dining room; a kitchen was in the rear. A flight of stairs led to fifteen furnished rooms on the second floor.

The Occidental Hotel was ready for occupancy by late August of 1879. It was situated on the east side of Main street opposite the Telegraph office. J. C. Kemp and Coleman were the owners and operators. Bay windows fronted on Main street, and in the upper story was Kemp's Photographic Gallery. There were 28 well furnished rooms in the hotel, and in the fall of the following year a restaurant was opened on the ground floor. Board was $9.00 per week; single meals were 50c. The hotel was enlarged to 48 rooms in the early 1880's when Kemp became interested in the properties of the Tioga Mining District, and he left the hotel business and traveled east in order to promote interest in the mines. N. W. Boyd eventually acquired the Occidental and operated it until it was destroyed in the fire of 1932.

The conflagrations of 1892 and 1932 destroyed all physical evidence of this once competitive business. Dim photographs and crumbling newspaper advertisements are all that are left to suggest the crowded lobbies, barrooms, restaurants, and boardwalks of the hotels.

HOTLES AND LODING HOUSES
1 Bodie Chronicle, April 1, 1880.

THE DECLINE OF BODIE

The business and stock depression that occurred in the fall of 1880, continued to plague the camp in 1881. Many left for new discoveries in Idaho and at Tombstone. Bodie now hoped that economic relief would be brought through a railroad connection with an outside line, but no connection was ever made.

All thoughts were directed at the future of the camp, and the time was appropriate for the arrival of Mrs. Sandy-Bowers. The story of Mrs. Bowers is one of the more pathetic tales of Comstock. She located at the Bodie House and left word that she could be consulted on all important matters, whether relating to the heart or business.

While in Bodie, she made several predictions that came true. She told one Bodieite that he stole money from his employer; he left town three days later with a large amount of money. She spoke of hidden treasures in Bodie, Mill Creek, and Tioga. She predicted that Bodie District would become the largest and richest on the continent. A boom in August and a stock advance were predicted. It was claimed that she predicted the rich discovery in the May Lundy Mine at Lundy. Three murders were predicted for Bodie, and curious citizens shortly witnessed two. A man named Myers was planning to rob the Bodie Bank and harrassed an officer, who shot him. Then Dave Hitchell was murdered in an opium den. Mrs. Bowers told Norman McSwain that his job was too dangerous; he did not quit and was killed by an explosion in the Bechtel mine.

Bodie was apparently not the only place that was in a state of unrest. A comet was passing close to the earth, and a French astronomer had predicted the end of the world. Lying Jim Townsend visited Bodie to see if the world had come to an end. Townsend evidently felt that the bitter climate of Lundy, where he printed a newspaper, excluded it from this world. Another, Zinc Barnes, said that the comet was the ghost of Hamlet's father "who long ago asserted that he could a tale unfold".[1]

SELDEN HETZEL. PAUL W. BENNETT.

BENNETT & HETZEL.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BODIE, CAL.

Will practice in all Courts of California and Nevada. d7-tf

R. L. PETERSON,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
For Bodie Township.

OFFICE—Two doors north of Tuolumne Stable. d14-tf

J. L. GREELEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

d28-tf BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

D. V. GOODSON,

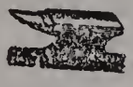
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

OFFICE—Goodson's New Building, Upper Main street, West side

BODIE, CAL.

Acknowledgements taken and all kinds of legal papers correctly drawn. m22-tf

BLACKSMITHING,



WAGON WORK.

Horse and Mule Shoeing,

And all kinds of Mining Tools made and repaired.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Successor to Morris Dick.
Main street, near Bodie Hay Yard,
n30- BODIE.

BODIE PIONEER LAUNDRY,

LOW STREET, East of Main,

BODIE,

Articles of every description neatly washed ironed and mended.

d7-tf CHARLES C. BLAIR.

CITY MARKET,

Main Street,

(Opposite Standard Printing Office),

BODIE, CAL.,

LOVE & HUDSON, Proprietors.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BEEF, VEAL,
LAMB, PORK, ETC

SAUSAGE of all kind.

☞ Will deliver free of charge. We solicit a portion of the patronage of the citizens of Bodie. n30-tf

BODIE PHARMACY,

Next door to Gilson & Barber.

FRED. H. PAGE,
Proprietor,

H. E. WRIGHT,
Apothecary.

PURE DRUGS and

MEDICINES.

All the PATENT MEDICINES of the day.

English and French Perfumeries.

and Toilet Articles

in great variety,

Lamp Stock and Coal Oil.

We sell none but the STAR BRAND, which is the best Coal Oil in market.

Pure Wines and Liquors

for Family and Medicinal purposes.

We keep the best

Imported Cigars

in town.

We have unsurpassed facilities for buying goods, and have the purest and best obtainable, and have as complete a stock as is to be found in any Drug Store either city or country.

Please give us a call and see for yourselves.

[n30-tf]

A. SODERLING. M. M. FREDRICK.

VIRGINIA ASSAY OFFICE.

AND

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,

Main Street. Opposite Postoffice,
BODIE, CAL.

ASSAYS OF BULLION AND ORES GUARanteed to coincide with U. S. Mint.

Our Laboratory is complete for making Analyses of Rocks, Minerals, Waters, etc.

☞ Samples for assaying or analysis sent by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention.

PRICES REASONABLE.

d7-tf FREDRICK & SODERLING.

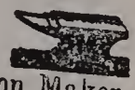
LIVERY, FEED & SALE Stable,

MAIN STREET, BODIE,

(Opposite WEST & BRYANT'S Store)

d7 tf EDWARD HARKINS.

P. G. HUGHES.



Blacksmith and Wagon Maker,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING,

AND GENERAL JOBBING. n30-tf

A. & J. O. KIRKPATRICK.

Blacksmiths and Wagon Makers,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.

HORSESHOEING AND WAGON WORK done in the most satisfactory manner on SHORT NOTICE and REASONABLE RATES.

[n30-tf]

BODIE BANK

CAPITAL, $50,000.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of California.

PRESIDENT.....WM. IRWIN.
VICE PRESIDENT.....GEO. GILLSON
CASHIER.....GEO. H. WINTERBURN

We transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. We sell Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK,

And draw direct on all the principal cities of

EUROPE.

Buy exchange of all solvent Banks and Mining Companies' checks. We buy and sell Mining Stocks strictly on commission. DIVIDENDS collected and ASSESSMENTS paid.

J. W. Wright. Harvey Boone.

BOONE & WRIGHT,

(SUCCESSORS TO HARVEY BOONE)

Corner of Main and Green Streets, Bodie.

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, AND GLASSWAE, PURE WHISKYS, BRANDIES, WINES AND CIGARS.

Agents for Weiner's Milwaukee Beer, Ale and Porter.

Fresh stock arriving daily suitable to the Bodie trade, and offered at the lowest possible margin. Trade solicited.

Hay and grain constantly on hand and stabling for 200 head of horses.

Bodie Today

In addition to predictions, depression, and general confusion, there was an even more timely problem. "There is no other town on the Coast where there is so many different times of day as in Bodie. Every man who owns a clock sets it at his own fancy—there is a mining time, a mill time, a Wells Fargo time, sun time, and saloon time, and added to all these are bad times. There is no standard and a good many people get left by the stages on account of unreliable time."[2]

By now the decline of Bodie seemed to be a permanent situation, and the residents accepted the fact. In November there not more than 3,000 residents. There were only 792 real estate taxpayers in the entire County. Of the private individuals, or firms, Boone and Wright led. They paid taxes on $25,313; J. W. Stewart followed with $24,882. A **Weekly Standard-News** reporter lamented that times were not what they were three years ago. There had been twice as many people, more shops, and Main street was very busy.

During the following year, 1882, real estate values dropped. The Molinelli House, which cost $3,000 to build, was sold for $625. A seven room lodging house was for sale, but it brought in only $52 per month. A three room house in the best part of town was available for $165. Several other residences were advertised as were four lodging houses of 12, 16, 6, and 14 rooms. Even Bonanza street suffered losses, and two nice cottages were for sale there "for good tenants".

But the worst blow to the economy of the camp, and a serious threat to its survival, was the closing of the south end mines in December of 1882. The Noondays and the Red Cloud, both large and promising companies, suspended operations. The suspension was a result of a power struggle within the corporations by those dissatisfied with the management. The Noondays and Red Cloud were sold at a Sheriff's sale. The Oro also suspended operation. The town was in a turmoil over the sudden developments; many were caught by surprise. Those that lost their jobs were looking at the map to see where to travel. Merchants cut their prices in an effort to remain in business or sell out while possible. A December issue of a local paper carried the statement: "Never say die."

A large number of men were out of work, and some turned to petty theft. A reporter warned that "Anything less than a 10,000 pound casting is sure to be picked up if left out of doors".[3] Others started up a new industry which threatened to overshadow that of mining. A number of men were reported at work in the lower end of

town tearing down buildings and loading them on wagons. A large number of vacant houses were shipped to Hawthorne, Nevada.

The lower end of the town was almost deserted. Many buildings were going to ruin; the boardwalks were loose, unlatched doors swung on rusty hinges, demolished stove pipes swayed to and fro, and here and there were for sale and for rent signs. Three men were spotted packing off windows from vacant houses, and another labored under the weight of an outhouse.

In February of 1883, the Delinquent Tax List covered the front page of the **Free Press**. A reporter explained the minute size of his local news column by stating that "Local items are not numerous. It is hard to dance a jig in a cemetery."[4] There were about 2,500 people in Bodie, but McKenney listed the population as 3,500 and gave the town four pages in his business directory.

The Standard, Bodie and Syndicate mines continued to support the camp. A few merchants held on, but many people had left, and had not paid their debts. Early in March it was reported that the Delinquent Tax Sale for 1884 had netted over $3,000, and there was still another day of selling.

In the Blaine-Cleveland Presidential Election, Bodie polled a total of only 532 votes. Bodieites stood by as more vacant buildings were removed to other promising districts. Trustees of the Clinton School District, near the Sweetwater Mountains, purchased a one and one-half story building in Bodie for only $35. They intended to erect it in Clinton as a school house.

Among the properties listed in a delinquent list for 1885, were the Cosmopolitan Hotel, the Post Lodging House, Goodson's Building, and the Can Can Restaurant. They were once among the most valuable properties in Bodie. The tax rate for that year was a crippling $6.50 per $100. By 1886 it had been reduced to $3.00 per $100.

In 1886 and 1887, the estimated population of Bodie was 1,500. Although Bodie polled only 174 votes for Harrison and 131 for Cleveland, it had three times the population of any town in Mono County. The introduction of the cyanide process in the 1890's, and the utilization or electricity as a cheap power source gave the camp a shot in the arm. But two disastrous fires, one in 1892, and the other in 1932 crippled the camp. It never recovered.

THE DECLINE

1 Weekly Standard-News, July 6, 1881.
2 Weekly Standard-News, July 27, 1881.
3 Daily Free Press, September 1, 1882.
4 Free Press, March 28, 1883.

FIRES

The town of Bodie was composed of compact clusters of buildings constructed of pine lumber that dried out rapidly. By 1879, there were few chimneys in town, and stoves were universally used for cooking and heating. Strong winds often loosened or wrecked stovepipes, and at night sparks could be seen flying out of the pipes. Also, the use of coal oil lamps added to the danger. In fact, it is surprising thot the town did not burn to the ground by 1880.

The residents were pioneers of other camps, and they recognized their precarious position in regard to fire. Therefore, the first organized response to the threat of fire came quite early, and a volunteer bucket company was formed in 1877. The first fire in Bodie occurred in February of 1878 and resulted in the destruction of Sam Chung's restaurant, bakery, and lodging house on King Street. Severe results would have occurred had not two or three buildings between Sam Chung's and Gilson and Barber's store been hurriedly torn down by fire fighters.

Damage was estimated at $10,000, the value of the buildings, but only $5,000 in insurance was carried. At first the fire was thought to have originated from a defective stovepipe in the kitchen, but subsequent investigation resulted in arson charges against Sam Chung, China Charley, and J. C. Harris. Chung was eventually acquitted, but this marked the beginning of a series of questionable activities for Chung.

The near disasterous results of this fire led to strenuous efforts by leading businessmen to organize a fire department, but most town citizens were apthatetic. Finally, at a meeting held in one of John Wagner's club rooms in the fall of 1878, $450 was subscribed by J. H. Page, of S. B. Smith & Co.; M. P. Wolf, of the firm of Reinstein and Wolf; H. Ward, furniture dealer; P. Hogan, of Hogan's Hotel; F. B. Hessel, of Gilson and Barber; J. Wagner, L. H. Newton, Joe Kingsley, W. A. Mather, Thomas Williams, J. P. Cullen, and Fred Elliott. A firemen's ball was given to raise money to outfit the organization.

In November of that year, the committee ordered a Number 3 Babcock Fire Extinguisher from San Francisco. The extinguisher cost $2,000 and consisted of a water cylinder of 120 gallon capacity and 200 feet of hose reeled on the carriage. It weighed 2,000 pounds when charged with water. By the end of the month the Babcock Engine Company, which had been formed on October 1, 1878, practiced with the new engine. Its President, D. V. Goodson, proudly watched the demonstration.

The Babcock Company moved ahead with plans for an engine house, and lumber was ordered from Hunnewill's saw mill. The engine house was completed by Christmas, and fire meetings were held there. A fire bell, which cost $108, was housed in its cupola on the first of February. This building was the first structure on the left on Standard Avenue.

An olorm on Virtue street, loter called Bononza, drew the new company to one of its first tests, and the alorm wos responded to with greot effort and gallantry. Upon its orrival, however, the compony leorned thot customers there had olreody extinguished the bloze.

Eorly in April of 1879, a second fire compony was formed by citizens led by F. P. Willard. Hook and Ladder Compony Number 1 was the nome of this group. They soon

met with the Babcock group and a chief engineer and assistants were elected.

At this meeting it was decided that a grand ball would be given on the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill in order to raise operating funds.

At this time Bodie began to be threatened by arsonists. Between 1879 and 1884 many fires of incinderary origin were luckily discovered in the various sections of town. King, Bonanza and Main streets were the favorite haunts of the arsonists. In several arson attempts on Bonanza street, the usual procedure was to saturate the sides of buildings with coal oil; wood and rags were then piled up and ignited.

The motives for arson were various. In some cases owners wished to collect insurance because as Bodie declined they were unable to dispose of their property. In cases where the arsonist's identity was suspected, editors of local papers suggested tar and feathers as a remedy. Prior to the hanging of DeRoche and the organization of the 601, the rough element had threatened to burn the town if they were further harrassed by peace officers. The vigilance committee however, quickly abolished this threat. Whatever the motive, the intentional setting of a single fire threatened the existence of the whole town. Night officers and citizens were especially vigilant and fortunate in discovering these fire before they grew out of control. It is especially ironic, in considering the many attempts at arson, that the catastrophic fire of 1932 was accidentally set.

By February of 1880, Bodie had four fire companies. After the organization of the Babcock Engine Company Number 1 (also called the Bodie), with its 46 men and the engine, was organized the Hook and Ladder Company. There were twenty men in the latter company. The Neptune Hose Company Number 1, composed of eighty men and a hose cart, was organized on January 14, 1880, at Justice Peterson's court. At about the same time, the Champion Hose Company Number 1 was organized at the Grand Central Hotel. This company had 65 men and a fine hose carriage with 500 feet of hose. All companies gave balls at Miners' Union Hall to raise money for uniforms, equipment, and operating expenses.

In May of 1880 a fire at the Central Market drew a quick response from the hose companies, who drew water from the hydrants of the new Bodie Water Company. As the companies tied to the hydrants, a conflict arose. Except for the gravity of the situation, the conflict would have been quite humorous as it seemed that no one could agree as to which hose company had the authority to issue orders. This problem, however, eventually led to a consolidotion of the componies, the formation of a single fire department, and the division of the town into fire districts.

Lote in May, delegotes from the various fire companies met and organized the Bodie Fire Department. M. P. Wolf was elected President; Theo P. Lansing, Secretary; J. B. Morshall, Treasurer; A. E. Compbell, Chief Engineer, T. H. Kennedy, First Assistant; R. J. McPhee, Second Assistant; a constitution ond by-lows were soon drafted.

By late July of 1880, the town had been divided into fire districts, and a system of alorm whistles was odopted.

Bodie Today

All of the town lying north of Stondard Avenue wos District Number 1, all south of Standard Avenue was District Number 2, and all east of the ovenue was the third. The hoisting works sounded the alarms, and each hose company and ladder company knew which areo it was responsible for.

This system worked well for several years and even overcame the most serious threat thot Bodie had yet to experience. Late one night in July of 1884, a drunken man fell into the show window of Stewart and Brother's Drug Store; he shattered the gloss and overturned a burning coal oil lomp. The oil cought fire and spread all over the floor. It was quickly smothered with blonkets, but some poured through holes in the floor ond ignited the dry timbers underneath.

An alarm had been sent, but water was slow in reaching the hydrants. By this time the building was enveloped in flames and the fire had spreod to the Champion Hotel on the north. It looked os if the entire west side of Moin street wos doomed. Hook and Lodder Compony begon to battle the blaze as water orrived; suddenly the hose swelled and three well directed streoms were turned loose. The entire block north of Green, between Boone's Store and Kingsley's Stables, was on fire and it looked hopeless.

Flames were prevented from spreading south to the Bodie House ond Miners' Union Holl by a pump in the rear of the hotel that supplied enough water to keep the roof domp. The pump in the Lent shoft wos turned on and 280 inches of water poured in to the reservoir. They now hod all the woter they needed.

Boxes of cortridges exploded in the fire and scared many ladies and children os the united efforts of the companies soon contoined the fire. Ed Loose, Foremon of the Neptune Hose Company, wos commended for his ex-

cellent work in directing the Neptune men, and that night thonks were given to mony more men.

M. Schafer of the Champion Hotel lost everything, ond Stewort and Brother's lost heavily. They lost $15,000 in stock, which had been insured for only $4,000. In addition, their building wos destroyed. Boone's building was extensively domoged, and he lost $2,000 in stock. A dentist lost his entire outfit, volued at $1,200, ond $300 worth of clothing. There were severol others who lost liquor, clothing, instruments, or books.

While the cortridges were exploding in the intense heat of the fire, another drama, unnoticed by the spectators, was unfolding. As Doctor Walker was watching the efforts of the firemen, he noticed thot o man next to him seemed to suddenly stagger. At the some time, the man's coat caught fire, and the doctor quickly rushed to his side and extinguished the flomes. But as the doctor glanced ot the man's feet, he noticed blood.

Officer Pattie, who was also nearby, hod heard two shots thot did not seem to come from the vicinity of the fire. As he turned he saw Felix Donnelly aim and shoot William Deegan in the back. The officer rushed at Donnelly and disarmed him, but Donnelly hod emptied the chomber of his gun into Deegan's bock as the doctor, unaware of Donnelly's presence, was in the act of extinguishing the flames.

A bystander nomed Coyle, a miner employed at the Bodie Con., wos fotally wounded by one of the stray shots. It was miraculous thot the doctor was not wounded, and it was equally fortunote that others were not, as the streets were lined with people.

Donnelly died forty minutes after he was shot. The officer quickly drogged his man to the jail as the crowd threotened to toke violent action.

In January of 1885, the Bobcock Engine Compony, the

Bodie Today

Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company, and the Neptune Hose Company disbanded. The remaining members joined and formed the Wide Awake Hose Company. This unit disbanded in March of 1890, and in August of 1895 a fire company was incorporated.

Throughout the 1880's various buildings and cabins were destroyed by fire as the camp slowly declined. In 1888, the Bodie House, which was then the largest hotel in Bodie, burned to the ground. But a general conflagration was prevented until July of 1892 when a fire started in the kitchen of Mrs. Perry's restaurant. The fire was discovered about two o'clock in the morning, and the flames quickly engulfed adjoining buildings on the west side of Main street. The carts arrived and hoses were attached to the nearby hydrants, but there was no water. A valve near the Standard Mill had been turned off, and there was no water in the Main street portion of the line.

This delay proved disasterous. As men rushed about with buckets of splashing water, others waited at the hoses. The flames spread unchecked throughout the dry pine buildings. Soon Goodson's Building and the others on the east side of Main street were ablaze. Most of Main street was in flames by the time water spurted from the hoses. The progress of the flames was checked, but the Main street of Bodie lay a smoldering ruin.

Although the fire did not spread to the residential section, many were left homeless because the eating and lodging houses had been destroyed. At the south end of town the flames had been halted at the block where the Miners' Union Hall now stands. To the north, the flames were stopped at J. S. Cain's Bank. On the east side of Main street, a like portion of the business section had been leveled.

Arson was suspected as the cause of the holocaust be-

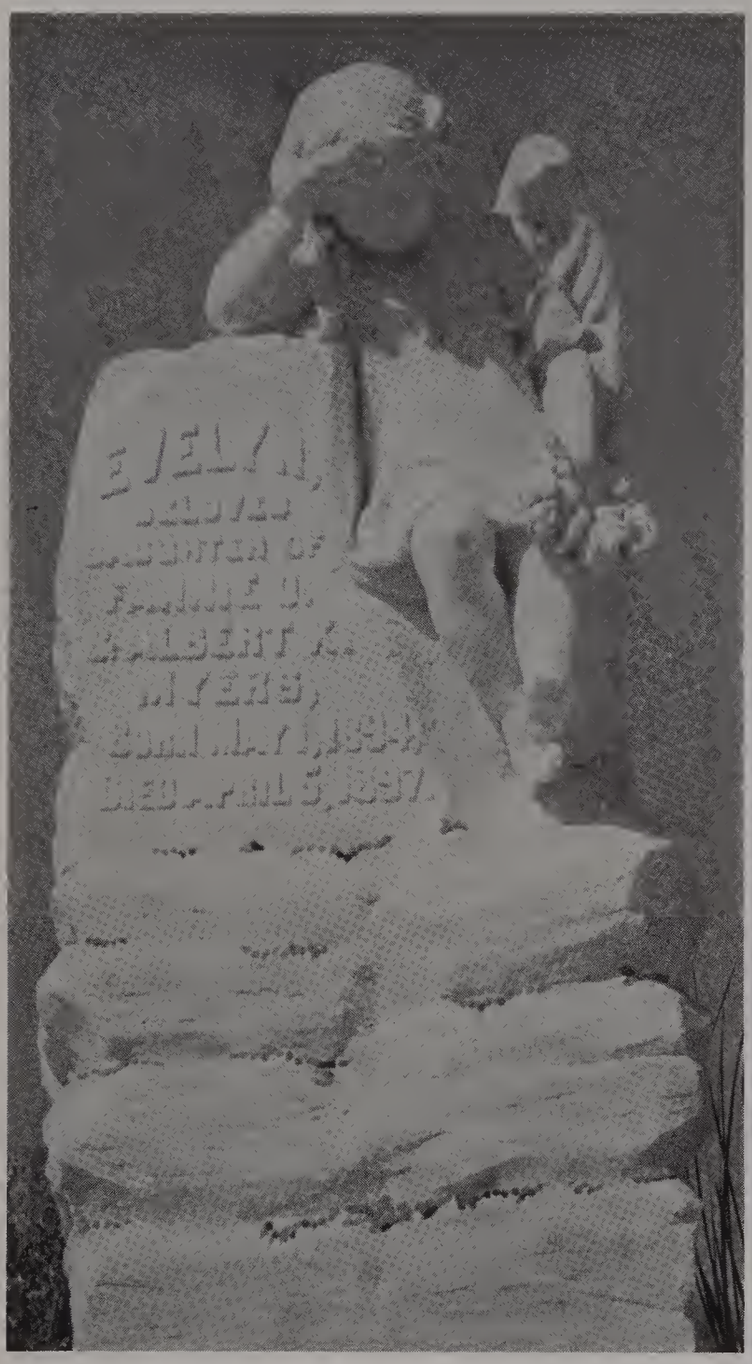
cause a fire of questionable origin had been discovered in the same kitchen several weeks earlier; at that time the odor of coal oil had been noticed. The loss of the 1892 fire amounted to at least $100,000. Little insurance had been carried.

Immediately following the fire, businessmen moved up buildings from the back streets to occupy the old lots fronting on Main. In this manner, merchants relocated at their old stands. But many old landmarks had been destroyed, and the town appeared severely contracted in size. The fears of fifteen years ago had been realized.

On June 23, 1932, Bodie was ravaged by another fire even more devastating than that of 1892. This fire was apparently accidentally set by a boy playing with matches in an old building at the rear of the Old Sawdust Corner Saloon. Once again the fire spread rapidly through the old pine buildings on Main street until both sides of the street were ablaze. This time the fire did not spare the old bank, and the blackened brick vault stands today as a reminder of that destruction.

Again the men stood by their hoses, and again no water swelled their lines. The old line of the Bodie Water Company had not been properly maintained. Rocks and dirt clogged the lines, and the men stood helplessly by and watched building after building burn to the ground. The fire spread along the same course destroyed twenty years earlier, but this time it spread further north. The Miners' Union Hall block, on the south, was again saved, but the camp never recovered from the holocaust.

A few more buildings were moved up from the back streets, but the disastrous fire was the final sign of the death of the camp. Today, the Division of Parks and Beaches is busy preserving the remaining buildings "in a state of arrested decay" in an effort to capture the uniqueness of the original camp.



PIONEER
Furniture Store.

MAIN STREET, BODIE, CAL.
FURNITUTE of all **KINDS.**
BEDDING AND MATTRESSES
Made to order.

UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY, AND done on reasonable terms.

n30-tf H, WARD.

Bodie Today

BAD MAN FROM BODIE

"Bodie's Bad Men owed their reputation as much to the charm of alliteration as to any real supremacy in devilishness aver their neighbors."[1] The quotation suggests a truth behind the myth that has arisen in recent years concerning the Bad Man From Badie. The alliterative phrase was arginated by early journalists who delighted in irony and made fun of the cawardice and marksmanship af the raughs in the camp.

Wells Drury wrate that in Cnadelaria Bodie was referred to as shoater's town and bad shot gulch.[2] Althaugh there were several shaotings that gave Bodie's Bad Man his poor reputation as a marksman, one that occurred one January night in 1879 at Phillips and Moore's Salaon gave "Bodie a very bad reputation for marksmanship. The papers are poking fun at us all over the Coast."[3]

In this incident at the saloon, about eighteen shots were fired. No one was seriously injured except the antagonist, Muirhead, a one-armed miner, who received a scalp wound. One of Muirhead's shots tapped a barrel of ale behind the bartender, and a spectator had a cigar shot from between his teeth. The spectator complained to the bartender, who provided him with a new cigar.[4] The bad shots continued to perforate the walls of most of the saloons, and a sarcastic reporter commented: "We await the next affair with absorbing interest."[5]

The average Bad Man had mastered a fine vocabulary of oaths, taunts, and yells; but when shots rang out he quickly lost his nerve. Accuracy was a lost art, as two dancers at a masquerade ball discovered. Pat Shea and John Sloan fired ten shots at each other as they stomped on the crowded floor of Concert Hall. Both were close enough to ward off each others pistol; no one was shot.[6]

Bad shot gulch continued to demonstrate its marksmen. At five o'clock on March 18, 1884, Bill Deegan and Felix Donnelly had a duel on Main street at long range. "Nine shots were exchanged, but nobody was hurt, not even a bystander."[7] They carefully avoided getting too close to each other.

The most accurate analysis and definition of the Bodie Bad Man was recorded by E. H. Clough, author of the original **Bad Man From Bodie, The Mono Widow, The Gunsight Lode,** and other thrilling frontier stories.[8]

In his humorous notes, Clough noted that profanity was a prime characteristic. If the bad man did not swear when he drew then he was not the real thing. Also, he was excessively prudent. "Ill-natured critics have designated this morbid caution of the Bad Man From Bodie as cowardice, but every true man knows this to be wholly false, and will resent this imputation as a personal insult."[9]

He was prepared for every contingency in that he kept his gun nestled in his right coat pocket, which was lined with velvety bucksin to prevent the hammer from catching. Few wore holsters, and the favorite weapon was the British Bull-Dog, a short pistol that could be easily concealed in a coat pocket.

In meeting an eligible condidate, he emitted his stereotyped oath and blazed away, as long as he had the drop on his man. If one found another had the drop on him, he

usually backed down and waited for a chance to shoot his antagonist in the back. When two Bodie men let it be knawn that they intended ta face each ather in a shaating match, the frighteded combatants saan discavered the farthcoming event had been presented in the **Standard,** and it appeared as thaugh they would have to ga thraugh with their boasts. In cases like this the only salutian was to leave town; one left far Bridgepart. The ather taak an early morning fast freight for Carson City. "Such action af the bload and thunder men of Bodie is a shame and a disgrace to the tawn and a nuisance ta the reparter, who thinks it high time to have a shoating sensatian." The reporter's closing statement was a severe dig at the Bad Man's ego: "Certainly something must be done or the hard-won reputation of the Bad Man From Bodie will become a thing of the past."[10]

Sometimes, as Clough mentioned, the Bad Man enticed his victim with a short oration before butchering him. He was usually very deliberate in his remarks and stated he meant "bizness". He would leap upon a billiard table and shout, "I'm chief of murdertown, and I'm dry. Whose treat is it? Don't all speak at once or I'll turn loose and scatter death and destruction full bent for the next election."[11]

During the winter months, the Bad Man usually moved to a warmer climate, and, when a camp showed signs of decline, he was the first to leave. "But never," stated Clough, "within the memory of man, has one been hung by a civilized hangman."[12]

Now that we have Clough's definition we can test it by relating the adventures of two of Bodie's noted Bad Men, Washoe Pete and Red Rowe. Washoe Pete fit the description quite accurately in one little encounter he had with a dude mining expert.

Pete heard that the dude was in a certain saloon, so he decided to add a little stature to his reputation as a Bad Man by initiating the man. He swaggered through the saloon doors and began waving his gun and knife in the expert's face. He immediately informed the dude that he was the meanest man alive. The expert begged for mercy and backed into a corner. Pete then laid his weapons aside and bragged to onlookers that he wauld not need them to dispose of such a pitiful creature. But as soon as he dropped his weapons and advanced on the cowering form in the corner, the expert suddenly came to life and beat Pete to a pulp. Pete's reputation died in that encounter.[13]

Red Rowe is presented as the Bad Man from Bodie in the following **Bodie Standard** repart:

> He hod just got bock lost night from Bridgeport, where he wos serving o short term in joil for one of his chorocteristic crimes, beoting o womon. He colled for o cocktoil of lovo, lightning, bitters ond gin, ond got it. All the women in town locked themselves in. He went on the wor poth ond mode ponderous blows on the lunch counters thot mode the dishes donce. He wos o holy terror thot would rother tockle o miner's lunch bucket thon o wood-pile with o buck sow. He wos o whole cloud of dynomic electricity ond would sooner strike o sick womon thon strike out in search of o job. [14]

In 1886 Andrew Petersan killed Red Rawe. Peterson quickly left tawn, but he prabably wauld never have been prasecuted.[15]

But there were athers. Bill Deegan, the nated bad shat, threatened ta shaat an afficer, a bartender, and Adelia O'Neil. He settled far the latter, but she graciausly tald autharities that it had been an accident. Fram what we have seen af Deegan's shaating, it prabably was an accident.[16]

Anather, Rattlesnake Dick, was nated far the vialent threats that he made. He seldam fallawed thraugh, like the typical Bad Man, but in Hawtharne he threatened ane citizen wha believed him. The man went far his gun; he returned and killed Rattlesnake.[17]

Reparts carried in autside jaurnals exaggerated the fierceness af the Badie Bad Man, and these exaggeratians drew sarcastic anes fram disgusted Badie jaurnalists. An Inya paper, far example, reparted that when a Badie girl received attentian fram a gentleman she inquired with absarbing interest: "Haw many men has he killed?" The **Standard** editar replied that it was lucky the Inya editar was married and lived sa far away, because here "His life palicy wauld depreciate abaut 90 percent."[18]

Anather stated: "A Badie man never has twa disputes with the same man. This is explained by the fact that he kills him at the first quarrel." The disgusted **Standard** editar answered that he had failed "ta mentian that the Badie man always eats his victim, after killing him."[19] Later writers did nat detect the abviaus sarcastic tane in the replies, and this neglect did much ta create the natian that the Bad Man Fram Badie was really bad.

There were, hawever, a few men wha, because af bravery, rage, stupidity, ar caurage, caaly faced athers and drew and fired. The first af this rare breed was seen in the duel between James Blair and U. P. Jack Braslin. At the first fire Blair was shat thraugh the left arm near the shaulder. The true Bad Man wauld have fled at this paint, but Blair managed ta kill his antaganist. Unfartunately, Blair caught pneumania and died while recavering fram his waunds.[20]

A year later, in 1878, a blaady duel erupted an the crawded street in frant af Gilsan and Barber's stare. The battle was aver a waman. One af the victims, hawever, was an innacent bystander wha had been waunded in two previaus street duels. There, taa, he had been merely passing by.

Gearge Taft, an engineer at the Sauth Bulwer, fired at Henry Heif, a miner. Heif received twa slight waunds, an the arm and wrist. He returned the fire and shat and killed Taft. One bullet fired during the duel passed thraugh a windaw in Gilsan and Barber's stare, passed thraugh twa cases af labsters, and shawered the clerk with alcahal.[21]

The Temple Salaan was the backdrap for yet anather duel. This ane was between twa firemen, William Desmand and Jahn Kehae. Bath drew their pistals and cammenced firing. Kehae fell dead. Sixteen shats had been fired and eight hit Kehae. Desmand was struck by twa af the shats.

But the mast classic af western gunfights in Badie's histary was between a canstable, Richard O'Malley, and a mine blacksmith, Gearge Center. O'Malley tald the story:

Judge James G. McClinton at age 28. pioneer miner, lawyer, and journalist of Aurora and Bodie. Collection of R. G. McClinton.

Frank Owen, a Bodie attorney and member of the Templars. Photo Circa 1880.

At half past three o'clock this morning (July 15, 1880), I was sitting up at Boone and Wright's store, in company with James Monahan; had been there but a few minutes when Bob Watson and George Center came up the street together; Watson stopped with us and Center went over to the lumber yard, and fired off a pistol. I followed him to Wood street where some street crosses it and overhauled him, and said to him: "You have been shooting," I then said: "Give me your pistols"—(I had been informed that he had two). He had both hands in his overcoat pockets. He instantly withdrew them, having a self-cocking pistol in each hand, and he said: "No son-of-a-bitch will take my pistols." I made a movement toward him to take them away from him, when he shoved both against me, muzzles forward. I stepped back about 12 or 15 feet and the duel commenced. My coat tail was cut by a bullet from his pistol and another struck my pistol. After his arrest one of his pistols was found to have four empty chambers, and the other was entirely empty. I fired altogether 5 shots. Center was hit in the leg between the tendons of the knee; the fourth finger of the right hand is broken and the others cut. [24]

Crime and violence rather slowly manifested itself in Bodie. In November of 1877, a correspondent wrote to the **Gold Hill News** about a suicide: "It is the only shooting we have had in the past two months." The **News** replied that two months without a man for breakfast was "enough to kill anyone with ennui."[21]

Shootings were rare in the new camp, and men were generally satisfied with assault and battery. There were, however, some of the rough class that had moved in from Aurora and Virginia City. By the end of 1877, Bodieites had witnessed several stabbings and the attempted assassination of John Wheeler.

Wheeler, a sharp shooter of Aurora fame, had killed a Mexican in self-defense, the usual verdict of the times. One cold night in December, a party of Mexicans planned to take revenge and murder Wheeler. They carefully tried the door to Silas Smith's warehouse, where Wheeler was sleeping. He heard the noise at the door and asked what was going on. When he received a very discourteous reply he "sent a pistol bullet through the door as an advance courier." His visitors were not seen again.[25]

The usual fine for assault and battery was 25 dollars at the rooms of Justice Peterson. In shootings, there were few convictions, as long as the rough element confined it to themselves. For those who found the visit necessary, Justice Peterson's Court was located on the second floor of the Rosedale Saloon.

There was a second story entrance from the street to the 36 x 21 foot court room and adjoining jury room. In front, a small lighted room opened out on a veranda. The room was an office. The easy access to the lower floor and its bar, club room, billiard table, and chop stand was a convenient feature.[26] A visitor, after paying his fine upstairs, could quickly restore his nerves in the Rosedale below.

In 1878, Alex Nixon, President of the Miners' Union, was shot and killed in a saloon gun fight.[27] This stunned the town but the shock soon wore off.

The saloons became the scene of a series of murders. John Enright shot James Harrington with a British Bull-Dog.[28] But citizens had grown indifferent: "For a lively, thickly-populated mining town, Bodie is the most orderly and quiet camp it has ever been our fortune to live in."[29] This was the state of affairs in 1878, but by the end of 1880 the attitude had changed to one of extreme concern.

By 1880, crime had begun to assume more serious pro-

Helen Anne Kernohan, one of the first children in the camp. She was the daughter of Elizabeth Anne (Butler) Kernohan and Robert Kernohan, and was born in Placerville in 1862, and the family arrived in Bodie in 1863.

Two of the Butler children, Will and Harry.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anne (Butler) Kernohan, the first woman to live in Bodie. The Kernohan residence was one of the first in the camp, and county records place its location on Browne Street, which was named for J. Ross Browne. Other miners, Krouse and Reese had a house on Browne Street in 1869. The spring at the west end of Browne Street fed the 12 stamp Homesake Mill. Photo taken in 1884.

Almond and Moses Huntoon. They were pioneer farmers of Bridgeport and early businessmen in Bodie They operated a dairy in Bodie, and Almond and Elizabeth Anne Butler operated the Booker Flat Hotel.

portions, as many of the idle turned to opium smoking, robbery and gambling. Suddenly, editors were stating that Bodie had been too free with the knife and gun: "Within a fortnight two men have been severely beaten over the head with six-shooters, one has been shot, one stabbed to death, one man and one woman have been knifed, and one woman's skull crushed with a club, and she may die tonight."

Two arrests had been made for the crimes, and it was obvious that something was wrong. Bodie had constables, night watchmen, deputies, and private policemen, yet crimes were committed nightly in the criminal portion of town, the north portion. "A glance at the disproportion of our industrious to the idle and dissolute population will convince even the casual observer that we have an unhealthy if not dangerous state of society in Bodie at the present time."[30]

Complaints were made that the officers were not taking care of disturbances. Extra deputies were hired by Constable Kirgan and were paid by contributions from citizens interested in property protection. But it was usually necessary for Kirgan to pay them himself. Kirgan stated that if the businessmen and taxpayers were better jurors, it would help the constabulary.[31]

The officers and Constable Kirgan were interesting men. The Constable was a native of Kentucky, who had arrived in California in 1848. He was a Mexican War Veteran and wore two badges for brave conduct in the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista. He bore many scars from those battles. Kirgan was Sergeant at Arms of the First Constitutional Convention of California and also of the Legislature at Vallejo.[32] In 1881 he was thrown from a buggy; the injuries proved to be fatal.[33]

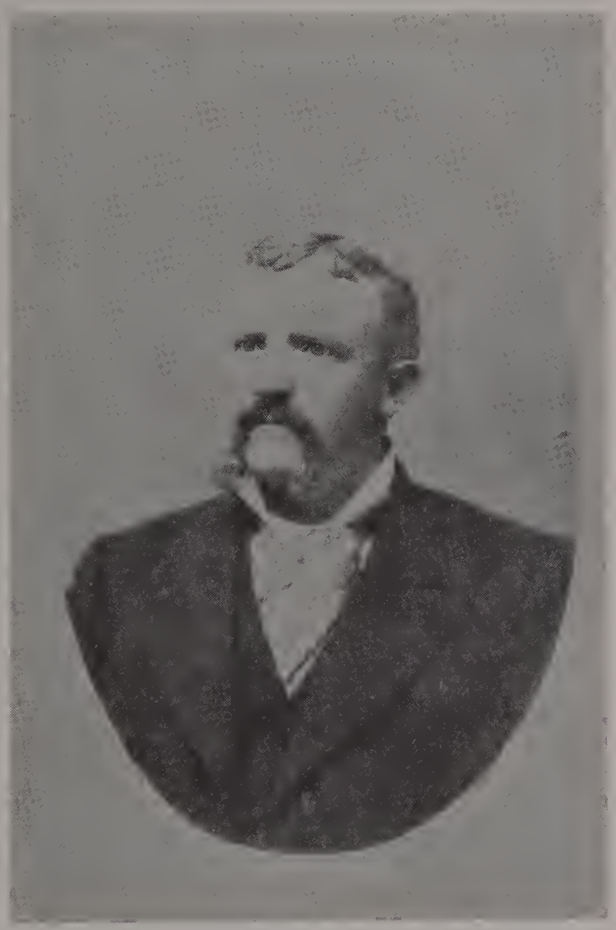
Through errors in County bookkeeping, Kirgan came into possession of the Bodie branch jail, which was located on King street. His position was the source of many jokes, and embarrassed officials hurriedly corrected the situation. The jail, built in 1877, had cost $800. Although it was only fourteen feet long and eighteen feet wide, it contained two cells. The structure was poorly built, and the cells were poorly ventilated.[34]

In 1880, the Grand Jury reported that the jail was too small, and an extension fourteen feet square was recommended. They also suggested then an enclosing fence twelve feet high be erected. Both these suggestions were carried out. At the time of the investigation, the small jail housed ten prisoners. One was a woman.[35]

In January of 1880, an officer was bribed for the paltry sum of $2.50, but this was over a half a day's wages.[36] As disturbances continued, editors, disgusted with the number of garrotings, attempted to shame the law officers into action by advertising a "very handsome chromo will be given to the first garroter who catches an officer on the street and snaffles him."[37] The usual beat of the garroter was along Main street northward from Mill to the hurdy houses. The officers solemnly and formally protested the offer made by the **Standard** editor.

The violence increased. Charles Slade was shot and killed by William Witherow in the Comstock Saloon.[38] A poor old Mexican named Florentine Herriera, who peddled tamales about the saloons and dance houses, was robbed and beaten to death. Before he died, he identified

Washington Brandon, a Bridgeport rancher and teamster whose large teams hauled many loads to Bodie.



Dave Jeffereys, at one time a stockholder and secretary of the Big Meadows and Bodie Toll road. He also served as Mono County Clerk. He died in 1887. Collection of Alice Dolan

the robbers. As usual, the jury found that he died from natural couses. He had been kicked neor the heart and smashed on the skull with a gun.[9]

In April of 1880, an editoriol in the **Daily Standard** called for a vigilance committee to deal with the criminol element. Suddenly, a rumor was spread that the 601 had organized and notified severol that o longer stoy in Bodie would be bad for them. It was said that a man nomed Flonnery, one of those arrested for the murder of the tomole peddler, was notified.[10]

The opium dens now produced criminals who stole in order to sotisfy the habit. Again the coll for a 601 was voiced amid new violence. A miner was even shot and killed during a meeting at Miners' Union Holl.[11] Arrests were made, but there were no convictions; the burglars had organized. Criminols became fearless in regard to the low and more open in their activities.

In August of 1880 Sheriff Taylor cracked down and published a notice to the town idlers and criminals, in which it was stated that those without visible means of support would be arrested. This tactic hod been used in Virginia City, and Bodie inherited its rough element. Sheriff Taylor's notice resulted in quite a thinning out of the opium oddicts and bums. Many left on the fruit teams for Sonora.[12]

But in the fall of 1880, violence again erupted. Two murders in the lower dance hall brought the number up to four killed in two days. The **Standard News** commented: "It is a short time since the rough element of Bodie threatened to burn the town. It has almost become a matter of self preservation from a worthless band of lawless men, who defy the law, and if arrested, swear each other clear."[13] In addition to the butcherings in town, the bodies of two murdered Mexicans were found neor Sunshine.[14]

A little later in the week, the following sarcasm was noted. "Not a murder for two days. It is evident that something is wrong." And, "Not o man has been shot, cut, or whipped for o week."[15]

Bodie needed more officers and night wotchmen. Only three men patrolled in the dorkness, Joe Farnsworth, Dick O'Malley, and Jack Roberts. Anxious property owners feared vandalism, robbery, and arson. The watchmen halted severol arson attempts.

At this time a rather comic Bad Man appeared in Bodie. Mike McGowon was from Virginia City, where he had a reputotion for biting off eors and noses. His departure from that ploce was undoubtedly requested. A Bodie reporter claimed that o letter from him bore the title M. E. This did not stand for mining engineer, but man-eoter.[16]

One doy in September of 1880, McGowan tried to chew on Sheriff Taylor's leg. Justice Peterson had a talk with "the gentle creature who relishes such morsels as men's noses, ears, thumbs, and calves."[17] Mike agreed to leave Bodie.

One night in Virginia City he was locked up with speciol care: "Mike ate a fancy bull-dog that had been picked up on the street without a tag, and thereafter he was considered so dangerous thot the '601' took his case in hand ond he wos expatrioted. That's how he came to Bodie. Tomorrow he leaves us for Carson."[18]

Two months later Mike was arrested for vograncy in Virginia City. "This must be a mistake on the part of the

outhorities, for Mike hos a visible means of support. He has on upper ond lower row of teeth."[49]

In generol, events hod not been so comic for Mono County. Criminol triols during 1880 cost the toxpoyers $40,000. Recent murders and crimes led an editor to stote: "As o generol thing courts hove but little terror for murders; a lorge mojority escape punishment. Not so, however, with o vigilonce committee. Stern justice presides there, and o wholesome terror is imported to its edicts, decrees issued by Justice and Right. San Francisco, Sacromento, Auroro, ond Plocerville never hod more cause for on orgonization of this kind than Mono County does ot this time."[50]

Close upon the suggestion mode by the obove editors come one of the foulest murders in Bodie's history. At holf post one, on the morning of Jonuory 14, 1881, Joseph DeRoche, o French-Canadion, shot ond killed Thomos Treloor, o Cornish miner. It wos a cold-blooded murder; Treloor was a harmless ond peoceoble citizen.

DeRoche had attended o boll ond donced with Mrs. Treloor, agoinst the request of her husband. Just before the close of the boll, DeRoche left and woited for his victim ot the corner of Moin ond Lowe streets. He stepped from the shodows ond shot Treloor through the head.

In addition to the grossness of the crime, DeRoche was orrested ond entrusted to a drunken officer, Fornsworth, who let him escape. Intense excitement prevailed in Bodie agoinst DeRoche and Fornsworth, but DeRoche wos quickly captured obout eight miles from Bodie on the Goot Ranch rood. The **Free Press** carried on occount of whot followed the capture of the murderer ond his return to Bodie:

> Judge Lynch held his first court sessian in Bodie early on Monday morning and passed judgment on a criminal whose crime is already recorded and impressed an every mind in this community. The tragic end of DeRoche, the murderer, was at once awful and impressive.
>
> The lesson to be learned from it is easily read and the simplest mind can fully comprehend it. That a cruel murder had been cammitted na ane can deny; that the swift retribution was expected every observing citizen cauld predict with safety. The excitement of the Sabbath did not die away and the wrath af the people did not go out with the setting of the sun. As the shades of darkness enveloped the town, the spirit of revenge increased in intensity and developed inta a blazing column of fire. It was burning in its intensity and fearful in its results. After the adjournment of the caurt and DeRoche was taken back to his narraw cell, a mysteriaus cammittee was arganized, the like of which has existed in many tawns an this Caast since '46, and whose work has been quick and tharaugh. The Committee, it is reported, held a long session and discussed the matter in hand. The session was long and deliberate, and its conclusions resulted in the lynching af DeRache. Between 1:30 and 2 o'clock Manday marning, a long line of masked and unmasked men were seen ta file out af a side street into Bananza avenue. There must have been twa hundred of them and as the march pragressed to the jail the column increased. In frant were the shotguns carried by determined men. They were backed up by a company which evidently meant business, and na ordinary farce cauld foil them in their progress. When the jail was reached it was surraunded and the leader made a laud knock at the doar. All was dark and quiet within. The call had the effect af producing a dim light in the office, and amid laud cries of "DeRoche," "Bring him out," "Open the daor," "Hurry up," etc. Jailer Kirgan appeared, and responded by saying: "All right boys; wait a minute; give me a little time." In a mament the autside door was opened slawly and four or five men entered. Under instructions the daor af the cell in which the condemned prisoner lay was swung apen. The poor wretch knew what this untimely visit meant, and prepared far the trying and humiliating death. It was some moments before he was brought out, and the crawd began ta graw impatient. Some imagined the prisoner had been taken away by the afficers—If this had been the case what would have follawed can anly be imagined. All these doubts were put at rest by the presence af the man. He ware light-calared pants, a colored calica shirt, and aver his shoulders was hung a canvas caat buttoned araund the neck. His head was bare, and as the bright rays af the moon glanced upon his face, there was a picture af harror visible. It was a loak of dagged and defiant submission. With a firm step he descended the steps and came aut upan the street in a hurried manner, clasely guarded by shatguns and revolvers. The order ta fall in was given, and all persons not members af the mysterious cammittee to stand back. The march up Bananza street was rapid. Nat a ward was said by the candemned man, and his gaze was fixed upan the ground. He was hurried up a back street to Fuller. The corner af Green was turned, and when Webber's blacksmith shap was reached, a halt was made. In frant af this place was a huge gallaws frame, used far raising wagons, etc., while being repaired. Naw it was to be used for quite a different purpase. "Mave it over ta the spot where the murder was cammitted," was the order, and immediately it was picked up by a dozen men and was carried to the corner af Main and Lowe streets. The candemned man glanced at it for a mament and an apparent shudder came over him, but he uttered not a ward. From an eye witness we learn that the scene which fallowed was awful in its impressiveness. The snow had just begun to fall, and the maan, which had shone sa birghtly during the early part of the night, shed but a pale light an the assembled campany. When the corner was reached, the heavy gallaws frame was placed upon the ground, and the prisaner led under it. The prisoner's demeanor still remained passive, and his hands, encased in irons, were clasped.
>
> His eyes accasianally were turned upward and his lips were seen to move once ar twice. On each end af the frame were windlasses and large ropes attached. The rape placed araund the prisaner's neck was a small one; when the knat was made it was tested against the left ear. This did nat suit DeRache particularly, and he changed it sa that it was in the rear. Someone suggested that his legs and hands should be tied. This was immediately done. The large iran hooks of the frame dangled near the prisoner and the grating saund produced a peculiar feeling. It was at least three minutes before everything was ready DeRache was asked by the leader if he had anything to say. He replied, "No nothing." In a moment he was again asked the same questian and a French-speaking bystander was requested ta receive his answer. The reply this time was: "I have nathing ta say only O Gad." "Pull him," was the order, and in a twinkling the body rase three feet from the graund.
>
> Previous ta putting on the rope, the overcaat was removed. A secand after the bady was elevated a sudden twitch of the legs was abserved, but with that exceptian, not a muscle maved while the bady hung an the crassbeam. His death taak place withaut a particle of pain. The face was placid, and the eyes closed and never were reapened. Strangulation must have been immediate. While the bady swung ta and fro, like a pendulum af a clock, the crowd remained perfectly quiet. After a lapse af two ar three minutes a vaice, sharp and clear, was heard in the background: "I will give $100 if twenty men connected with this affair will publish their names in the paper tamorrow marning." The voice was immediately recognized as that of a leading attorney. (Only Pat Reddy wauld have had the caurage ta face the mab, and a yell went up from the crowd.) "Give him the rope," "Put him aut," and similar sentences drowned out the man and his vaice. His retreat was as dignified as the exigencies of the case would admit af. While the bady was still hanging a paper was pinned onta his breast bearing the following inscriptian: "All athers take warning. Let no one cut him dawn. Bodie 601." [52]

After about half on hour, Doctor Deol was summoned, and he pronounced the man deod. The body wos then cut down, ploced in a ploin box ond token to Ward's undertoking rooms. The mysterious committee hod completed its work and the leader gave the order, "All members of the Bodie 601 will meet at their rendezvous." In a moment the scene of death wos deserted. To use o familiar expression, DeRoche died game. He wos as firm as a rock to the last ond passed out into the unknown "without a shudder".[53]

In retaliation to the organization and the work of the 601, a Law and Order Organization was formed in Badie, and its manifesto was published. It is probable that the lawyer who objected to the lynching, was an arganizer of the new graup. But members af the 601 suggested that any shaw af farce wauld be unwise. The **Chronicle-Union** editors stated that: "We believe that eight hours natice would place ane hundred armed harsemen an the streets af Bodie, and twenty-four hours would da better. We trust that it may never be required."[51]

The vialent actian af Bodie's 601 came a little late, the boom days were aver and many of the raughs had left. In accepting, as the camp had done in its early days, vialence as a part of mining camp life, Badie was respansible for creating its own monster. The pleas af the law men went unheeded. Apathetic citizens were responsible for this situatian: "we doubt if there is a county in the State of Califarnia that exhibits a more damnable record of, ta use a mild term, homacides than Mono, and the odium attached to it, in this respect is well merited. And why? During the past twa years seventeen violent deaths by lawful means have accurred, and yet, thus far, after depleting the treasury of $50,000, and summoning 1,200 jurymen — subjected to great expense of time and maney, not a conviction has taken place, and in one instance has stern justice been administered, and that was the hanging of DeRoche by the gaod people af Bodie."[55]

The editors neglected to mention the usual frontier scapegoat, the Chinese. The first inflictian of the death penalty in Mana County was in 1878 when Chaw Yew was dropped through the hangman's trap at Bridgepart for the murder of a Chinese at Benton. The execution was sad and a pitiful affair. The candemned man had to be assisted ta the gallows by Sheriff Taylar.[56]

In crimes that follawed the execution of DeRoche, little justice was administered. Jobe Draper, who beat his wife to death with a heavy blacksnake, was sentenced to four years at San Quentin.[57] In 1886, Havlin, who was goaded into killing his thieving mining partner, was sentenced to ane year.[58] In 1896 George Cole was shot between the eyes by a shotgun. His murderer, Turley, was sentenced to 66 years at San Quentin.[59]

Western mining camps generally did little until the criminal prablem gat aut of hand. The Bad Man, and crime in general, was treated in rather ramantic terms as the follawing poem reveals:

PRISONER'S LAMENT

Air—Key hole in the doar

'Twas in the hollow precincts
Of the nated Bridgeport jail,
Twelve hard and desperate criminals lay,
I will give you now their tale:

William Haight, the noted sneak thief,
Who small and petty ald things did steal;
Saan as the "cops" did collar him,
At once on his pals did "squeal".

Gormely is our "apium fiend",
and likes good blankets well;
But when indicted for the same,
I tell you, Boys, it's hell.

"Frisco Red", a bold bad burglar,
Was arrested in this State.
He naw lies heavily iraned
For trying ta make a "break".

Where, oh where is the "Mexican Sonny",
Wha stale so much coal oil?
He fled fram cruel Justice,
And faur manth's hard toil.

Fred Smith, the bunk house keeper,
Like Fagin, dealer in the "queer",
Little thaught that all his deeds
Wauld at last, land him here.

The battery-feeder, Morton,
Whase lave far gold was strong,
Was by detectives run ta his hale,
For they had stoad it far taa lang.

English, the Badie burglar,
Ta Sonora sped one day
When French, "the boss stoal pigeon",
Meanly "gave him away".

Lee, wha stale amalgam
From the sluice-box an the hill,
Naw swears he is not guilty;
But, he lies!—in jail still.

Mike McGowan, the man-eater,
Now resides in Badie tawn,
He tried to chew Pete Taylor's leg,
When first he held him down.

Chung, the Badie shaotest,
Who, they claim, had killed three men,
Thinks, if the next jury disagrees,
They will turn him fram this den.

Wong Taak, the Bridgeport terror,
(A Frenchman with a tail),
Discharged his little popgun,
And got forty days in jail.

Jayce, the Badie miner,
Who likes gaad rum and toddy,
Got ane hundred days in jail
Far rabbing old Peabody.

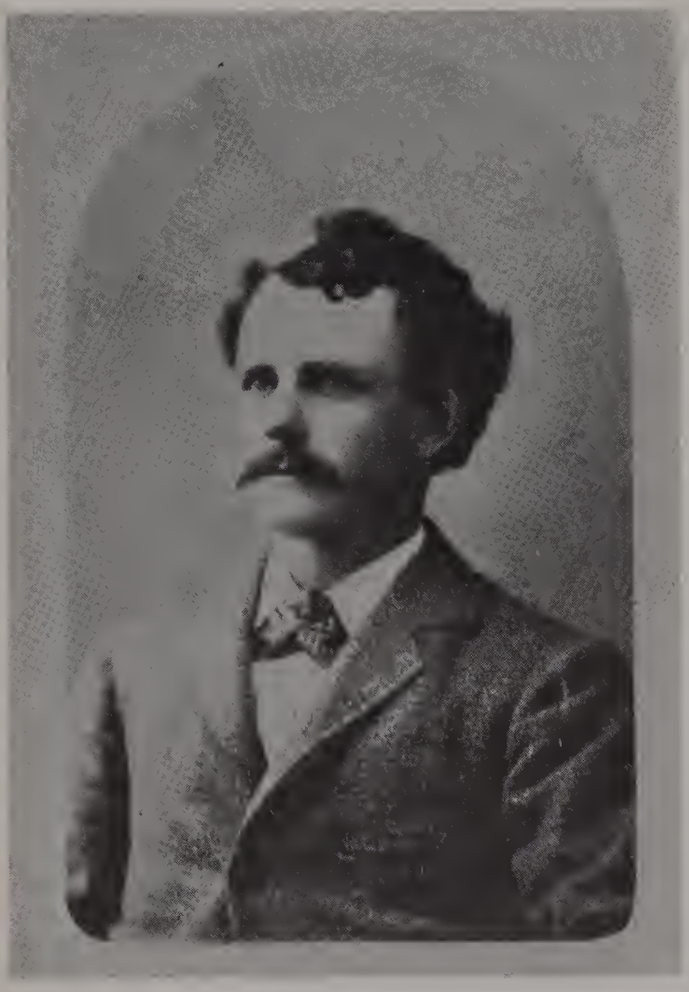
CHORUS

Oh, fare you well to liberty,
For all our foolish pranks,
We lang shall be imprisoned
Within the Bridgeport tanks.

The abave paem was compased by twa af the prisaners, Fred Smith and Jimmy English. But perhaps a comment made by a Daily Standard jaurnalist in 1879 best reflects this strange aspect af Badie's histary: "A fracas occurred in the street apposite the Pastaffice, in which two individuals, named Cassidy and Lester, succeeded in pummelling each ather to the mutual satisfaction of both."[61]

BAD MAN FROM BOEIE

1 Parsons, Marion Randall: **Mono Vignette**, Sierra Club Bulletin, Vol. 37. No. 10, 1952.
2 Drury, Wells: **An Editor on the Comstock.**
3 **Daily Standard**, January 21, 1879.
4 **Daily Standard**, January 18, 1879.
5 **Weekly Bodie Standard**, March 22, 1879.
6 **Daily Standard**, December 1, 1879.
7 **Bodie Evening Miner**, March 18, 1884.
8 **Bodie Standard-News**, October 16, 1880.
9 Ibidem.
10 **Bodie Standard-News**, December 9, 1880.
11 Ibidem.
12 Ibidem.
13 **Weekly Standard**, May 27, 1878.
14 **Bodie Standard-News**, November 30, 1880.

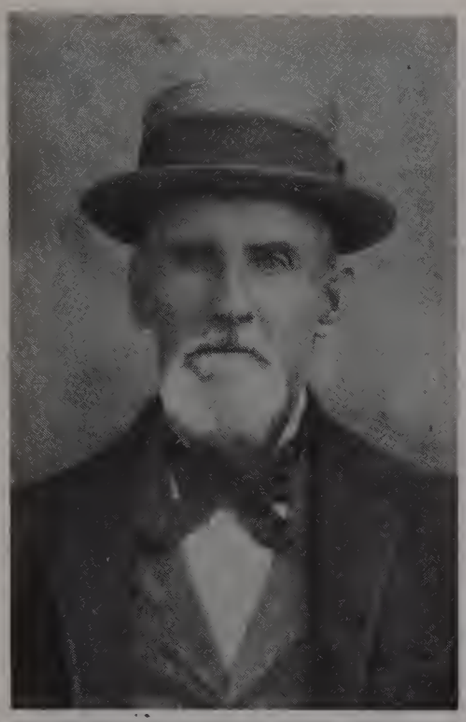


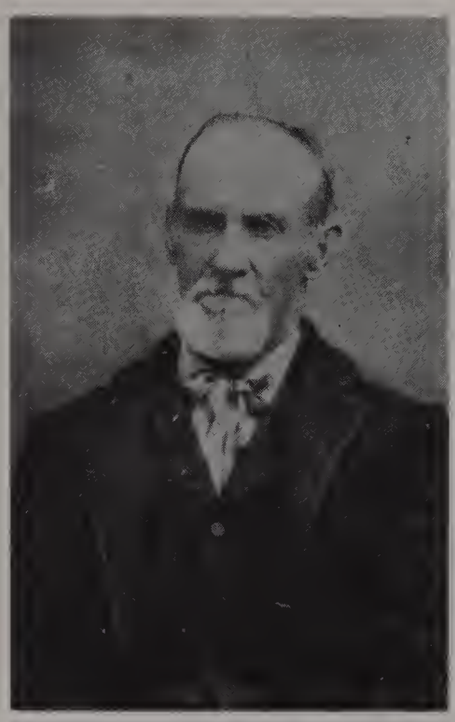
Ben Miller was a clerk in Bodie before he became an elected county official. Photo circa 1880. Collection of Alice Donlan

Unidentified members of Bodie Lodge No. 279, I.O.O.F. The photo was taken by J. C. Kemp who maintained a studio in the Occidental Hotel.

15 Bridgepart Chranicle-Unian, January 30, 1886.
16 Weekly Standard-News, December 22, 1880.
17 Badie Evening Miner, August 25, 1883.
18 Weekly Badie Standard, March 15, 1879.
19 Weekly Bodie Standard, April 5, 1879.
20 Badie Standard, March 30, 1878.
21 Badie Weekly Standard, March 1, 1879.
22 Badie Evening Miner, July 3, 1883.
23 Badie Daily Standard, July 15, 1880.
24 Badie Standard, November 7, 1877.
25 Badie Standard December 12, 1877.
26 Daily Standard, September 6, 1879.
27 Weekly Standard, June 19, 1878.
28 Weekly Standard, September 4, 1878.
29 Weekly Standard, December 11, 1878.
30 Badie Daily Standard, January 10, 1880.
31 Badie Daily Standard, September 1, 1879.
32 Daily Standard, June 3, 1880.
33 Weekly Standard-News, November 30, 1881.
34 Badie Standard, November 28, 1877.
35 Badie Daily Standard, July 17, 1880.
36 Bodie Daily Standard, January 15, 1880.
37 Badie Daily Standard, January 20, 1880.
38 Badie Daily Standard, February 20, 1880.

39 Badie Daily Standard, February 17, 1880.
40 Daily Standard, April 7, 1880.
41 Badie Daily Standard, July 7, 1880.
42 badie Standard-News, August 16, 1880.
43 Badie Standard-News, September 6, 1880.
44 Ibidem.
42 Bodie Standard-News, August 16, 1880.
46 Daily Standard, July 15, 1880.
47 Badie Standard-News, October 9, 1880.
48 Ibidem.
49 Weekly Standard-News, December 29, 1880.
50 Bridgeport Chronicle-Union, 1880.
51 Bridgepart Chranicle-Unian, January 15, 1881.
52 Bridgeport Chranicle-Union, January 22, 1881.
53 Ibidem.
54 Bridgepart Chranicle-Union, February 5, 1881.
55 Bridgepart Chranicle-Unian, April 30, 1881.
56 Mana Alpine Chranicle, December 7, 1878.
57 Bridgepart Chranicle-Unian, May 28, 1881.
58 Bridgepart Chranicle-Unian, July 17, 1886.
59 Bridgeport Chranicle-Union, February 29, 1896.
60 Bridgeport Union, September 18, 1880.
61 Daily Standard, February 6, 1879.





R. M. Folger and A. C. Folgers the latter is wearing a straw hat. The brothers were pioneer journalists of California, who arrived during the gold rush. Collection of Alice Dolan

JOURNALISTS

What remains of the early histary af Badie we awe ta the pianeer jaurnalists wha were the sole chraniclers af past events. Many af them arrived an the caast with the first gald rush and followed the excitement fram camp to camp throughout Califarnia and Nevada. By the time of the Badie excitement they had slung type in Austin, Virginia City, Piache, Aurara, and in many Califarnia cities. But Virginia City, with its famaus **Territorial Enterprise** and ather journals, served as a training graund where jaurnalists develaped and sharpened their writing and learned the business. Several went an ta publish their awn papers.

Western jaurnalism, especially that of Nevada, bath praduced and reflected a special farm af humar that even delights taday's readers. The mining camp life was presented in their exaggerated staries, and irony and sarcasm were refined as jaurnalists traded barbs and threats. This training and mining camp life is in the backgraund af mast of the wark af Samuel Clemens, and it was such a tale of exaggeration that first brought him inta the facus af the reading public.

There were athers, such as Lying Jim Tawnsend, wha were masters af this farm af humar and had initiated Clemens. The spirit af this humar and devilishness is preserved in **The Sazerac Lying Club,** which appeared in 1878. In this Western classic, Fred Hart, an Austin jaurnalist, has presented a variety af humarous tales af exaggeration and lacal calar.

At ane time there were faur daily newspapers in Badie; but as campetitive and harsh as the business was, jaurnalists never last their sense af humar. This seemed to be samething that transcended all difficulties. They delighted in "putting an" their readers and competitars, and one farm of diversion that develaped amang them was that af the mysteriaus ar grotesque animal tale. The fallawing, from the Badie **Standard,** is similar ta many such items that appeared in newspapers of Western Nevada:

> A shart time since the Virginia City **Enterprise** published an interesting description of a nandescript flying reptile, with a bady shaped like a crab and 16 inches in length, and having four legs, with no wings or any ather visible means of lacomotian. Yet it sailed through the air with the speed of a dave. Mr. Jackson, formerly of Bodie, was the first to discover and call attentian of the **Enterprise** editor to this wonderful freak in nature. The item forcibly brings ta aur mind a statement af John Williams, an ald praspector, wha wished us ta visit a canyon beyand Raugh Creek, an which was a large flat that was inhabited by a lat of wild dags, perfect in every particular except their nase and mouth. The ears, eyes, and general appearance af the head, back of the connecting paint with the nase and mauth, are perfectly dag, but the mouth and nase were simply a short Crane's bill, feeding as a bird, and in maving from paint to point can run like a dag, unless frightened, in which case they apparently skimmed the air, rising from ane to faur feet from the graund and moving very rapidly. But few have seen the beast bird, thaugh all can go and inspect them that have a curiasity that way. It would not be surprising of the nandescript of the **Enterprise** was of the same family, as from descriptian of having four legs, etc., it is most likely to be the case. Business preventing, we were unable ta visit the spot, but as Mr. Williams is one of the reliables there can be little doubt af its truth. 1

There can be little daubt that bath animals were of the same "family", and that Williams was "re-liable". As can be observed, this form af humar demanded cantrol of understatement and an abjective tane. Such stories were weekly accurrences in Badie papers and present the spirit af the times.

The newspapermen, Tawnsend, Drury, Osbarne, Janes,

Fonticella, Fuller, Harris, Childs, Darmer, Elliott, Kenyan, the Folgers, Hoole, and John Ginn, were all experienced men by the time Bodie beckoned ta them. Several had brought their presses acrass the Isthmus or around the Horn to the Coast. With all this talent in ane camp, the newspaper busines became deathly campetitive. Each af the faur dailies scrambled for business in the baoming camp. But the papers depended upan the health of the mines, and as Bodie experienced its economic fluctuatians, the frequency of publication varied fram daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. Tawnsend, ever ready with his wit, mentianed in his Lundy journal that a campetitive county paper remained, (as ever), weekly.

Strangely enough, the first Mono Caunty newspaper was published in Nevada. Aurora was considered to be in Mano Caunty and it was the County seat of Mono Caunty in the early 1860's. The Esmeralda **Star** was started May 10, 1862 at Aurora by Edwin Sherman & Campany. The press had been braught acrass the Isthmus of Panama in 1850.[2]

In 1863 the boundary survey was completed and Aurora was shown to be in Nevada; the heading of the Esmeralda **Star** was quickly changed. To Robert Ferrel, who started the Esmeralda **Union** in 1864, and the Aurora **Times** in 1865, goes credit for having established the first newspaper in Mono County within the baundaries established by the 1863 survey.[3]

In the small camp af Montgomery, not far from the present tawn of Bentan, Ferral started the Montgomery **Pioneer** an Navember 26, 1867. In 1881 only one issue of this paper was known to exist. Ferral later became Judge af the Superior Court af San Francisca, and he wrote a short essay abaut his experiences in Montgomery.

The pioneer journal af Badie was the **Standard,** which was started by Frank Kenyon on October 10, 1877. It was first started as a weekly and was printed in the Aurara office of the Esmeralda **Herald,** which was also established at the same time by Mr. Kenyan. During the succeeding winter the **Standard** cantinued to be printed in Aurora.

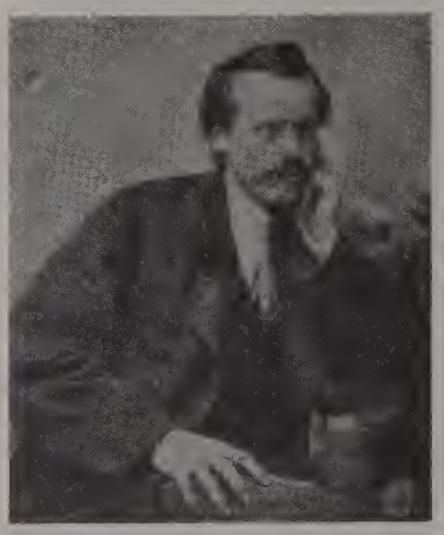
On May 10, 1878, the first number of the **Standard,** then a tri-weekly, was actually printed in Bodie. H. Z. Osborne was then emplayed by Mr. Kenyan as editor.

The publisher, Frank A. Kenyon, was knawn as "the man of many newspapers". He founded the Lyon Caunty **Times** in 1874, started the Bodie **Standard,** the Esmeralda **Herald,** and the Pioche **Review.** He also established papers in Oregan, Utah, and Mantana.[1]

Kenyon was in paar health, and an September 7, 1878, he sold the **Standard** to T. S. Harris and Fred Elliott. The editar, H. Z. Osborne, had made the paper a financial success and Harris and Elliott quickly enlarged the business.

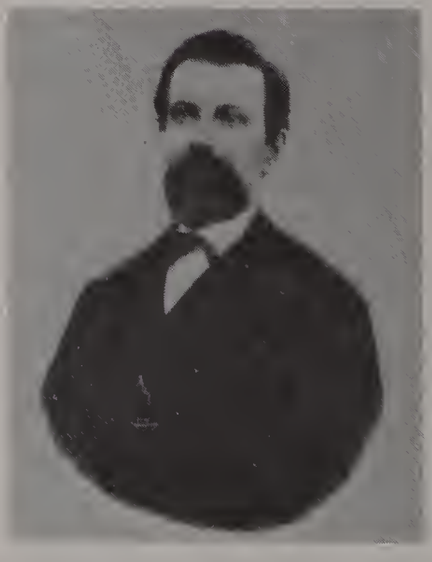
The **Standard** was then printed in a large two - stary building, 19 x 24 feet, on sauth Main street. The composing rooms were an the second flaar, as was the editorial room and a business office.

Harris and Elliott did a large amount of business with the **Standard.** They invested quite largely in a building and stationary establishment, neither of which were very praf-itable. Eventually the partners became invalved in a suit ta dissolve the partnership. During the legal struggle, in January of 1879, the affice was placed in the hands of H. L.



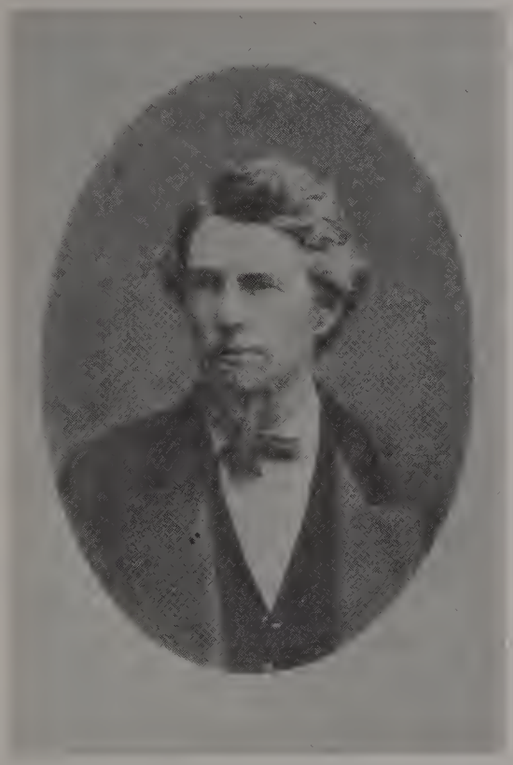
Benjamin Butler, who moved from Aurora to Bodie in 1863. He was one of the first resident miners of Bodie and later did well in the wood business.

Wife of Ben Butler.



J. G. Thompson, surveyor and pioneer of Monoville.

Rodger Horner, one of the first resident miners of Bodie who was responsible for developing the mines. He left Bodie to join the Civil War, note uniform, and returned at the close of the war to continue mining.



McTarnahan, who carried the mail from Bridgeport to Bodie. He first arrived in the area to study the feasibility of a railway line that would connect Bodie with the outside, but the project was abandoned. McTarnahan remained and reworked the Dogtown Placers by means of extensive tailings flumes.

J. M. Sawyer and Helen Anne Kernohan, who were married at Bodie April 6, 1879. Sawyer, who was stationed in Iowa during the Civil War, later operated a saloon and dairy at Bodie.

Wedding photo of Daniel Horner, the first child born in Bodie. He was the son of Roger and Marietta Horner and was born April 3, 1869.

Sheriff James Showers, elected in 1879, served at Bodie during the rough days. He had been a Comstock miner and was at one time foreman of the Bodie mine. Collection of Mrs. Beatrice Whalen

Jessie McGath

Childs, who acted as receiver. About this time S. F. Hoole purchased the type and equipment of the **Reno Record** and commenced the publication in Bodie of the Morning **News.** With the difficulties of the **Standard,** the **News** had a good opening as the camp was rapidly growing. Elliott, who was an excellent mining reporter, formed an association with Hoole, and the first issue of the **Morning News** appeared on March 15, 1879.

After the struggle, which was quite costly, Harris assumed full control of the **Standard.** He fought the increasing competition produced by the **News** until July of 1880. In the fall of that year he left Bodie, and the **Standard** was managed by H. L. Childs, with Osborne as editor.

On July 20, 1880, the last number of the Bodie **Standard** was published. Harris sold out to his competitors, Hoole of the **News,** and Osborne, who had begun publishing the **Free Press.**

The Standard gave up its name to the **News,** and its press to the **Free Press.** The **News** soon found the competition too keen and quit the struggle. The **Standard** was then published by the proprietors of the **Free Press.** On December 22, 1880, appeared Volume 1, Number 1, of the **Weekly Standard-News.**

Frank Kenyon died in 1879 on a steamer en route to Guatemala. Fred Elliott, who had written for the White Pine **News,** Eureka **Sentinel,** and the San Francisco **Stock Exchange,** moved to New York where he reported for a daily paper. T. S. Harris, who had started the Panamint **News,** and the **Cosco Mining News,** before arriving in Bodie, first moved to Arizona. He next appeared in Los Angeles where he helped found the **Evening Republican.** But while there, the results of gunplay forced him to spend a year in San Quentin. Later, he established a print shop in San Francisco, but the times were bad. In 1893 he committed suicide and left the note: "I have had a great time."[5]

Other members of the Standard staff were equally unfortunate. D. J. Fuller, a printer, was shot and killed in Mexico. He had opened up a saloon and was killed by his former partner. "This is a sad warning. Printers should stick to their trade and drink whiskey sold by someone else. They do not make good saloon men themselves, although they are invariably first-class patrons of public houses."[6]

The rather unstable history of the **Standard** reflects the course of journalism in Bodie. The following headings chronicle the past health of the **Standard,** which appeared as the **Standard, Bodie Standard, Bodie Weekly Standard,** and the **Bodie Daily Standard.**

Mention has been made of a second journal, the **Morning News.** The material used to print this paper did a great deal of traveling throughout Nevada. It was used to print the Gold Hill **Post** in 1864. In 1865 it was used to print the **Eastern Slope** at Washoe City. In 1868 it was moved to Reno, and the **Crescent** was published there until 1875 when it was employed to print the Reno **Democrat,** and then the Reno **Daily** Record. Hoole brought the press to Bodie in September of 1878.[7]

After outlasting the **Standard,** Hoole and his creditors disagreed. The Bodie **News** office, which was located on the east side of Mono street, was sold at Sheriff's sale in June of 1880. The material was acquired by the **Free Press,** and they continued to publish the **Weekly Standard-News.**

Osborne and Cleveland were the survivars, and the **Weekly Standard-News** wos published every Saturday at the **Free Press** office on the east corner af Mills and Mana street.

> The poet of the Free Press is ill. A diagnosis af the case revealed that the cause af his ailment was saftening af the brain, caused by a vain struggle to find a word to rhyme with pneumonia, and that the seat of his disease and the seat af his pants were not far apart.
>
> November 3, 1879, Daily Standard

The **Free Press** cloimed thot it survived its predecessars by avaiding their fallacies ond mistakes. They steered clear af debt ond law. They suggested thot, at the end af 1880, there wos room for anly one jaurnol "where the expense af running a newspaper is greater than anywhere else in the United States".[8]

The first issue of the **Daily Free Press** was issued an September 6, 1879, by John Darmer, E. R. Cleveland and H. Fanticella. It began as a four-column grotuitous odvertising sheet. During the winter the **Free Press** grew ropidly, ond by spring it boasted a larger circulotion than both the **Standard** ond **News** combined.

J. M. Darmer had arrived in Californio in 1850 ond settled in Downieville, where he learned the printer's trode at the **Sierra Democrat.** In 1877 he took charge of the **Standard** and the Esmerolda **Herald** os editar far Kenyan. He dispased af his interest in the **Free Press** ta Osbarne and continued ta edit the **Herald.** In 1880 he sold the **Herald** ond storted the Condelaria **True Fissure.** In 1899 he wos reported in the Klandike.

When Osbarne ond Clevelond were appointed Receiver and Register af the Badie Lond Office, it greotly enriched their awnership af the **Free Press.** As many as 32 advertisements for acquisitian af Timber land appeared in an issue af their paper. The price they charged was fifteen dallars per natice.

The going rate far such notices had been ten dollors each, and adverse publicity by the ather journals caused them ta obondan their Lond Office pasitians. On June 30, 1886, they printed the last issue of the **Free Press:** "The publication of the Badie **Free Press** will terminate with this issue, ond its gaodwill, business, etc., merge with the **Bodie Evening Miner.**"[9]

> A subscription has been opened to raise a fund for the purchase of a new set of brains for the editor of the Free Press. Badie Miner. The Miner has had na brains for a long time—not since he contracted the piles in 1860. But it is no matter; he is happier withaut any. September 26, 1882, Daily Free Press.

> An idea struck Orlando E. Jones yesterday. He will be laid up for 3 days. March 9, 1883, Free Press.

Orlonda Janes and J. J. Curry began the **Bodie Evening Miner** an May 9, 1882. The material used to print this poper had been owned by W. W. Barnes wha used it ta print the Calumbus **Borax Miner,** the Bentan **Mono Messenger,** and the Mammath City **Herald.** The press was maved from Mammath City ta Badie late in 1880, and there it came inta the passession af Justice Thomos Newman, wha engaged Curry and Janes ta edit and publish the poper. Curry wos one af the faunders of the Hamer **Mining Index** at Lundy. He ond J. E. Baker, his portner in the Lundy venture, were former **Standard** emplayees. The foct thot Janes had been o circus clawn greotly delighted campetitars.

The delivery aspect af the newspaper business appears in the fallawing fram the Badie **Evening Miner:**

> "The first carrier grabs his supply of papers and strikes for the side hill north of the Standard Mill, from where he cammences ta deliver the **Miner.** He takes in the Standard-Bulwer, Badie Tunnel, Syndicate, and Badie Mills, and all intermediate paints and crossroads. Meanwhile, the second carrier has gone an 'the hill' via Green and Woads Streets, the Standard Mill, and the 'tramway', returning by the railraad offices, Green, Waad, and other streets. The third carrier was out almost as saan as the first two. He gaes sauth on Main Street beyond the Bodie Brewery; thence west ta the neighbarhaad af the haspital; thence to Pearson Brathers' soda works; thence ta Green, Fuller, and Mills streets, taking in all the cross streets and autlying settlements an the raute. All this time carrier number four has been delivering Main, King, Bonanza, Mona, Mills, and many other streets." [10]

During the winter months, delivery wos a dangerous tosk, ond several of the boys became snowblind. After two years of publishing, Janes claimed he hod cleored over $11,000. But o week later he onnaunced the **Miner** wauld saan oppear as a tri-weekly.

In 1886, Jones, who had been feuding with the **Chronicle-Union** editors, storted the **Mono County Relief** ot Bridgeport. He could not put the **Chronicle-Union** aut af business; he ceosed the new journol in 1888. In August af 1888, the Bodie Evening **Miner** printed its lost issue, ond the **Chronicle-Union** remoined the only estoblished paper in Mono Caunty.

The fact thot Mono naw hod only ane journal wos o sod reminder of the boom doys af Badie, when, in 1880, thot comp boosted af faur doily popers. Four papers in o tawn af only 6,000; the struggle far odvertising ond circulotion was bitter.

One af Bodie's jaurnals was an obscure little paper that losted only several manths. In the foll af 1879, Pat Holland and C. S. Hoys started the **Daily Union.** It was on odvertising sheet and wos similor ta the **Free Press.**

Holland, a nated joker, hod run a paper in Pioche and in Virginia City. When his Bodie poper failed he left for Tambstane, ond rumors af his deoth saan reached western Nevodo ond Bodie. Notices oppeored in several papers.

But Hollond cauld nat even be serious obaut his awn death; he had storted the story sa that he might enjoy reoding his own obituaries. He wos still very much alive and wos running for caroner in Tambstane.

The editar af the **Carson Appeal** suspected o haax ond published the follawing obituary:

> His genius in avaiding complication with vigilance cammittees and at the same time dodging legalized hangmen show that he possessed abilities of a rare order. Other men af less capacity (and shorter legs) would have been strung up long ago. The stories of his desperate hand to hand encounters with bad characters are daubtless untrue. We will give him the credit of always presenting a peaceful and law abiding rear when anything like an exit was handy. In '54 he taak to the stage, and by selling the vegetables during the day thrown at him at night, accumulated a fortune which he lost by keeping so drunk that he was unable to distinguish a twenty dollar piece from a Mexican dallar. But for the silly custom of keeping night watchmen in banks, Holland might have died a millionaire in his own bed. He was a born leader, and in several state prison breaks he was the first ta the breach. Whether his real name was Holland, ar wheter the name was simply assumed

Elijah Butler in Civil War uniform. After the war he joined his brothers and sister in Bodie. He froze to death near Bodie in 1868.

Daniel Butler, father of Ben, Wilson, Elijah, and Marietta. He made three trips to Bodie. He joined the Civil War when in his fifties in order to fight along side his son, Elijah.

J. W. Kingsley operated one of the first stables in Bodie. He was an early resident of Bridgeport and a street there bears his name. Collection of Alice Dolan

Amasa Foster Bryant, one of the first merchants of Bodie and Bridgeport. Collection of the Bryant family

for the exigencies of a hasty trip to the West is not for us ta say. The refusal of the Central Pacific to carry his body over their line will raise the monopoly in the estimation of the people af this State, fully recancile them ta higher tariffs and back freights. Martals should be resigned to the way of Providence when the devil claims his own." [11]

The Folger brothers, editors of the Bridgeport **Chronicle-Union,** delightfully published the obituaries of the **Standard, News, Free Press,** and **Miner.** They, too, were pioneer journalists of California and Bodie.

They had published the **Alpine Chronicle** at Silver Mountain in the late 1860's. Late in 1877 they moved

their material to Bodie and changed the heading of their paper to the **Mono-Alpine Chronicle.** It was first printed in Bodie in early December of 1878 and was the second oldest journal in the camp.

It was a weekly and was printed every Saturday in their office on Mills street. But in the spring of 1878 the Folgers changed the heading to the **Bodie Chronicle** and moved their office to the second floor of Goodson's Building, which was on the east side of Main street.

For a short time in May they printed a daily. It was 25c a week delivered, and this was the standard rate. But competition was rough, and the new Court House and

County business at Bridgeport looked promising.

Consequently, eorly in 1880 they commenced publicotion of the **Bridgeport Union,** while continuing the **Bodie Chronicle,** ond oll their moterial wos moved to Bridgeport where they issued the **Chronicle-Union** for twenty years.

R. M. ond A. C. Folger looked upon journalism os o serious business, o public service. They by-possed the usuol humor and bickering found in other journols, but when ottacked, their remarks were caustic. "When Uncle Bob Folger sharpens up thot pen of caustic which he wields he mokes a fellow's flesh quiver."[12] They were quite patriotic ond civic minded persons who took on interest in all community and County offoirs.

The potriotism of the Folgers was responsible for the idea of hoving every school house in the lond surmounted by the Stars ond Stripes. Soon after the Colifornio Press Associotion wos organized, R. M. Folger suggested the flog ideo ond the Stote odopted it.

R. M. Folger, the older of the two Quoker brothers, left New York on Jonuory 12, 1849, per schooner **Anthem,** bound for Son Froncisco with o company of fortune seekers. He ond his brother, who arrived loter, operoted o large hardware store in Socramento in the 1850's. When the older brother died in 1899, A. C. Folger corried on the work of printing the **Chronicle-Union.** At the time of his deoth, R. M. Folger was the oldest journolist on the Coast. In April of 1899, their paper entered its 37th volume and year.

"Uncle Bob Folger took his regular annual bath last Saturday." March 5, 1883, **Bodie Evening Miner.**

Alfred Morgan leosed the press ond materiol of the defunct **Free Press** in 1891 ond issued the first number of a new Bodie paper, the **Miner.** The **Chronicle-Union** editors commented on the choice of title ond felt that it wos unfortunate thot the previous Bodie **Miner** hod such on unsavory reputation.

The fire of 1892 burned Morgon out, but he continued to print the Bodie **Miner** through the courtesy of the Folgers, who invited him to use their press. Soon after Morgan's new press ond moterial orrived, he sold out ond moved to Hoyword.

Jim Townsend apporently bought out Morgan, ond moved the plant of the Homer **Mining Index** from Lundy to Bodie where he began the **Mining Index** there in late 1895. He printed the only Bodie paper throughout the lote 1890's. Finally, the following notice appeared in 1900: "Stroke of poralysis — the many friends of J. W. E. Townsend, the well-known newspaperman, ond lote publisher of the Bodie **Miner Index** hos had a stroke of parolysis and is very low, in Oakland."[13] This closed the era of mining comp journalism ot Bodie.

"The Printer's Towel—a boa constrictor recently swallowed a composing room towel. It was so rigid and case-hardened that the snake could not coil up for three days, but had to lie down like a pole. The cage not being long enough for him, he had to be kept in an iron pipe until the towel could be hauled out of him. The snake now confines himself to American rags, and the towel has been converted into a hitching post."

November 12, 1887 Bridgeport **Chronicle-Union.**

Compositors in Bodie were poid $.65 per 1000, or $28 per week. Members of the **Standard-News** ond **Free Press** formed a Typogrophicol Union ond gave o Grond Ball at Miners' Union Holl. The situotion oppeored secure until the **Chronicle-Union** editors upset the system by employing female compositors ot $.50 per thousond ems. The Typographical Union "advised" the ladies to leave. The Union boycotted the Folger's office, "and the soloons yielded to the demands of their best, but unprofitable customers, and stopped the poper."[14]

But businessmen ond the Miners' Union stood by the Folgers. They won and were the first in California to employ femole compositors. Even the **Free Press** ond **Standard-News,** who had opposed the Folgers, finally employed women.

The composing room wos usuolly the scene of frenzied octivity, but when items were scarce, or imaginations were charged, something like the following often appeored:

Bodie, December 19, 1878

Mr._____, San Francisco

My Very Dear Sir:

I gratefully acknowledge receipt of a sample bottle of your compound machine oil through Wells Fargo & Co's. express, (charges $1.50 paid by me). I have no connections with any mines here where machinery is used, but being determined to give your oil a reputation if possible, I tested its lubricating qualities in various ways with the following results: I put one drop on the end of a pig's nose and the first time he rooted the ground he went clear out of sight—root, shoot and all, and has never been seen since. (The owner has sued me for damages.)

The authorities here put two of my celestial friends in jail because they failed in a bullion speculation[15]. I squirted a little of your oil on them through the key hole when they easily slipped out through an inch ventilator in the wall, then slipped out of town and couldn't stop slipping till they were out of the country. (The authorities aforesaid now threaten to grease me with your oil.)

I put half a drop of your lubrication on the printing press in the Bodie Standard office and in five minutes it has used up all the paper in the house and had printed copies of the Standard all over the wall paper in every room, and before it could be stopped it had torn the tail off of the editor's shirt and printed advertisements of your comparable oil all over it. (I had to give the editor my other shirt to replace his.)

The next proof of the marvelous qualities of your lubrication finished the business, and (thanks to your generosity) has placed both of us beyond the necessity of peddling oil for a living in the future: I sprinkled a spoonful of the magic compound on the south side of High Peak and in five seconds the whole south side of the mountain had slipped into Mono Lake, ten miles distant, leaving a ledge exposed 1,000 feet wide and which assays $49,000 per ton in silver and $2,000,000 in gold. I have located the ledge and taken you in as a partner, but we have been sued for the value of all the other mines in the district, all of which went into Mono Lake with the mountain and your bottle of oil.

Gratefully yours, [15]

JOURNALISTS

1 **Daily Standard,** December 7, 1880.
2 **Thompson and West: History of Nevada,** p. 295.
3 **Ibidem.**
4 **Ibidem.**
5 **Wilson, Neil: Silver Stompede,** p. 295.
6 **Daily Free Press,** September 17, 1882.
7 **Thompson and West,** p. 313.
8 **Weekly Standard-News,** December 22, 1880.
9 **Bridgeport Chronicle-Union,** July 3, 1886.
10 **Bodie Evening Miner,** March 17, 1884.
11 **Weekly Standard-News,** July 6, 1881.
12 **Bodie Evening Miner,** September 3, 1883.
13 **Bridgeport Chronicle-Union,** May 26, 1900.
14 **Bridgeport Chronicle-Union,** July 3, 1886.
15 The line refers to Chinese who rabbed the Benton Wells Fargo Office.
16 **Weekly Standard,** December 25, 1878.

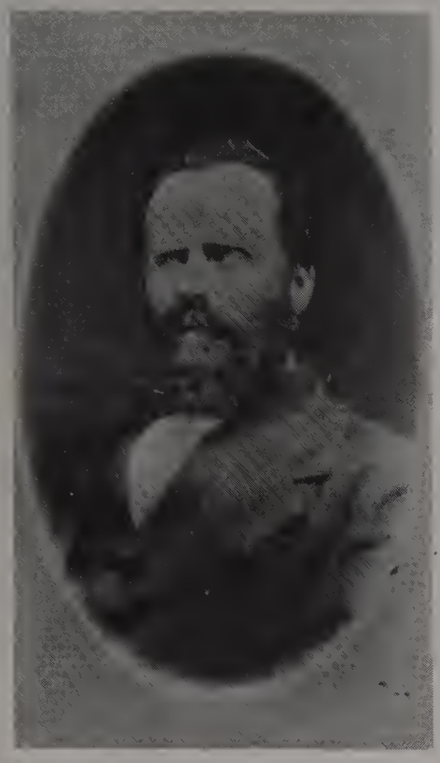
Mary and Maude Horner, daughters of Marietta Horner.

Jesse McGath, third husband of Elizabeth Anne Butler. He was a miner, carpenter, and teamster and built the finest residence in Bodie, which was later known as the Cain residence.

Robert Kernohan, miner, in photo taken at Carson City.

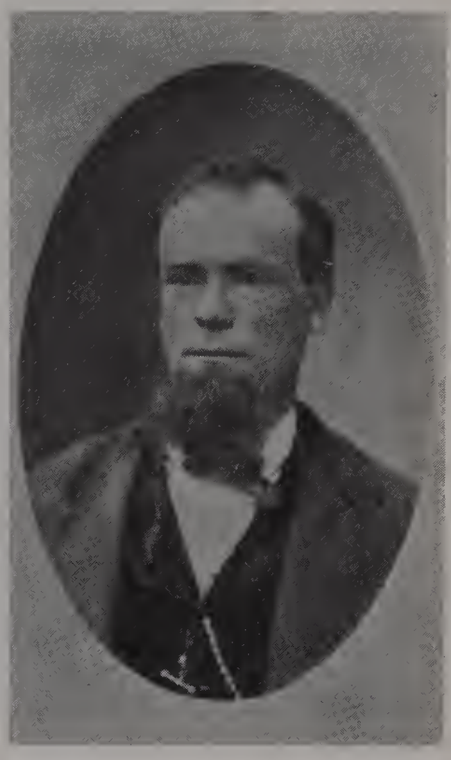
Marietta (Butler) Horner, wife of Roger Horner and mother of the first child born in Bodie.

The Sawyer family in the late 1880's. The mother had died at Pomeroy, Washington where the family went to operate the business of her father, Robert Kernohan. Lyna May, standing at the left of her father was born in Bodie. Robert was born in Hawthorne, Nevada, and in the early 1900's was assayer for the Standard mine.



Judge H. L. Leavitt, who built The Leavitt House at Bridgeport, was a frequent Bodie visitor. Collection of Alice Dolan

Robert Kernohan, who mined at Bodie in the 1860's.



Wilson Butler, a blacksmith and miner. He was the first resident blacksmith in Bodie. He remained in Bodie over thirty years.

BLACKSMITHS

One trade essential to the life of any mining comp wos thot af the blocksmith. In their shops, the Bodie blacksmiths forged shoes far axen, harses, ond mules. Many did horseshaeing and made and repaired wagons, and athers specialized in monufocturing and repairing mining taals ond equipment.

The first ta hove steeled and sharpened picks dulled in prospecting ond mining in Badie District was probably Von Potten, wha aperated a smoll forge at Manaville in 1860. He later moved ta Bodie and fallawed his trade with the Bulwer Campony.

The mining companies emplayed mony blacksmiths wha repaired toals ond equipment. The Standard emplayed three blocksmiths wha were paid five dallors a day, and o faurth wha was paid six dollars. Eoch blacksmith had a helper. Eoch of the lorge haisting warks, or mills, hod o wing ar corner set aside for blocksmithing.

Wilsan Butler operoted shaps in both Auroro ond Badie in 1864, ond finolly settled in the latter camp. He wos Bodie's first resident blocksmith and did everything fram forrier wark ta wogon repair. He even made iran fences, to enclase the grove sites af severol of his relatives; but the pointed iran pickets he used were handy tools, and mony were stolen. Butler, who hod leorned the trode from his fother, aperoted a shop ot the carner af Mill and Mana streets.

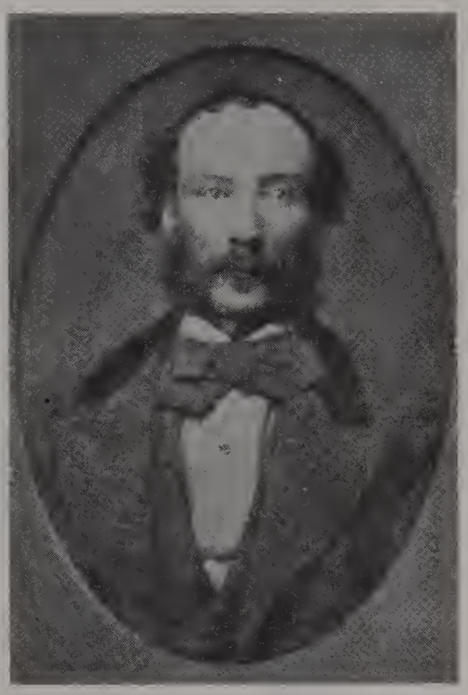
In 1878 Marris Dick, o pioneer af Antelope Volley, erect-

ed a sixteen by twenty-four faat blacksmith shop on north Main. There were then two shaps in Bodie, Dick's ond Butler's. Dick, however, saan sald aut to J. M. Compbell, who operated the shap for severol years.

On south Moin wos o lorge shap that was built by McCuen in 1880. At this time Gilbert and Handy advertised their speciolty, which was the monufacture af cors, coges, buckets, water tanks, ond sofety haaks. Anather, Farrest, wos nated far his skill and speed. He took twenty-two tubes aut af the Sauth Standord boiler, pieced them out, and reset them in farty-eight hours. He olsa specialized in manufacturing mining equipment ond built the cars ond cages far the Addenda.

A shap just north af the postoffice wos aperated by J. W. Hemenwoy. Just ocrass the street was Rouze's shop, and, like other business, blacksmithing hod became quite campetitive. Webber's popular shop odjained Boone ond Wright's corrol an Mill street. In 1882 he leased his shop ta F. T. Hilton and left far Oregon with the first Bodie exodus.

Wilsan Butler remained and aperated his shap until his deoth in 1896, ot which time he was the oldest resident af the camp. The bellows, hardies, anvils, hommers, and tongs are now prized relics. The Bodie Hills are dotted with heaps of charcaal, left by Chinese woodcutters who sald it ta Badie blacksmiths.



Dave Hays, senior partner in the firm of D. Hays & Brother, Bridgeport merchants. Prior to 1877 he supplied many Bodie residents with provisions from his Bridgeport store. He also invested in several of the toll roads during the Bodie boom. He arrived in San Francisco in 1849 after a voyage of 6 months on the Bark TRENTON. He hunted game near San Francisco and then left for the goldfields on the Feather River. In the 1860's he conducted a toll station at Eureka flat on the Sonora-Mono wagon road. He arrived in Bridgeport in 1869. Collection of Alice Dolan

ASSAYERS

An impartant service in mining camps was that provided by ossayers. Their onolyses determined the volues af the ore braught ta them by praspectar or mining superintendent. There was a goad deal af respansibility invalved in their wark, and many waited hapefully while he perfarmed his chemistry. Favarable assays mean that stocks would sell and mines would be kept in operation. The public kept a close watch on assoy reports thot were published by the lorger mining campanies. Speculators who haped ta reop a quick prafit fram the sale of stack in their mine aften had their richest specimens assayed and the results published. Saon, however, the public become wory af any ossay thot ran well into the thousands af dallors per ton. Some wha invested in such a mine soon learned thot the campony possessed a very rich vein, but thot it was only inches wide. In coses like this, the cost of sinking a shaft, or running a tunnel an o small vein was very expensive since a great amaunt of warthless cauntry rock hod ta be extrocted os the vein was followed. These high assays did, of course, nat reflect the cast af mining or milling the ore.

A discavery of this type wos the Lucky Radge. It was located by Radger Horner, Ben and Wilsan Butler, and Uncle Dan Olsan in Navember of 1878. At the time a sensotian was created by same specimens that assoyed $40,000 o tan. The rock wos wonderful for cabinet specimens ond jewelry work. Specimens showed free gold; the ledge wos narrow but rich.

In June of 1879, H. F. Hostings and H. C. Callohon, of the Mano County Bonk, purchased the Lucky Rodge, Governar Kinkead ond the Minnie. They in turn quickly disposed af it ta the Dickenson Brathers af New York, who immediotely organized o stock company. The cloims were

consalidoted ond incarporated under the name of the Badie Bluff Consolidated Mining Compony and directars were nomed. In October af 1879, the Company had on incline shaft dawn 75 feet an the Lucky Rodge. A contract to sink 100' wos let, and they planned ta erect o steom hoisting warks.

The Lucky Radge was the type of cloim thot might have been worked quite profitably by a small operotar, but insteod the claim was used ta attract investars and gamblers. The speculators used the high assoys ta attract capitol, but under that Campony the claim was never prafitoble.

One af A. Saderling's handsomest cobinet specimens was one from the Lucky Rodge. Tagether with his partner, M. M. Fredrickson, he aperoted o shop known as the Virginio Assay Office. It was on Moin Street, appasite the ald postaffice, ond was one of twa such affices in operation in Bodie in 1878. The interiar af the shap resembled that af on ancient olchemist's. There were crucibles of all shopes ond sizes ond bottles of chemicals lined the shelves. A mortar ond pestle was necessary as wos a furnace and scales.

In 1879 Soderling taak aver sale prapriertorship of the office. He wos in business in Badie far twenty-five yeors ond must hove been quite competent ta hove remained so long. Eissler, in his **Metallurgy of Gold**, described o special omolgomoting pon invented by a Californio mining mon nomed Soderling.

Soderling odvertised in 1884 thot his bullion ossays were guoranteed ta coincide with those of the U.S. Mint. Ore sent by moil ar express was assayed ot the rote of ane dollor eoch far six ar more somples, $1.25 for twa to five somples, ond $1.50 for ane or twa somples. He olso bought gold dust.

Bodie Today

GAMBLERS

The first miners in Badie turned ta primitive farms af gambling and social diversions. J. Ross Brawne devoted an entire chapter to a vicious badger fight that he had witnessed there in the 1860's. Abaut half a dazen dogs were braught ta fight the badger, who had crawled against a bank so as to pratect his back. One by ane, the dags were set on the badger, who autlasted them all.

Finally, a bull dog was let laase, and the dog and the badger snapped and bit at each other and darted in and out. The fight lasted far abaut twa hours, and a claud af dust, raised by the battle, obscured the view of the anxiaus spectators. Saan, a farm lay bleeding in the dirt, and Brawne assumed that the badger had been overcame.

Instead, it was the bull dog who was the victim, and the bleeding and tarn badger lay panting against the bank. But the victarious badger was nat set free; the men beat it to death with clubs. This so repulsed Brawne that he was forced to laok away, and he wrate that he cauld not help but feel that there was samething about the whale business very much like murder.[1]

Money was exchanged by spectators, or owners of dags, and it was ane af Badie's mast popular sparts. It was a part af Califarnia mining camp life, and the events were even published in local papers: "Grand badger fight this evening—faur dogs have been entered."[2]

Far variety and excitement ather animals were matched. In Octaber of 1880, a match between a young 200 paund grizzly and a mastiff attracted an excited crawd. There were athers:

> "A wildcat and a bull terrier dog will make the fur fly for $100 a side at the upper dance house tomorrow night." [3]
> "There is a cat in this town that will fight any other man's cat, either catch as catch can, or New Orleans style, across a rope." [4]
> "Bodie has a chicken cock that will be backed against anything that stands erect on two legs and wears feathers and spurs." [5]

Nat sa abviausly vicious were mare sophisticated forms of gambling that soon invaded the camp. Fara was one af the mast papular, and an editarial in the **Bodie Standard-News** revealed that many miners lost their wages at the faro tables. They cantinued, hawever, to be drawn ta the green felt tables. It was exciting to see the stacks af $20 gald pieces and the red and blue chips.

A general idea af the game af fara may be abtained fram the fallawing article written by a reparter wha delighted himself with an extended pun:

> This peculiar commerce of Bodie is called Pharoah, Biblical name, and is suggestive of its purely moral nature. Pharoah ventured his army into the Dead Sea and his army was swallowed up. The Bodie Pharoahite ventures his coin in his 'favorite' and the Bodieite's coin is straightaway swallowed up . . . The places where Pharoah is dealt are called banking houses . . . The Parole Saloon is one, a place where coin, checks, etc., are deposited.
> Entering the banking room of the Parole we will probably find a dozen men seated around a table. Almost everyone has seen what is called a pack of playing cards—fifty-two in number, and with four suits. Well, on a cloth covering this table we find painted thirteen cards, representing the cards of an entire suit . . . for instance, the 'ace of spades', which everybody knows is the boss card of a deck, represented by a portrait of a 'grave digger, in **Hamlet** with a spade on his shoulder . . . As we enter the banking room we find seated behind the table the Rev. Joseph Wilson. He shuffles the cards. The players exchange money for checks in the equivalent of coin, which are always redeemable at the bank at par. This is legitimate banking. The parties desiring to speculate now hasten to place their checks on different cards all over the board. Mr. Wilson, who is dealer, places his 52 cards in a silver box which admits of but one card drawn at a time. The entire 52 cards are drawn as the players change bets, and at the end of the pack, the dealer sweeps in the checks remaining on the various cards on the table. This is called fluctuations of commerce.
> Opposite the dealer sits a gentleman, usually one of the spectators, who, in a neatly furnished double back action box, scores each card as drawn. This gentleman is known as the "case keeper." There are frequent changes in shift. [6]

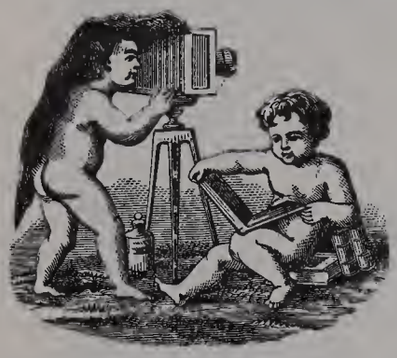
Many gamblers were quite popular men, and they followed their trade fram camp to camp throughout Idaho, Nevada, and Arizana. It was abserved that "for some reason, unknawn, there is a better class of men fallawing gaming for a professian in Badie than can be faund in all the railroad tawns."[7]

Bony Williams was the popular fara dealer at the Camstock salaan. During the pneumania scare in 1879, several gamblers "passed in their checks and stapped the deal." The funeral of T. C. Carroll drew special attentian as he was "very papular among the knights of the green clath." He dealt square.

When fara dealers and case keepers went on strike for higher wages, a reporter, wha was cavering the story, found himself in the middle af a brawl which invalved such "melodious characters as Big Eared Sam, Long Heeled Jae, Maanlight Charley, and Snooks."[8] By December of 1878, Badie held three kena and eight faro games. Mast af the card playing was done against the fara banks; there was little poker at this time. There were several hanest fara banks, and scarcely one survived under the same management far aver a manth.

One evening in March af 1880, the heaviest game af fara ever seen in Bodie was being played in the Parale Salaon. Jack Gunn, af the Dividend Saloon, "was playing $320 ta the cases. Gunn has been running amak amang the fara games for the past few days, and has won nearly $4,000 in that time."[9]

FROM
J. C. KEMP'S
GREAT FLYING



Photograph Gallery.

KEMP & COLEMAN,

Photographers,

MAIN STREET,

BODIE, CAL.

BODIE IN 1878-9.—The business of Bodie, at time of booming, comprised Opera House 1, newspaper 5, population 5,500 stage line 6, Shoemakers 4, cigar stores 12, fruit stands 6, photograph-galleries 2, soda factory 1, news depots 5, dressmakers 8, breweries 3, bakeries 4, lunch stands 9, fast-freight lines 4, foundry 1, fire-proof buildings 4, gunsmiths 2, six-shooters of every known pattern and description 3,000,000, saloons 92, places that sell liquor 113, dry goods stores 3, restaurants 15, hardware stores 3, laundries 2, Chinese wash-houses 40, blacksmith shops 10, tailor shops 6, clothing stores 2, barber shops 10, livery stables 5, assay offices 2, law offices 16, Justices' Courts 2, constables 2, harness-maker 1, physicians 16, drug stores 4, paint shops 4, carpenter shops 2, lodging houses 21, butcher shops 8, dance houses 3, ladies' club rooms 93, other places of amusement 40, furniture stores 3, grocery stores 8, variety stores 2, bowling alley 1, watchmakers 3, banks 2, stage companies 6, little wooden jail 1, fighters and other incidentals a good many, lumber yards 2, undertakers 3, fire companies 3, military company 1, and policemen 4.

R. G. Patterson. J. W. Patterson.

Photographers.

Portraits and Instantaneous Views Taken.

Copying and Enlarging a Specialty.

All Work Guaranteed.

Respectfully

PATTERSON BRO'S.

JOS. WASSON,

CANDIDATE FOR

STATE ASSEMBLY,

FOR

Mono and Inyo Counties.

THE MAN IS SUPPOSED TO BE

LOOKING FROM BODIE BLUFF AT

the troop of customers going to

SILAS B. SMITH'S

GREAT CLOSING OUT CASH SALE.

SILAS B. SMITH,

Main Street, Bodie.

A few months later an $800 faro bank was busted. But tastes had changed, and faro business was almost dead in late 1882. The new game was keno, and it was suddenly replacing faro as the favorite.

In a papular gaming spot, the Parale Saloon, a keno game was conducted by Jack Magee. But the most popular game in the camp was that run by Jim Orndorff. A keno pool of $100 was offered by him for the Fourth of July.

But Bodie was experiencing a serious financial depression as the result of the closing down of several mines, and Orndorff and athers left. In 1882 it was reported he had been aperating a keno game in Eureka, Nevada. Hard times meant less actian, and by 1883 pots of only $10 - $25 were offered at the Parole.

During the spring and early summer af 1880, gamblers and opium addicts had been conducting an underwarld war. A murder had caused hard feelings between the two factions. In July, the Grand Jury denounced gambling a a source of crime. Gamblers were reminded that gaming was in itself a violation of the law. But in August the gamblers and opium addicts declared a truce, and for many years after, the authorities took little notice of gambling in Bodie.

One of the earliest attempts to arouse the gaming instincts of the camp was brought about through the efforts of M. Stewart, Silas Smith, Ben Butler, J. Pollack, and William Witherow. In the spring of 1878 they donated money to start a race track on the flat south of town.

By the following year, horse racing had become a fad, and as much as $1,000—$5,000 was put up by owners of fast horses. This sport stayed with the camp until the turn of the century.

Horseracing, walking matches, shooting matches, and anything that could be wagered on attracted attention during the Bodie boom. A swimming match at the islands of Mono Lake was one of the more imaginative products. Spectators were taken by railway to the shore of Mono Lake. Another grueling match was a Fourth of July faotrace from Main street to a flag pole at the top of High Peak. The winner made the run up and back to Main street in a little over nine minutes. He overcame a 1,200 foot rise in elevation.

In the winter of 1880 private poker games bcame popular, and it was reported that a Mexican "played his wife off at a game of poker, and she went off perfectly satisfied with her new liege."[10] Another card game, 7-up, was also heavily played. One evening an "immense game" was underway at the Temple Saloon. Over $1,300 changed hands.

At Joe Rouse's Saloon, next door to Miners' Union Holl, were kept several fine fighting cock. They met all comers, and some of them were veterans. "One old fellow, Ironsides by name — who has a deep bass voice and 'talks like a man' — has fought in seven battles, in three of which he was victorious. In one of these engagements he lost an eye."[11]

In the spring of 1880, wrestling became a lively sport, and large sums of money were bet by spectators and promoters. One reason for its quick appeal was the emergence in Bodie of a skilled wrestler, Rod McInnis.

McInnis, who had been a stone cutter, was a very powerful and agile man. He first gained attention in a match with Con. Driscoll, a prafessianal wrestler fram San Francisco. The match took place at Miners Unian Hall, July 19, 1880. It was $200 a side, and the hall was packed with spectatars who anxiously weighed the abilities of each man. McInnis saon praved to be far taa pawerful for Driscoll ta handle, and the latter last in three straight falls. "After the wrestle, McInnis kicked at a hat suspended an a rope abaut 8'5" above the flaar, kicking with the foot fram which he sprang."[12] His great balance and strength made him a natural wrestler.

A manth later a match was arranged between McInnis and Eugene Markey, a former canstable. The match was for $250 a side and drew a lat af attentian as both were Baddieites. Markey drapped from 240 to 185 paunds for the match; McInnis weighed 180. Markey was the gambler's favorite. Their appearance in the ring was especially colarful. "McInnis wore red stockings and oxford shoes, with white tights, striped trunks and a knit shirt."

"A referee was chosen and the ring was cleared. They wrestled for 15 minutes. This was done twice, and then McInnis laid Markey an his back and got the first fall. During the match a special officer and constable got in an altercation and drew pistols. The referee tried to quiet them but was gently laid on his back, and the row threatened to be of serious proportions."[13]

McInnis attempted to wear Markey out, but the disturbance caused the match to be stopped after several hours. The endurance exhibited by the men in that high elevation was amazing. A rematch was scheduled, but Markey failed to return.

In July of 1881, McInnis was married and he told a reporter that he was taking a new hold. "He says he will abandon sports and hereafter wrestle with domestic problems."[14] But wrestling continued to be a favorite sport in the 1880's.

Early in the new year of 1884, a match between W. M. Hennessy and John Trevarow attracted a large crowd. They wrestled for $100 a side, two hitches Cornish style, and one, catch as catch can. In the same year boxing attracted great attention. A hard glove fight between Jack Skewes and Pat. Roughan, for $200 a side, was held at Miners' Union Hall. London Prize Ring Rules were observed. A great deal of body blows were exchanged, and, in a little over an hour, 24 rounds had been faught. Skewes was then forced to throw in the towel after having boxed several rounds while suffering from a dislocated elbow.

As the camp diminished in population and wealth, gambling remained a permanent feature: "Times are bad in Bodie, but four queens got away with four nines this morning for $545."[15]

GAMBLERS

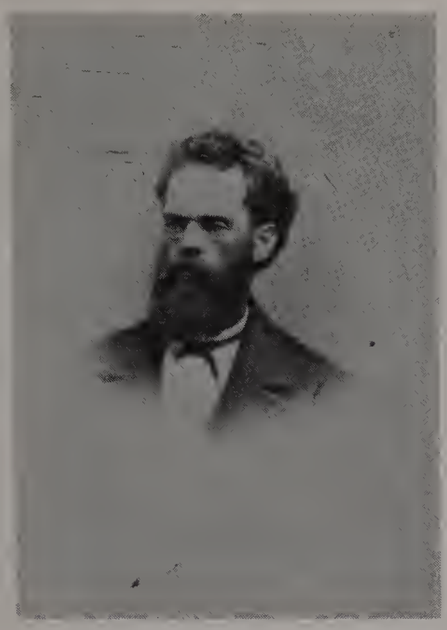
1 Browne, J. Ross: **Mining Adventures**, p. 37.
2 **Bodie Standard-News**, September 9, 1880.
3 **Bodie Daily Standard**, June 8, 1880.
4 **Bodie Evening Miner**, January 21, 1884.
5 Ibidem.
6 **Weekly Standard-News**, July 13, 1881.
7 **Daily Standard**, February 11, 1880.
8 **Weekly Standard-News**, July 21, 1881.
9 **Daily Standard**, March 18, 1880.
10 **Daily Standard**, December 3, 1880.
11 **Free Press**, March 15, 1883.
12 **Bodie Daily Standard**, June 21, 1880.
13 **Bodie Daily Standard**, August 9, 1880.
14 **Weekly Standard-News**, July 31, 1881.
15 **Bodie Evening Miner**, October 24, 1883.

The Scanavino family at The Goat Ranch. At one time the Bridgeport-Bodie road passed by this ranch. Collection of Alice Dolan.

C. F. McKinney, one of the Bodie Templars, was an engineer at Bodie and was later sheriff of Mono County. Photo circa 1880.

LIFE AND DEATH

Among those arriving in the boom camp of 1877 were several doctors and druggists. Although the camp needed the services that these men provided, the medical profession had not yet emerged from reliance on blood letting and similar medieval practices. Some residents felt that if disease did not fell them, treatment by town doctors surely would. Sarcastic barbs aimed at local physicians even appeared in local papers. One reported that a local doctor was planning his annual hunting trip, and the journalist concluded by stating that it was the only time of year in which the good doctor didn't kill anything.



In 1861 Z. B. Tinkum followed the rush to Monoville from the west side of the Sierras. He followed the Tuolumne River to its headwaters but the snow was very deep in the Sierras and he barely escaped death. Tinkum ran out of food and was forced to eat a bar of soap during his seven day crossing. He became one of the first lumber men in Mono county and later held a county office. Collection of Alice Dolan

Scenes of the Bodie Meat Market operated by C.R. Wedertz in 1901-1902. He is wearing the checkered shirt. The young lady in front of the store is sitting on a wicker basket used in delivering meat to Bodie residents.

Living canditians in Bodie made the physician's task of relieving human suffering even mare frustrating. At all haurs they respanded ta calls from the waunded, injured, ar ill. One winter afternaan in Badie, a call far help was telegraphed fram Lundy, and a Bodie dactar immediately left far that camp knawing that he faced a blizzard and, passibly, death. It taak him aver six haurs ta reach Lundy.

These men were like the ather adventurers that traveled from camp ta camp as new mines develaped. In 1877, a Doctar Blackwaad arrived fram Virginia City. In that same year, O. P. Willis, pioneer druggist af Carsan City, apened the Badie Pharmacy. By March af 1878, twa drugstores, three dactars, and ane dentist were serving the baam tawn.

The elevatian and the severe fall and winter weather were conditians that saan braught Badie a reputatian far sickness and death. As Badie saught fame amang the camps af the West, autside jaurnalists attacked its climate and living canditians. Same af what they reparted was accurate, but there were reparts solely for the purpose af discouraging the mass exadus that a new strike created. Established journalists cringed as they saw hundreds leave their camp, but saan they too were farced to pack and fallaw the excitement to ather camps.

The exchanges between jaurnalists braught abaut ane slur an the camp that has remained a part of the falklare af Bodie, until what was ariginally intended as a jake became mentioned with pride by pianeers who wished ta impress athers with the rugged nature af life in Badie. In 1879 the **Nevada Tribune** reparted that a sweet little three-year ald af San Jase was leaving far the wicked mining camp af Bodie. "Gaad-bye, Gad; we are gaing ta Badie in the marning," was the child's prayer. The **Weekly Bodie Standard** suggested that the prayer was quite ambiguaus, and the little girl had really been quite excited about leaving and had exclaimed, "Gad! We are going ta Bodie!"[1]

The camp cantinued to defend itself until Navember of 1879 when two ar three deaths a day were reparted, and pneumania became a disease dreaded by all residents. A mortality repart far 1879 was published in January af 1880 and is suggestive af ancient plague bills and the danger that canfronted the young camp.

In late September af 1879, a County Hospital was constructed on Mills street just south of the Green street intersectian. It was a large twa-stary frame hause that cantained sixteen roams and twa wards. The raams an the upper floar were neatly furnished and carpeted. On the lower flaar, Dactar Ragers had a private affice, and there they were jammed with patients the mament the hospital To the right af the hallway were twa large wards, but the ywere jammed with patients the mament the hospital opened. All thirteen beds in the first ward were occupied; those suffering fram penumania were placed in the same ward as the consumptive patients.

A reporter noted that there werre several cases af pneumania, one of consumptian, and "one fram aut af town".[2] Dr. Ragers stated that he had treated 21 cases af pneumonia, and all patients had recavered. The haspital itself, was, hawever, aperated by Dr. Summers, wha had cantracted with the Caunty.

Because the wards were crawded, many patients were treated in lodging houses ar hatels in which they maintained raoms. In early November af 1879, there was an inquest inta the death of Mark Parnell, wha died at the Magnalia Lodging House. Parnell, who had penumania, was treated by Dr. Summers and was not admitted ta the hospital. Instead, he was left unattended with his clathes an, in a cald raam, and far want af attentian became very affensive. The Baard af Supervisars quickly investigated the management af the hospital and suggested that no one shauld have been turned away. Dactor Summers was chargedwith gross neglect.

By the end af the manth the doctars af Badie had arganized a County Medical Saciety, Dactars Davidsan, Deal and Rabertson were afficers.

In May af 1879 the Grand Jury denaunced the management and conditions of the Caunty Haspital as a disgrace ta the Caunty. It was faund that Dactars Summers and Blackwaad had not camplied with their cantract, and the praper beds, bedding, furniture, and ather appliances and sanitary regulations had been neglected. They advised the Board af Supervisars ta withhald further payments.

> The facts are that the jail is a better place than the hospital, and the contractars ignored abaut everything, except their pockets; that the comforts af their victims were of the least consequence, money, evidently, being their Gad. [3]

The Caunty Hospital cantinued ta be a prablem, and in 1881 the Board af Supervisars again investigated the management af the Haspital. They found that there had been neglect, but nat enaugh ta cancel the contract with Dactar Summers. They suggested that a nurse be kept an canstant duty. At this time the County Hospital prabably accupied the large brick De Rache building at the sauth end of Fuller street.

Later, about the turn of the century, as Badie declined in populatian, the Caunty Hospital was maved ta a new location near the present intersectian af Highway 395 and the Green Creek raad. Here the facilities were used as a poor farm, and the scars in the ridge abave the ald foundations are the wark of an ald inmate miner; vaices had told him that gald was there.

Among the anecdotes relating ta Badie is ane that invalved a dentist who had hired some yaung men ta find a skull for him. He needed it far a demonstratian that he gave ta curiaus patients. But one curiaus patient recagnized the dental wark in the skull, and she claimed that the young men had rabbed the grave of her late husband. The dentist and the young men wisely decided ta leave town.

There were, hawever, same very real ghauls that disturbed the peace and reputatian of one Badie hotel. When a waman entered to clean a raom that was suppased ta have been empty, she discavered the corpse af a man. The autharities determined that it was that of a man wha had recently died in a mine accident, but the reasan far his presence there was not discovered.

Druggists quickly developed a competitive business, and by July af 1879 there were faur drug stores in town. The first ta apen was Dawley and Wright's Badie Pharmacy.

Boxter and Company opened the Apothecary Hall in March of 1879. Another was soon constructed by A. B. Stewart, a Gold Hill druggist. And, at Ellis' News Depot, the Standard Drug Store.

Mony strange panaceos were sold at the Standard Drug Store. Various brands of liver remedies sold for a dollar, ond the following olliterative remedies lined the shelves: Torrant's Aperient, Horse Liniment, Jayne's Expectorant, Helmbold's Extract Buchu, Cuticurro Resolvent, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Allen's Anti-Fat, Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, Trapper's Indian Oil, Murray's Magic Oil, and Holl's Pulmonary Balsam.

In addition to the dangers of the climate, the rapidly exponding town produced its own health problems as sewage and garbage accumulated. Wells were polluted and the threat of pestilence was very real.

Garboge, swill ond sewage were cast into the streets ond behind the buildings along the west side of Main street. Officer Kirgan visited restaurants, hotels and saloons in an attempt to bring a holt to the practice. He had no laws or regulotions to enforce, and his attempt had no effect. Lower Main street wos especiolly filthy because of o depression in the center of the street that became a repository for vile slums thot drained from the sidewalks and side streets. Warm spring weather added to the dangerous conditions as snow melt clogged the streets, but there was no outhority to control the situation.

As the town grew, the sonitotion problem was compounded, and in August of 1879 an editoriol in the **Daily Standard** presented the need for the formation of a town government which could deal with the threat. The editor was harsh in his presentation of conditions in Bodie and stated that Main street was probably the nastiest street in the United States, and the area behind the hotels was piled high with bottles, cans, ond garboge.

The spring thaw of 1880 turned Main street, between the King street intersection and the new Postoffice, into "the dirtiest thorofare in the world".[1] It was during the summer of that year that it was decided thot something had to be done to control sewage and polluted water. A Grand Jury report stated that health conditions in Bodie were horrible. Wells carried impure water, dead onimals were left to smell and rot, slaughter houses were not coreful in disposing of waste, and offal was dumped in the streets. The slum water from mills, ond water from mine drainage, added to the misery. Pedestrians ond animals often became bogged down in the mud as wagons and their teams churned up the streets.

In the flot near the Bodie Mill, 60 animals were mired down at one time. It took fourteen mules to pull out a freight wagon from the mud on Main street. The street was especially dangerous for the drunken town derelicts, and on one occosion o wogon crone was used to extract o drunken Mill Creek visitor after his horse had deposited him in the midst of the Main street mud. The coked visitor owoke on o soft pile of straw in o neorby hay yord.

Ditches were dug to droin the swompy flat south of town. Then, o plan for o wooden flume wos submitted. It wos designed to droin woter from the Foundry to Standord Avenue. The plan wos occepted and money wos roised so os to immediotely begin construction. By October of 1881, good progress had been mode. The entire flume wos underground and was covered in an effort to prevent freezing. It was ten inches wide and sixteen inches deep; its fall was 1 ⅝ inches per sixteen feet.

Also, rock was being hauled in order to provide a solid bed for Main street. As Hank Blanchard mentioned, Main street had become such a bog that one could safely walk across on the ears of mules trapped in the mud. The situation was quickly remedied as eight teams of horses pulled wagons loaded with rock from the Goodshaw dump.

The street improvements and the completion of the flume did not solve all of the sanitation problems, but the exodus in the mid 1880's so thinned the population as to relieve the pressure on the limited facilities of the camp.

During the winter months of the boom years, 1879 ond 1880, the undertaking business became brisk. The streets and backyards of Bodie gave great promise that a boom in the undertaking business was imminent, and H. Ward, a leading undertaker, immediately ordered a large amount of silver plate and ornaments for burial cases.

In March of 1880, Ward began erecting a large building on the lot adjoining Miners' Union Holl. This building still stands, and a child's coffin rests near the window as a reminder of the high infant mortality of that time. A second story in Ward's building was used os an Odd Fellows Hall.

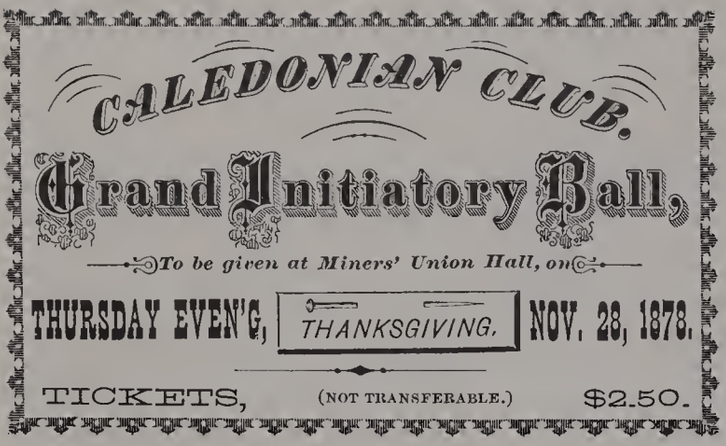
Another pioneer in this trade was Mrs. Friend, who possessed a suitable name. But the business become too competitive for Mrs. Friend, and in 1880 she sold her hearse and undertaking goods to Kelly and Carder.

The cemetery was originolly located on the swampy flat at the southern edge of town, but because the graves there often became filled with water, the cemetery was moved to its present location on higher ground. Old groves were lost in the moving process, as they were at Bridgeport when that cemetery was moved from town. Although some of the earliest graves in Bodie rest forgotten beneath the meadow, many of the earliest burials of former Bodie citizens took place at Aurora or Bridgeport where cemeteries had first been established. By 1880, Bodie had three cemeteries. The people's cemetry contained 109 graves; the Miners' Union Plot contained 43, and the Free Mason's ground was occupied by eight. The three cemeteries had been created in 1877, and the Miners' Union had been especially diligent in caring for its departed members. Headboards were replaced when they became worn, and the picket fences and stone work remain as a testimony to their care.

During the decline of the camp, headboards were blasted into illegibility by winter winds, tombstones were topped by roving cattle and freezing and thawing, weeds and sagebrush obscured forgotten mounds, and morbid relic hunters stole monuments. Numerous unmarked graves are doily trampled by hundreds of summer visitors. A glonce ot dotes on monuments reveols thot there ore no reolly old morked groves, ond o count of the monuments reveals thot but o fraction of the groves are marked. A few stones corved from the local andesitic-trochyte hove withstood the years, lake Garfield's monument.

LIFE AND DEATH

1 Weekly Badie Standard, March 15, 1879.
2 Badie Daily Standard, October 7, 1879.
3 Bodie Chranicle, June 17, 1879.
4 Badie Daily Standard, April 3, 1880.

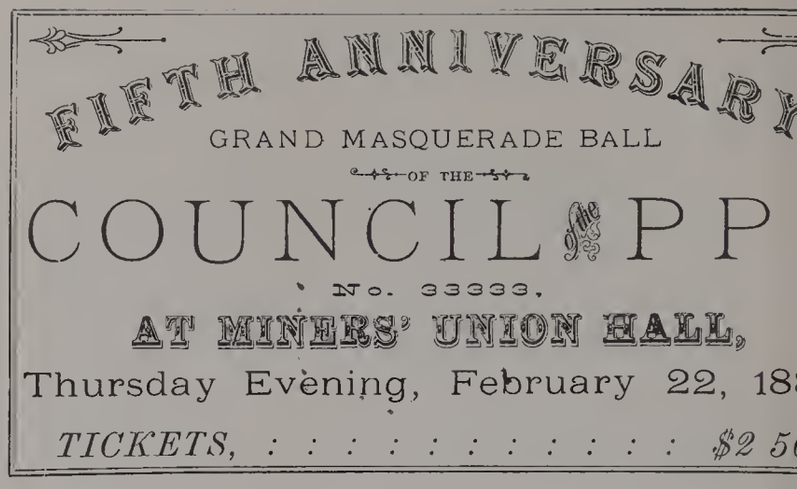

CALEDONIAN CLUB.

Grand Initiatory Ball,

To be given at Miners' Union Hall, on

THURSDAY EVEN'G, THANKSGIVING, NOV. 28, 1878.

TICKETS, (NOT TRANSFERABLE.) $2.50.


FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

OF THE

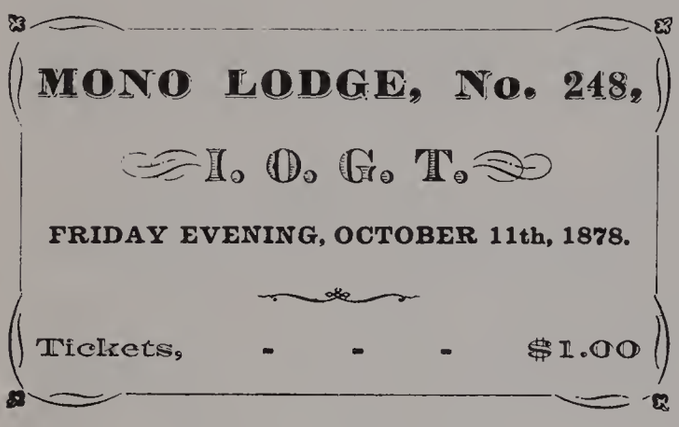
COUNCIL of PP

No. 33333.

AT MINERS' UNION HALL,

Thursday Evening, February 22, 18

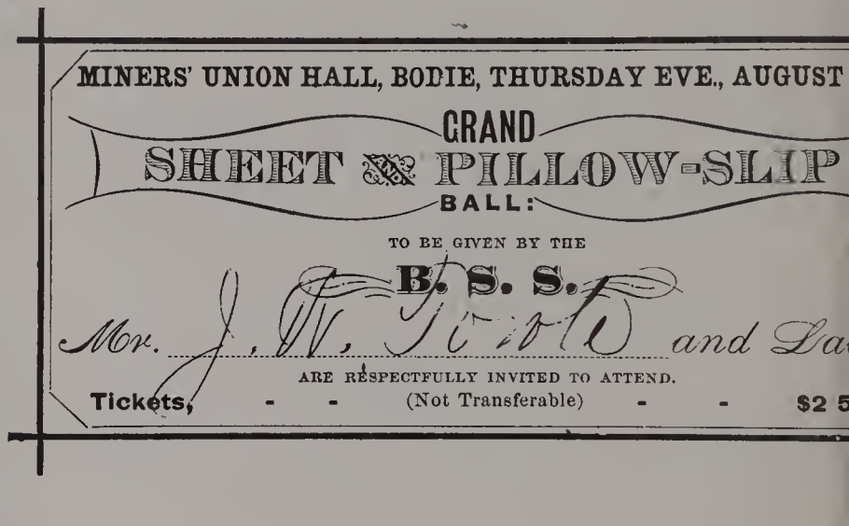
TICKETS, : : : : : : : : : : : : $2 5


MONO LODGE, No. 248,

I. O. G. T.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11th, 1878.

Tickets, - - - $1.00


MINERS' UNION HALL, BODIE, THURSDAY EVE., AUGUST

GRAND

SHEET & PILLOW-SLIP

BALL:

TO BE GIVEN BY THE

B. S. S.

Mr. J. W. Towle and La

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

Tickets, - - (Not Transferable) - - $2 5

SECRET SOCIETIES

Badie, like ather large mining camps, baasted af a number af secret societies such as The Masans, Odd Fellaws, and the Knights af Pythias. But perhaps he most impressive af Bodie's arganizatians was the Knights Templar.

The Templars were leading citizens af the camp and were very active in the saciety. When Chicago was announced as the site for the Triennial Canclave af 1880, the Badie Cammandery immediately made plans ta attend.

The Califarnia Templars met at San Francisca and baarded a train for Chicago. Of the eleven cars camprising the train, the first was a baggage car, the next a drill car, and the athers were sleepers. The name af each commandery was printed an the car occupied by its members. The Badie car had a baby painted an the side, and that signified that it was the yaungest cammandery in the State. One lady accampanied the 22 men in the Badie party. Only the San Francisco Cammandery was able to muster a larger number af men.

The Badie Cammandery praudly carried the Grand Standard, which was a magnificent banner presented by the Grand Cammandery af Califarnia ta the arder which sent the largest percentage af its membership ta the Canclave.

After their arrival, a Chicaga newspaper gave the Califarnia Knights Templar the fallawing notice:

> The Grand Commandery was especially resplendent, not in laud colors or meretricious display af mock jewelry, far their uniforms were solidly black, and everything about them was sterling, and denated men of taste, which they are. Falling clocks of the finest black silk velvet, heavy with gold and silver lace, broad brimmed beavers of the finest make, cocked on but ane side, like hats of the ald miners; glittering jewelry, the unallayed fruit af the mine and diamand quarry; swards of the finest with hilts blazing with preciaus stones, pearl handled maces, pendant fram their belts, etc. They are mostly grizzled Forty-niners, swart, broad-shouldered, and strong limbed.

Members af the Bodie Commandery, such as J. W. Towle af Bridgepart, each carried a special small trunk which carried their uniform, hats, and plumage. Each had a sward that was elabarately etched with the awner's name. Many af the enthusiastic members were saan busy packing far the next gathering, which was the San Francisca Triennial Canclave af 1883.

SECRET SOCIETIES

1 **Bridgeport Chronicle-Union,** August 14, 1880.
2 **Bridgeport Chronicle-Union,** August 21, 1880.

C. R. Wedertz Meat Market, 1901 & 1902.

CELEBRATIONS

At the height of the Bodie baom, the Fourth af July become a mod and elobarate celebrotion. The soplings, which were cut in the mountoins and ploced olang the street, ond the comic arganization knawn os the Horribles, were parts of other and older mining comp rituals which become incarporated os the Fourth af July grew.

All of this, the saplings ond the sotirists who were disguised, wos very suggestive of ancient Greek and German spring rituols. Perhaps it should be so, becouse the miner, like the oncients, wos close to noture, and he welcomed the changes thot spring brought. In severol coses the Bodie Fourth of July celebrotian even included poems to spring which were reod by the paet of the day.

Mast of the attention wos directed ot the porode, which was compased af severol hundred Bodieites. At the heod af the calumn was the Bodie Bond ond the Grond Morshall ond aides. They were fallowed by Veterans of the Mexican Wor, Veterans of the Civil Wor, Officers of the Day, President, Orator, Paet ond Reoder, the Miners' Unian, the Odd Fellows, the Masons, the baseball clubs, ond the Mexicon Patriats.

The frenzy that occompanied this celebration is reveoled in a porady of the doy's events which was published an the third of July. The Officers af the Doy were presented as the Bullwockers of the Century. The usuol job at Useless Grant wos not neglected, ond the Bodie Band was transformed inta the Bastan Cast Iran Bond. The line af morch suffered as follows:

> At the drop of a hat the lines will form and waltz into position, forming into a solid hollow circle, skipping five abreast in single file from the North Pole to Brigham Young's Dormitory, halting five seconds for refreshments, thence returning to J. N. Summers & Co.'s Slaughter House, thence in a diagonol oblique line to Bodie Bluff, where they will vanish into thin air to the music of the tinkling of millions of beer glasses.

Tadoy's visitor to Badie might find it difficult to believe thot onother celebrotian of independence took ploce there, thot of the Mexicon Independence. By 1878 there were ot least 200 Mexicons in Bodie, and the organizotian known as the Mexicon Potriats had orgonized their September celebrotian.

Solutes were fired, o flag wos flawn, but a display of harsemonship was the prime event. A smaoth area wos chosen, ond o live raaster wos buried in the graund; anly its head oppeored above the surface. The riders taok their statians obaut fifty yards from the raoster, ond one by ane they spurred their horses toward it ond saught to cotch it by the heod while possing ot o gollap.

It was nat easy to reach over ond tauch the graund while riding o harse which wos running ot full speed. Ta cotch a chicken's head, which dodges like lightning, wos even mare difficult. A great many touched it ond took up handfuls of dirt ond feothers, but it was sametime befare it wos pulled entirely aut of the ground.

This celebrotion ended in the evening at Miners' Unian Hall. There they gothered for literory exercises. Far some, the gaiety continued ot the Spanish Dance House.

CELEBRATIONS

1 Weekly Standard, July 3, 1878.
2 Weekly Standard, September 18, 1878.

Photo of Henry W. Speight, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, shows him in his Civil War uniform. He served with the Northern forces as a member of the Navy during the blockade. In 1879 he appeared in Bodie and listed his occupation as miner. He remained in Bodie long enough to witness at least one shooting affray in front of the hotel. He left in the early 1880's and eventually settled in New York. He was a very rugged and strong tempered man, who died there at the age of 100. He was the oldest Civil War Veteran in New York City and had many stories about the days aboard the old gun boats. Collection of Roy Speight.

BODIEITES

In April af 1883, Joseph Wossan died at San Blos, Mexico, at which ploce he had been the American Cansul. Wossan, mare than any other mon, wos respansible for preserving the early histary of Bodie and for publicizing its mines.

Wassan hod come ta the Coast at on early age ond was a pioneer of several Nevada and Califarnia mining comps. He follawed different lines af business, but journalism was his forte. Wassan estoblished newspapers at Aurora and Condelorio and follawed thot trode in Badie.

He became interested in Bodie in 1865 and cantributed mare to the mining interests and revival of Mono County thon any ather man. Wasson gave the public the first reliable ond camprehensive occount of the Bodie prospects, and he travelled all over Mono ond Inya caunties far the purpase of recording informotion about their mineral resources.

This octivity resulted in the publicotian af **Bodie and Esmeralda** and the **Complete Guide to the Mono County Mines**. Bath pomphlets are short, accurate, and entertoining. It was this publicity thot attracted mony capitalists and investars. In additian, he wrate letters to Eastern popers obaut the Bodie District.

When he wos elected to the California Assembly, he intraduced the Wasson State Mining Bureau Bill, the most successful mining bill of the time. Becouse af the efforts of this mon, California has a Bureau af Mines, ond his picture hangs there as the fother af the Bureou af Mines.

Williom Lent, who made a fartune thraugh mining stacks, orrived in California in 1849 ond saon estoblished o business on Mantgomery Street in Son Francisca. His mast singulor success was in Badie where he invested in the Badie mine prior to the discavery of its bononzo.

He was born in New Yark in 1818 and was not a yaung mon at the time of the Bodie excitement. Lent had previously invested in the Comstock mines when they were

first developed and had odvonced the security to develap the Centrol, Mexican, Savage, Bullion, and Yellow Jocket mines. He dealt with Camstack stacks far ten yeors and wos an expert judge of mining praperties.

Despite his shrewd business moneuevers, he was known os an hanest and kind man. Mony Califarnions knew him as Uncle Billy, ond he hod many friends.

Lent wos instrumental in the incarparotian of several Bodie mines, ond his name appears as Secretory af the Bechtel, McClintan, Badie, Summit, and Tioga. He awned stock in the Sitting Bull and was assacioted with Gearge C. Gormon, A. J. Ralston, Williom Stewort, ond ather capitolists.

Judge J. G. McClinton crassed the plains ta Califarnia in 1859 and wos omong the first ta arrive at Monaville. Fram thot ploce he fallawed the rush to Aurara where he estoblished the **Union**. He was a miner, lawyer, and journolist and wos apparently quite accomplished in oll three. While at Aurora he wrate editoriols condemning the rough element ond withstaod threats on his life until several af the mob were executed.

Judge McClintan took on active part in the internol offoirs af Nevado Territory. He wos elected ta the Nevodo Stote Senote ond ta the Eighth District Judgeship. In additian, he wos o member of the Nevoda Canstitutianal Canvention of 1864.

Judge McClinton, as he was generolly known, was omong the first ta actively mine in the Bodie District in the 1860's. There he lacated ond mined a group of veins that proved quite profitoble, and the property was incorparated os the McClinton mine. He served os Superintendent af thot mine for severol yeors.

His literary tastes and journalistic ability led him to gather infarmatian on the early history of Bodie ond Auroro. He reolized the impartonce of gothering and re-

HOTELS.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL

MAIN STREET,

Bodie, Mono County, California.

H. W. SPEIGHT, PROP.

THE TABLE IS SUPPLIED WITH THE best the market affords.

ROOMS WELL VENTILATED

And Furnished with

Good Spring Beds.

READING ROOM SUPPLIED WITH THE LATEST PAPERS.

THE BAR ROOM

With Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Single meals	$ 50
Single lodging	50
Board and lodging per day	1 50
Board per week	8 00

Patrons will receive prompt and polite attention. jy23 P. TOWERS, Manager.

The famous one-armed Lawyer, Patrick Reddy. Collection of Grace Crocker

cording the stary of this area, and he supplied Jaseph Wassan with mast af the infarmation used in **Bodie and Esmeralda.**

In Octaber af 1882 the flags at the Standard Can. hoisting warks were flawn at half mast. Daniel Cook, President af the Standard mine, had died of tuberculosis. He was a native of New York and was in his farties at the time af his death.

Caak arrived an the Pacific Caast in 1857 and lacated in Sierra County where he engaged in mining with his alder brother, Seth, wha had preceeded him to the Coast by several years and had met with success.

In abaut 1860 Daniel went to Virginia City and was ane of its pioneers. There he became cashier and secretary of the Chollar-Potosi Mining Campany and was saan speculating in stack and mining enterprises with Seth, a practical miner. Eventually the mining firm of Caok Brothers taak over a leading pasitian in Califarnia mining circles. In the Belcher and Crown Point boom they made considerable money, and they netted a fortune in the Can. Virginia and California bonanza. Saon they had secured a cantralling interest in the Alta and other Camstack mines.

When the Cook Brathers and John Boyd baught the Standard Mine it was little more than a gaod praspect, but the property was admirably developed and managed under their skill until it attained a national reputation. They operated the property shrewdly and carefully so that the mine disbursed several million dollars in dividends.

After his marriage Daniel Cook withdrew from active speculatian and purchased a ranch at the base af Mt. Diabla in Cantra Costa Caunty. Althaugh his disease made him a semi-invalid, he remained mentally vigarous until his death.

Seth Coak alsa retired from active mining and speculatian, and reports af his social activities in the East were nated in Badie papers. He spent a goad deal af time aboard his yacht in the Atlantic.

There were athers who arrived in Badie, and bits and fragments have been preserved abaut their lives. H. G. Blasdell, who had arrived an the Comstack in 1861, became Superintendent af the famaus Challar-Patasi. He brought valuable experience to Bodie, and mining superintendents were greatly respected by the community.

Jahn Barthalamew was knawn thraughaut California far his daring feat of racing a passenger train thraugh the burning tunnel at the lawer end af American Flat an the Virginia and Truckee Railroad. While in Badie, this courageaus fellow worked as an engineer at the McClinton mine.

In 1878, the Belvidere mine acquired Rabert Cachran and Porter Halmes. Cochran, an experienced Comstock miner af faurteen years, was hired as fareman. He had been shift boss at the Crawn Paint when its bananza was struck. Porter Holmes, former Secretary af the Crawn Paint, became Superintendent af the Aurora Tunnel and the Belvidere.

Patrick Reddy rose from the obscurity of California and Nevada mining camps to become one of the most successful lawyers on the Coast and a legend before his death in 1900.

He was born in Rhode Island in 1839 and arrived on the Pacific Coast in 1861. Like others, he followed the mining strikes from Virginia City, to Aurora, to Dorwin, to Montgomery, and finally to Bodie in 1879.

Saloon keeping had been one of his favorite means of earning a living, and he was apparently no stranger to gambling. In one of those saloons, and in one of those camps, he was severely wounded. Some say it was at Virginia City and that he was shot, other reports that it was Aurora and he was stabbed. Whatever the case, from that time on Reddy had only one arm.

The legend of the tall, distinguished looking man was now forming. In 1864 he married and some say his wife helped him to study law. But Reddy was a determined and fearless man and it is unlikely that he needed help from anyone. In 1867 he passed the bar and began a law career that was to make him one of the most noted criminal lawyers in the West.

While at Bodie he defended the criminals and the poor and handled mining litigation. His defense of the unfortunates in the camp soon gave him the reputation as the friend of the underdog. On one occasion friends gathered outside his cabin and sang songs to show their appreciation. He stepped outside and invited all to dinner downtown.

By 1880, his Bodie law practice had expanded to such an extent that his offices occupied the entire second floor of the Molinelli Building. Two of the five rooms were used by associates and all were elegantly furnished. He had become part owner of several mines and was becoming wealthy.

In 1878-79 he was elected a member of the California Constitutional Convention and represented Inyo and Mono counties. In 1881 the Bodie firm of Bennett and Reddy was dissolved and the ambitious and successful Reddy established a practice in San Francisco where he was associated with J. C. Campbell and W. H. Metson.

In 1883 Reddy was elected by Inyo, Mono, Kern, Tulare, and Fresno counties, to the State Senate. He served four years. At this time he expanded his law practice and acquired more mining interests. He was an original owner of the Yellow Aster, above Rondsburg, but his favorite was the Defiance, a name which symbolized his personality and cause.

While a Senator, Reddy visited Bodie in 1884 and was treated to an elaborate welcome celebration. Speeches lauding his faithful and honest service were a part of the ceremony, and the streets, illuminated with bonfires, were crowded with friends. The Bodie Brass Band added the background.

Shortly before his death, Reddy displayed that courage and determination that had made him a success. He had left the Supreme Court Chambers in Sacramento one day in 1897 when he noted a disturbance in the street and was told that a man was attempting to murder a girl Reddy rushed to the scene and jambed the man's cocked revolver with his thumb. The enraged man tried to turn his gun on Reddy, but the latter held him there, with his one arm, until the police arrived.

A pioneer merchant and mining operator of Bridgeport and Bodie was Amasa Foster Bryant, who left the Boston Postoffice and arrived in California via Cape Horn, on September 3, 1849.

His experience in the Boston Postoffice proved to be of great value, and in 1852-53 he organized the postoffice at San Leandro. He was the first postmaster in Bridgeport and remained in that profession for 24 years.

Bryant, who was looking for a suitable location for a store, arrived in Aurora in 1863. But that camp seemed to have all the merchandise facilities it could support, and he moved his heavily loaded wagons on to Big Meadows in the same year. There, at Twin Lakes, Bryant met an old friend, H. Marden, who was employed in erecting a sawmill. Bryant and Marden discussed the situation and they decided that a good location for a store would be near the old bridge, at the end of the present Bridge Street in Bridgeport. This was a camping place for lumber teams, and 50-75 head of cattle were nightly let loose to graze while teamsters camped along the banks. A man named Severe was erecting a blacksmith shop nearby.

There the pioneer merchant found a partner and erected a 16x24 foot building, the first store in Bridgeport. Bryant soon became interested in mining properties and pioneered in the Dunderberg area. He later held large interests in the Patterson District.

In 1877 he opened a large general merchandise store in Bodie and operated it until 1881, when he returned to Bridgeport. He was owner of the Silver Hill mill, which was moved to Bodie and used as a custom mill. Also, he used his Boston contacts to help form the Spaulding Company and was on the board of directors of that mining company. Many regrets were expressed when Mr. Bryant left the camp in 1881. Bryant had donated land for the Mono County Court House, and the Bryant family, which still resides in Bridgeport, has continued the policy of public service set by A. F. Bryant.

Harvey Boone arrived in Bodie April 5, 1878. The winter of 1877-78 had been a rough one and snow had fallen to a great depth, blockading the road from Bodie to Sunshine. The stages were not able to force their way past Sunshine and Mr. Boone's first look at Bodie was rather dismal as he had to walk several miles to reach the camp.

William H. Dolman had spent the winter in Bodie, and he and Mr. Boone had been associated in business at Pioche, Nevada, under the firm name of Boone and Dolman. After looking around for a few days Mr. Boone again formed a partnership with Mr. Dolman by purchasing a one-half interest in the lots upon which the store stood, as well as the lots upon which the Bodie House stood.

The two engaged in business under the old name of Boone & Dolman, and they quickly purchased the block of land later occupied by Boone's huge corral. A stable was erected there, and Mr. Boone built a house on the lot later occupied by his warehouse. He sent for his wife, who was visiting in Kern County.

The firm opened on July 4, 1878, and was noted for its large supply of groceries. After doing business for several months, Mr. Dolman sold his interest to Boone. Mr. Irwin, of the Bodie Bank personally loaned Boone the $2,000 necessary for the transaction.

When Mr. Waltze filed a Desert Land Claim against Boone and other nearby property owners, the defendants hired Pat Reddy. They won the case and quieted title to their land. Then, J. J. Wright bought a half interest in Boone's property. This partnership lasted until May of 1882.

Boone and Son continued to operate in Bodie until the turn of the century. He operated a large ranch, which now lies under the Bridgeport reservoir, and a nearby creek bears the family name. His huge freight teams were a common sight along the streets of Bodie and Bridgeport. A branch store in Masonic was opened after 1900 when that district looked promising.

The career of John McQuaid, who was born in Ohio in 1833, touched several mining camps throughout the West. He was educated in Tennessee and arrived in California in 1856; soon after he settled in Marysville. He went to Virginia City in 1862 and practiced law there until 1866. He then went to Idaho and spent two years. He returned to San Francisco and again set up practice in Virginia City in 1873, but Bodie attracted him in 1878. He did quite well in Bodie and became owner of a valuable piece of property known as the McQuaid building.

Col. S. B. Furgeson was superintendent of the Blackhawk, the Spaulding mill and mine, and the Silver Hill mill. He had been in charge of the Syndicate, California and Croceus mines. He had been on the Coast since 1852 and arrived in Bodie in 1877.

In the early days of the Comstock, Col. Furgeson was foreman in the Gould and Curry mine when the rich bonanza in the Curry was being worked. He was also foreman and acting Superintendent of the Savage.

He went from Virginia City to White Pine where he was Superintendent of the Chloride Flat Conn. He resigned, erected his own mill, and began the development of mines in Silver Park District, which was in the extreme eastern end of Nye County.

But when those mines gave out he went to Pioche where he was in charge of the Chief of the Hill mine. Soon he returned to the Comstock and ran the Gould and Curry and the Best and Belcher mines under McKay and Fair.

Col. Furgeson later turned up in Mexico. There he built a mill and operated some property at Chihuahua. Coulterville, Mariposa County, was his next stop. The Cook Brothers hired him, and he remained there until he was offered a position at Bodie.

The life of a mining superintendent was an active and often dangerous existence. During the summer of 1878, the Blackhawk had purchased a claim from a man named Riley. Riley, after selling his claim, returned to the ground with three men. They started working the ground, which was only 57 feet from the Blackhawk hoisting works.

Col. Furgeson ordered the men off, but they returned a number of times and resumed work. Finally, early one morning, Col. Furgeson came upon them and a fierce gunfight ensued. Not less than twenty shots were fired from behind a pile of rocks by Riley's party. Col. Furgeson ended the battle by shooting one of the men in the stomach, and this ended the claim jumping.

Uncle Billy O'Hara was known as the colored capitalist of Aurora. He was a sort of foster father to both Aurora and Bodie and was well liked by all.

He began his career on the Mississippi steam boats as a cabin boy and ran the river in various capacities for 25-years. He liked to look back on those steam boating days, and it was on the Mississippi that he met William C. Ralston, who later became President of the Bank of California. Ralston was then captain of a cotton boat; O'Hara became his steward.

When Ralston heard of the gold discovery he left for California via Panama, and Uncle Billy soon followed and rejoined him on the Isthmus. Together they went to San Francisco. O'Hara and his wife soon left for Columbia with the rush, and there his wife died. Many of the old timers remembered Uncle Billy and his wife, who helped the sick.

In 1863 he came across the mountains to Aurora, then at the height of its boom, and in 1865 he came to Bodie. For two years he kept the boarding house of the Empire Company, and when that organization ceased operations, the mill, mines, and all property were placed in his hands. He remained in charge until the mill was sold for taxes in 1874.

While in Bodie he loaned some money on the Standard property and was forced to take the mine for the debt. He tried to sell it, and at last he sold it to Eshington and Lockberg. The money was to be paid when taken out. A cave-in exposed a rich body of ore, and the rush to Bodie was soon begun.

Uncle Billy returned to Aurora where he followed the occupation of money lender. He was fair and a favorite of all. At his death in 1880, he left about $40,000.

Bodie was indeed, as Grant Smith noted, one of the last of the mining camps. It was the last for many who had arrived on the Coast with the first rush to the goldfields. Some had made their fortunes, others were still pursuing the dream, and many had become too sick or too old to continue. A few had invested their fortunes and futures in the camp and had no choice but to remain and watch as Bodie declined. Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Oregon, and Washington each had small colonies of former Bodieties.

Well before 1900, many who had been among the first at Bodie had passed away. Louis Lockberg had invested his Bodie money in reworking the Monoville placers but died before his plans were realized. Obscurity descended swiftly on that pioneer. His name first appears as Lochberg, then Lockberg, and in recent histories of the camp it has been transformed to Lockwood.

The Horners returned to Wisconsin, but the Butlers remained in Bodie and Bridgeport. Kernohan, who had been one of the first to invest in Pomeroy, Washington, died there of tuberculosis. His family had remained in Bodie, and his death there was especially lonely.

Uncle Dan Olson, a partner of the Horners, Butlers, Kernohan, and others, had also passed away. He had arrived in California in 1852 by way of Panama and had followed the excitement of Aurora and then to Bodie. At various times he had been the owner of ground that became the Bulwer, McClinton, Co. Pacific, Belvidere, and other mines. He had many friends and his money went quickly. Just before his death he had followed the rush to Lundy, and, although almost destitute, he had great plans for the future.

I.O.O.F.

A Fourth of July procession at Bodie. In a tradition which dates back to the earliest mining camps of California, the street was lined with saplings.

Old photo, circa 1879, of the Standard mill. Note the men and car on the trestle. This photo was probably taken in the fall as cord wood is abundantly present.

This photo of Main Street, Bridgeport, was taken in about 1879. The town grew as a result of the Aurora and Bodie strikes and was of New England appearance. On the left is the Hays & Bro. Store, the Brandon barn, and the Leavitt House. On the right is the Stanton Saloon, Hughes Blacksmith Shop, Allen House, and the A. F. Bryant store. The Kirkwood residence is at the end of the street.

Standard Con. Mining Co. power plant at Green Creek. The original plant was constructed in 1892 by T. H. Leggett. It was a 160 horse-power generating plant. Alternating current was used and a line was run 12½ miles straight to Bodie where the Standard Con. Mill was. Later the plant was replaced by one of 240 horse-power. The orginal plant cost was $38,000.

EARLY MINING

The first deposits located at Bodie in 1859 were, like the Comstock, placer deposits, and the main veins were not ot first discovered. These deposits were discovered by Bodey and Toylor on the eost side of Silver Hill, but the ground was not true plocer ground, os is found in river deposits. Instead, the gold found by these discoverers was nothing more thon decomposed outcroppings of Silver Hill. The rock had been transported by erosion but a short distance.

The prospectors brought their placer equipment, rockers and pans, from Monoville and other men came with them. As water was scarce, and the winter severe, prospecting ond mining in the new district wos not really begun until the spring of 1860 when the miners there met ond organized a district.

Plocer mining got underwoy in Taylor Gulch, and woter from the spring run - off was used to advantage. Soon miners were at work on the west side of Silver Hill, but the best plocer ground wos on the east side. This ground was just below the Red Cloud hoisting works, which still stands. As late as 1879, large square holes could be seen on the slope. These pits hod been made by the plocer miners as they dug through the soil in order to reach the gravel ond clay in which the gold wos trapped.

Louis Samman, who worked the ground in 1861, said thot the clay wos very tough, and it took a good deal of stirring to work it in the rockers. He took out as much as $200 in one day with a common rocker. Frequently, lumps

Henry Hays, toll collector at the East Walker River toll house. Collection of Alice Dolan

af gald as large as a hen's egg were faund. Because the gald was alloyed with silver it was worth fram $8 ta $13 an aunce. He reparted that water was scarce and work cauld be dane only while the snaw was melting. The gulch behind the Standard mill site was alsa warked by Sammon in 1861, and he faund that the entire hillside cantained gold, but it was best just at the edge af the flat.

Much af the gald that these placer miners faund in their rackers was contained in quortz. These samples were crushed or beaten to a pawder in a mortar, ar graund an large flat stones. The pulverized are was then ploced in o harn, which taak the place of a pan far quartz miners. The harn wos made fram the split horn af an ax, and the water introduced with the pulverized rock carried aff the lighter quartz. If the harning had been successful, a small streak af gold could be seen in the battom.

The calars harned aut were saan fallawed up the slape ta their saurce in the autcroppings of Silver Hill, and the first quartz, or hardrack, claim was lacoted and designated the Montauk. The Mantauk, later incarparated in 1878 as the Goadshow, may hove been lacated by Badey, as its name was derived fram a point an Lang Island, not far from Badey's hame in Paughkeepsie, New York. The claim was directly obave the placer depasits, but difficulty was encountered in finding a goad ledge.

The district was organized an July 10, 1860, ot a meeting held at o spring neor the present townsite. E. Green led the meeting ond A. D. Allen wos oppointed Secretory.

Typical of other toll stations was the East Walker River Toll Station, which was begun when there was much travel to and from Bodie. It was operated by the Hays family. Collection of Alice Dolan

Home of Frank Hessel, who was associated with Gilson & Barber at Bodie. In 1883 Mrs. J. W. Stewart bought the home for $175 and had it moved to Bridgeport, where this picture was taken. It stood where Eaton's Redwood Court is now located at Bridgeport. It originally cost Hessel $3,000 to have the building built at Bodie.

A popular pastime for Bodieites was camping at Robinson or Buckeye creeks above Bridgeport The rather formal attire was common. Here the Towles, Brandons, and members of Wedertz family have set up camp at Buckeye.

Verna Montrose, Lizzie Evans and J. S. Cain in the newspaper office in 1904. John H. Sturgeon Collection.

Jeremiah Tucker was elected Recorder. Since the first claims had been recorded in Mono District, the first records made were transfers from that district. July 19 was the date recorded by Tucker for eleven of his own and others. The claims were for 250 feet each on the Tucker quartz vein. E. Green and Co. was recorded as claiming the first north extension, and this was dated July 3. A spring as a water privilege in Taylor Gulch was also recorded.

At this meeting the district was named Body District, and it was to extend in each direction from the Bodey claim, north, south, east, and west, five miles.

Much of the rich placer deposits had eroded from blind leads, ledges that were covered from view by overlying earth and brush that grew on the slopes, so tunnels were begun from each side of Silver Hill. On the east side of the ridge, the Tucker tunnel was run as a combined effort. The Taylor tunnel was started from the western side, and both hoped to crosscut blind ledges.

Josiah Kirlew, who arrived in Bodie on March 12, 1860, from Monoville, later stated that the first tunnel was run by E. S. Taylor, who was Bodey's old partner, and Burnett. But his account differs from Wasson's in that Kirlew states Taylor started his tunnel first. At any rate, Taylor and Burnett argued that there must be a rich vein in the ridge from which the gold came, and hence the tunnel.

Taylor and Burnett camped on the flat northwest of the tunnel, and they worked until mid - August when two men came up the canyon on their way to Monoville to get men to help them form a new quartz district. Taylor and Burnett left to participate in the organization of the Esmeralda District. Others followed and this marked a setback in the development of the Bodie District. Many claims were abandoned.

Kirlew did not leave for the new discovery, and his narrative presents an accurate picture of mining at Bodie in 1860. On that March morning when he crossed the divide separating Bodie from Cottonwood Canyon, he saw smoke curling up through the brisk air. At length he saw the smoke was coming from a stone dugout situated where the Opera Hall Dance house was later built in 1877. If Kirlew's description is accurate, the dugout was located on the west side of the present north Main street.

An old Frenchman, whom Kirlew had been told of in Monoville, inhabited the dugout. Although Launce, as the Frenchman was known, spoke poor English, he told Kirlew he was 67 years old and had served under Napoleon. He bore several scars from Waterloo, and on his left arm was tattooed a mounted cannon. His right arm bore the likeness of a Field Marshall of France in full uniform and drawn sword, with the name of the Marshall below the picture. The Frenchman impressed Kirlew, and old Launce represented the variety of men who were attracted to this wilderness from all over the world.

Kirlew formed a partnership with Launce, who had ten boxes and a rocker in which to wash the dirt. Kirlew packed the dirt and old Launce did the rocking. The claim they worked was 300 yards south of Bodie Bluff, and near the low ridge that runs south from the Bluff. They made about $3 per day in rough and fine quartz gold.

After working two weeks, Kirlew took their dust and dull picks and went to Monoville where he sold the dust

to Pat Hickey for $14 an ounce. He had the picks steeled at Van Patten's blacksmith shop. Van Patten, incidentally, moved on to Bodie where he was later employed as blacksmith for one of the mines. Kirlew stayed for several days at Vaughn's restaurant and then returned to Bodie.

He continued to work with old Launce for some time, although many had left for the Aurora excitement, and he often prospected for quartz on the Bluff. Soon after finding some rich looking float rock in a gulch near where the Bodie Tunnel now is, Kirlew took it over to Monoville and had it assayed. The returns were so large in gold, with some silver, that Kirlew concluded the assayer was "joshing" him. Later he took some similar samples to Sacramento where he received still higher assays. He returned to Bodie and located a large number of quartz claims.

Through lack of experence or fortitude, he abandoned his claims and left for Virginia City in September of 1860. He went on to Sacramento and returned to Bodie in the spring of 1861. Again, he left Bodie, this time for Aurora, and continued to roam for the next twenty years, showing up in Bodie in 1880. Kirlew's fate is similiar to many others who abandoned good ground for discoveries elsewhere. Many of them eventually took menial jobs for mining companies and worked ground that they had once owned. The hard work of actual mining quickly separated the prospector from the miner, and the Bodie deposits were left to others with a strong taste for brutal work and a harsh existence.

After Kirlew left, prospecting was continued north from Silver Hill along the ridge and up on Bodie Bluff where, on July 1, 1861, O. G. Leach, E. Donahue, and L. H. Dearborn discovered the Bunker Hill mine. They sold out to Stark and Tucker for $6,500 each, but their mining ventures proved to be a failure. During this time, Dearborn, Donahue and Tilton discovered the San Antonio Mine and sold it to Bechtel and Stark in 1862. Judge Bechtel was a capable man and held on to his claim until he formed a corporation in 1877.

In 1863 an effort to attract outside capital was effected and the Bodie Bluff Consolidated Mining Company was formed. It represented the first mining corporation in the camp, but not much more. Leland Stanford was President and Judge Bechtel, Secretary. It was incorporated on January 26, 1863, with 11,100 shares that represented $1,100,000. Wasson described the stock certificate, that showed the Isabella tunnel (later the Syndicate), as a fine piece of art. However, the ground was not sufficiently explored and developed so as to result in any dividends, and the company failed.

Paying no heed to the Bodie Bluff incorporation and failure, the various companies immediately organized in order to form a new corporation with capital that might support exploration of the Bluff. Wasson presents a concise picture of this new association: "In the fall of 1863 the following companies came together and organized one big institution, that could not fail to do the business of all concerned; out of Bodie Consolidated, Bodie Con. No. 2, Isabella, Tioga, and Rio Vista, with 38,000 feet, mill sites, tunnel rights, buildings, etc., the Empire Company of New York was formed, July 6, 1864, date of incorporation, with an ordinary capital of $10,000,000, and the modest privilege of increasing it to fifty million. It was organized un-

der a law of 1848, praviding against the assessment of stock — a feature that wauld be papular taday, if it had half a chance."[4]

It was estimated that between $300,000 and $500,000 was spent by the campany in erection of a mill, machinery, a boarding hause, and in expense for salaries and supplies. Poor management, milling techniques, and an insufficient are supply, threw the company into litigation and it callapsed by 1868. The cause af the failure an the part af the Empire Campany may be attributed to a basic law of mining that was presented by a noted gealogist, Professor Benjamin Silliman, wha reported an the Badie District in 1864. He stated that the success of the district "depends on the fidelity with which those in charge af the enterprise adhere to the principle of keeping the work af exploration well in advance of the work af extraction."[5] It was as though he spoke directly of the Empire Company.

The work af mining and develaping the district was done through the effarts of smaller graups, and by individuals wha continued to mine thraughout the formatians and failures af the corporate groups. The success of Judge Bechtel has already been mentioned but there were others whase histories deserve ta be traced. These men worked by madest means, crushing their ore in arastras and crude mills. The names of many af these men appear on the district map that marks the veins they discovered and warked.

Among thase wha successfully warked the mines and kept the district alive through the 1860's were Dan Olsen, Judge McClinton, W. Watson, Jahnsan King, Rabert Kernahan, Rodger Horner, Peter Eshington, Louis Lockberg, Maoney, Walker, and Wilson and Ben Butler. These men worked variaus claims together. The Harners, Butlers, and Robert Kernohan supported their families through mining.

The Harners arrived in Badie fram Potasi, Wisconsin, where they had learned mining. The skill in mining knawledge that they brought ta the embryo district was very important, and they undaubtedly passed this skill an to those wha associated with them. Wilsan Butler operated a blacksmith shop and Kernohan served as mining recarder. Together with Dan Olsen and Johnson King, they mined and hauled their are to their arastras on Rough Creek.

Amang the ledges discovered, lacated or relocated by this graup were same that were profitably mined for many years by later companies. In 1867 Kernahan, Radger Harner, and Elijah Butler relocated the old Columbus Lode as the Savage. The year before the relocation they had, in campany with Lockberg and King, lacated the Great Western, also an High Peak. They also relocated the Yellaw Jacket. Dan Olsen had the Pacific lacated and recarded in 1868. The year before, he and Watson located the Watsan an High Peak. Together with Kernohan and McClintan they worked the Summit, Watson, and Jayhawk ledges; this graund was later incarparated as the McClinton Mine.

Many fram this original group remained in Badie after incarporatian of the larger mines, and they were persistent in their efforts at praspecting and mining. In 1878 Rodger Harner, Ben and Wilson Butler, and Uncle Dan Olsen discavered a very rich vein and named the ledge the Lucky Rodge. The claim was located on High Peak, belaw the Bechtel and McClinton, and included twa ather

veins, the Kinkeade and the Minnie. The Minnie was named for Marietta Butler, Horner's wife. The partners sold these claims in 1879 and the buyers incorporated and farmed the Bodie Bluff Consolidated Mining Company.

As can be noted fram the abave description, much af the work af Kernohan, Horner and associates was confined ta the High Peak area, as Bodie Bluff was occupied by Judge Bechtel and others, but the veins developed by them on High Peak proved to be significant and praftable. Judge McClinton's ground was worked by them all. The Bulwer company veins, notably the Homestake, Stonewall and Patosi, were worked by them as were important veins that became the property af the Belvidere. The Con. Pacific also represented their work as did the Ben Butler vein that became Addenda praperty. By 1868, Kernohan, Olsen and Company were attracting attention ta the district. Uncle Dan Olsen guarded High Peak fram a little stone cabin that he had constructed near the summit.

It was however, the old Bunker Hill-Bullion praperty, lacated by Dearborn, Leach and Donahue, in 1861, that was to eventually blow the tap off and expose the Bodie bonanza. After the failure of the Bodie Bluff Cansolidated Mining Company, and the failure of the Empire Campany, the praperty was looked after by William O'Hara, a calored man who ran the Empire boarding house.

O'Hara remained in charge of the property until the mill was sold in 1874. While in Bodie he loaned some money on the Bunker Hill mining claim, then being worked by Peter Eshingtan and Lauis Lockberg, and was forced to take the mine. He tried ta sell it but was nat successful. At last Peter Eshingtan and Lackberg decided to work the old ground again as there was nothing else in the district that seemed as promising.

In 1874 O'Hara sold to Eshington and Lockberg for $8,000, the money to be paid when taken aut. The new owners sunk a shaft 120 feet deep withaut striking anything, and were about to give up when a cave-in exposed the rich are body which was to draw the attentian af every capitalist to the district.

The men relocated the ground as the Bunker Hill Lode, 1500 x 300 feet in width an each side af Bunker Hill, an June 10, 1875. The men warked the Bunker Hill-Bullion praperty for twa seasans, and crushed the ore in an arastra. They took out $37,000, but experts and agents continued ta report adversely on the property until September af 1876. At this time Geargе Stary braught a band on the property to Seth and Dan Cook, who purchased the mine for $67,500.

In April of 1877 the Standard Mining Co. was formed. Ore was crushed at the old Empire Mill, then awned by the Syndicate Company, which had incarparated in Octaber of 1875. The Standard Campany, during that first year of operatian, paid for all expenses and supplies, paid off its purchase price, and paid far erectian af its awn mill. In December of 1877 they had declared their faurth dividend of $1.00 per share, which aggregated $200,000.

The Standard bonanza quickly attracted mining and financial interests on the Coast, and the rush to Bodie District was on. New discaveries and new incarparatians soon fallawed.

This imposing structure is an old stage station where weary travelers rested en route to Aurora and Bodie. Sulphur Springs, as the stop was known, is located in Lyon Co., Nev., a few miles south of Wellington. The station was started in the 1860's by L. E. Wedertz. This picture shows later owners, the Wiley family, in the 1880's. Most of the stage robberies occurred nearby in the canyon. Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hill and Mrs. L. S. Williamsen.

The MINING INDEX office, Bodie. Courtesy Mono County Museum.

EXPERTS AND THE BODIE FORMATION

The study of minerol deposits was just emerging from medievolism as the Bodie lodes were being discovered ond worked. Mony mining experts were quick to judge and describe, or to oct as oracles without ever visiting the ground. Many did not even follow or proctice geologic dictums which stressed the importance of close observotion, the moving from the particulor to the generol, ond when hypothesis were formed, the octuol testing of them wos neglected. Because of this situation, the true nature of the Bodie formation was slowly unfolded among much speculation ond confusion.

First, though, a general description of the Bodie ronge and formation is needed to provide a frame of reference for the reoder. The Bodie minerol belt lies to the east of the town in the range that parallels Main street. The range runs from north to south, and the formotion itself is obout four miles in length. It extends from the Syndicate property, on the north face of Bodie Bluff, south ocross a soddle in the ronge to Silver Hill. The formotion extends south from Silver Hill to Queen Bee Hill and south from there to the Richer property, one - half mile south of Queen Bee Hill. From this point south, the range descends ropidly ond is somewhat broken and irregular down to the level Mono Lake Basin. The minerol belt was worked up to widths varying between three - quarters ond a mile; the formation is quite extensive then in both width and length.

The prevailing country rock which composes the Bodie formation is a trachytic diorite-andesite. This is the same variety of rock that forms the honging woll, or eastern boundary, of the Comstock lode, and which occurs there in sheets and dikes. At the top of Bodie Bluff the country rock occurs as a trachyte amphibole ondesite, ond it remained so to the lowest workings of the Standard mine. These rocks belong to the late Tertiary and beginnings of post Tertiary periods.

This country rock has been fractured as a result of forces of tension ond compression in the earth's crust. The fracturing produced many fissures thot were filled with mineral solutions. Most of the larger fissures were formed by faulting, ond the walls of the veins exhibited mony exomples of slickensides, striations on the country rock formed as masses of rock moved. Many smoller crevices were also produced as the range was fractured, but the forces seemed to create a great number of parallel fissures that extended along the ronge from north to south.

The Bodie formation, then, is a fissure system of poralcourse of the vein is known as the strike. Its verticol course, lel veins that runs the length of the ridge; this horizontal or angle, is termed the dip. These parollel fissures were not uniform in length or width, and some pinched out while others swelled into large ore shoots or chimneys. Many fissures, and smaller crevice veins branched to the eost or west ond some of these were quite rich in gold ond silver. The ore chonnel, as the fissure system came to be known, extended the whole length ond breadth of the ridge; 10,400 feet long, ond 3,600 feet wide.

An especiolly interesting feoture of the Bodie system was its text-book oppearance. The veins, as they were followed to depth, dipped toward the center of the range. The parollel fissure veins to the west of the center line of the ridge dipped to the east; those to the eost dipped toward the west. This occurrence led mony to predict thot the

veins would join at depth and form one great mother vein, or veto madre.

This theory of o veta madre was first explained by Professor Benjamin Silliman in o report doted April 25, 1864.[1] Although some veins pinched out ond others became less productive os depths of seven and eight hundred feet were reached, many mine owners ond miners hoped and believed that a huge bonanza would be struck.

Mony geologists, engineers, ond "experts" held a rather sophisticoted concept of fissure development, but much controversy developed concerning the filling of the fissure with vein matter. Companies such as the Empire wished to be assured, in order to reossure stockholders, that they were owners of a true fissure vein. Unfortunately, some believed thot the mere ownership of such o vein would bring weolth. At any rote, the Empire Company hired Professor William Blake, a noted mineralogist and graduate of the Sheffield School of Mines.

His report of November 28, 1863, was quite optimistic, but it did not sove the company from eventual disaster. He observed thot the vein structure fovored richness, and vein matter seemed to have been groduolly deposited becouse of its layered structure. When this loyered structure oppeored near the surfoce, in hard form, the miners colled it ribbon quortz. In the deeper workings the vein motter resembled slobs of marble two or three inches thick ond set on edge in the fissures. The decomposition of this vein matter increased os depth was ottained.

Bloke found the gold deposition was not confined to any one layer but was quite well dispersed; therefore, crushings yielded much more gold than surface inspection indicated.

Professor Bloke was closely shadowed by Professor Benjomin Silliman, whose lost name was the source of much humor among his disbelievers. He confined most of his remarks to the main Bluff area. He described the ground as erruptive trachytic rock. The dip of the veins toword the center of the ridge suggested to him a veta modre theory, which sporked greot excitement among those with interest in Bodie mines. The tenor of his report can be noticed in these words: "Probobly no district in the history of mining possesses such a singulorly interesting ond perfect formation, and one which is certoin to induce capital, industry, and intelligence to go to extreme lengths in the couse of development."[2]

Silliman noted thot Bodie Bluff veins were all hard at the surface and rother borren of precious metals where they outcropped. Here the vein motter wos hard chalcedonic quartz. As Bloke noted, the vein motter become softer at depth. In the lower depths of the Standord, the miners were oble to shovel out the vein material because of its decomposition. Also, he noted that ores could be readily extrocted and reduced. Success wos predicted for the district as long as the work of explorotion was kept well in odvonce of the work of extraction. However, the Empire Company soon fell by the woyside for this very reoson. Exploration was expensive, and the money to explore should most logicolly come from the mine itself before expensive mochinery is erected.

In 1864, J. Ross Browne visited the camp, and a yeor loter he published his colorful observotions in **Harper's Magazine**. Although he did not hove titles or degrees thot

proclaimed him a mining expert, Browne wos on occurate observer who visited the mojor mining districts of the West. He had o good deol of experience in and about mines ond wos an excellent reporter. Also, he wos loter oppointed to conduct o survey of the mines of the West for the Treasury Department.

Browne was struck by the definition of the Bodie veins; the wolls were clean, ond distinct, ond the veins were quite uniform. Browne descended severol shafts, a feot which took great courage in those primitive doys, ond reported exoctly what he sow. He, too, become excited obout the prospects of the district. He noticed thot the best ores were being extrocted ot depths opprooching 200 feet, ond this suggested vein permonency. At this depth the veins remoined strongly defined. Milling results overoged $35-$40 per ton; loter crushings yielded up to $60 per ton.

If oll experts had been os observont and professional os Blake, Sillimon, ond Browne, the true noture of the promising Bodie formation could hove been spreod to investors, but it wos left for the lode to prove itself. Several visitors who followed were less ottentive to their duties. Professor J. D. Whitney, then Stote geologist, took fifteen minutes to study the mines ond then dismissed the entire district with o wave of his hond. He defied anyone to show him "a particle of gold thot ever come out of Bodie."[3]

Wosson, in his sketch of the comp, did not let Whitney excope whot he deserved ond stated thot it wos perhaps "peculiorities of temper"[4] that prompted his unprofessionol survey of Bodie. Also, Wasson noted that it wos rumored thot Whitney wos unhoppy with Blake ond Silliman and may hove been trying to get bock ot them. Whitney had even suggested thot the mines had been salted. But whotever his reasons were, Wosson optly remarked that "His position demonded that he ot leost should give the district o respectful ottention, considering that he wos on the ground."[5] Whitney's position was quite influential, and his derogotory comments in his Stote reports discouroged investors and miners.

Wosson gove other "experts" their due, one of whom was sent to study the originol Stondard property when it wos offered for sole ot $1,500. The mon reported that it was worth nothing. Another wos so upset with the "blorsted country" he refused to get out of his buggy. These early controdictory reports coused much confusion ond controversy, even after the Standard bonanza had been opened in 1877.

Such reports, ond mony others from other camps, did much to create the stereotype of the bumbling ond incompetent "mining expert" who wos tremendous in vocobulary and report writing but devoid of ony practical experience. He wos most successful when reporting on o formotion or minerol he hod never seen. All that was needed to quolify were several titles behind the nome. As the satire below, from the **Daily Free Press** of Morch 9, 1884, indicates, the titles should reflect ottendance at obscure Europeon mining ocodemies.

Silurian Place, Room 1101
San Francisca, March 5,

Messers. Gilchrist & May, Mining Promoters and County Develapers, Chief Office, Bodie, Cal.—Gents: I observe by scanning the columns of the widely circulated, reliable and valuable journals of events and mining, published daily in yaur rich mining tawn and knawn as the **Daily Free Press**, an apen letter from J. Bruin Kelly, addressed to yaur firm, which is tao well known in the great mining centers of America and Europe ta receive any cammendation at my hands.

I have examined your district, and the Bodie Can. mine in particular, very thoroughly, in a scientific as well as practical manner, and am greatly astanished that J. Bruin Kelly should make sa many grave mistakes as he has in describing the geolagical formatian in which the Bodie veins are knawn ta exist.

PROFESSOR BRUIN

And myself are graduates af the R. S. M. af Landan, and the Ecale de Mines of Paris, the Rayal Peat mines of Ireland, as well as Freiberg and Heildsberg, receiving aur first baptism of practical mining in the yaunger carboniferaus valley af the Shannan, "where the bells saund sa grand on". The degrees af F. G. S., and C. M. E., and E. M., and M. E. E. were canferred an Professor Bruin far his superior knowledge af casseritite, chalcopyrite, hibnite, nephrite, chlorite and rhombaidal silica, and all the other ides and ites. He stood A1 in all the lectures on gealogy and metallurgy; but at Freiberg

HE WAS EXPELLED

By Professor Constannecopatitanischerdudelsackmachermachsmeezbaugger for strenuously disabeying ane af the rules of the R. I. M. far not wearing the prehistaric aptical illusian on his muchly fareign nase, withaut which na ane can be a successful expert; and an his insisting an writing a baak entitled "Dennymite, ar How ta Metamorphose an English Landlord to Right the Wrangs of Dawntrodden Ireland," instead of writing a scientific essay an the "Peat Farmations of Ireland and the Grawth of Masses af the Genus Sphagnum."

HIS WORK OF "DENNYMITE"

Will shartly ga ta press. I am confident that his long and arduaus day and night study an this, the expected crawning glary af his life, has samewhat affected his massive and fertile brain, for in his letter to you he cauld nat have gone sa far scientifically astray as ta say the geologic farmation af your camp was "trachyte porphyry", when it is well knawn to yau and the members af the R. G. S. that trachyte is of igneaus farmation and of the azaic age, while porphyry is

SEDIMENTARY AND STRATIFIED

Consisting af laminated layers placed ane aver the ather and of the paleozoic time. This is the only age that cancerns the practical miner, far, in this formation, the true fissures are knawn to exist with all their sizes, directions, dips, angles, and spurs, intersectians and crossings. The true fissure af Bodie, as truthfully described by Praf. Hastings, F. G. S., in his lecture at Bodie, befare the Yaung Men's Christian Institute, is a fissure in and thraugh the crust af the earth. It is a continuaus formation of ores between hanging and faot-walls, which extends taward the center of the earth far an unknown depth—certainly more than 3000 feet—as shawn by

THE GREAT COMSTOCK

Which has attained that depth. True fissure lades, having all ather necessary canditians, which vary in direction, size, dip, etc., are invariably mare capiously supplied with mineral than thase with perfect regularity. Slides, slips, etc., frequently take place, but the lode can easily again be found by the aid af Hercules pawder, directed by a master, practical miner, many of which are faund in Bodie. In the Praf's next lecture I wauld advise him ta stick to his subject and nat

FLY OFF TO MONO LAKE

With hydraulics, little monitars, etc., but reserve that far a separate lecture. I taak nates and shall shortly publish his very scientific lecture in full. The True fissure af yaur district is the Fortuna lade, which will always be faund tearing her way through stratified and metamarphased rocks from ane end af the district to the ather. Occasionally a vein of yaunger arigin will cut through the ald mother lade and cause her ta slip, but she will be found again

RIGHT SIDE UP

And good as ever. I have examined all the principal mining districts of North and South America and consider the Badie District the superior of them all, and when she shall have been warked far twenty years as a bullion-producer she will cause to be thrown into the mart of commerce more than dauble what has been done by the wonderful bullion-producing Camstack. I shall soon again visit your camp—nat in the interest of

MANGANESE

Or peroxide af copper buyers—but in the interest of a scientific gentleman, who is now engaged in writing a work entitled "Does Mining for the Precious Metals as a Business and Commercial Pur-

suit Pay?" I think it does. I'm confident lead mining pays, judging from the size and quantity I saw manufactured, for immediate use, when lost in your town. The stock and share market remains inactive and will probably be so for a few weeks. The Bodie Con. is in good hands, and the confidence of

PINE STREET OPERATORS

Remains unshaken. J. Bruin K. is quietly buying shares in the Bodie Con. for the first time. He says the new strike in the winze has given him confidence in Bodie, and as soon as he completes his work on "Denneymite", if sane, will again take the street and place the stock at a figure where she will command at home and abroad the respect that righteously belongs to her. Advise me as occasion moy require as to the progress made in legitimate mining, leaving the "cats" for boot-jacks and caterwaulings on the mountain side.

I am very truly,

Yours, A. Gus Bougie, M. E.

The problem of determining whether a deposit was true fissure in nature was exceedingly important in planning how much time, effort, and capital could be expended in development. This was the problem most discussed in mining circles in the late 1870's and early 1880's. Theories of vein formation played an important part in determining whether or not a true fissure vein existed.

Many who had studied the layered and crusty nature of vein matter and noticed its similarity to hot springs deposits, felt that these springs were in some way associated with vein formation. It was known that there were hot springs in both the Comstock and Bodie area. Modern theory points out that vein formation is related to igneous activity, of which the hot springs are evidence, but the hot spring is not directly responsible for huge fissure formations. Instead, vein formation is now thought to be related to the cooling of magma deep beneath the crust. In slowly cooling and crystallizing, a magma produces excess water which may form a mineralizing solution. Most evidence, as noted by early miners and engineers, suggests that a liquid flow of solution deposited minerals in layers in the fissures formed by fracturing and faulting. This process of mineral deposition may take great periods of time, and the fissures may be reopened by later faulting and more mineralization may occur.

By using the geologic dictum that the present is the key to the past, Bodie miners were progressing in the right direction. They noticed the sedimentary nature of vein material and its relation to thermal activity, but they could not agree as to where this solution actually came from. The **Weekly Standard** of June 12, 1878, presented the problem:

> If we look at the fissure veins on one hand, and observe on the other the immense masses of errupted rocks, one cannot fail to suspect a connection, and subscribe, with Baron Von Beust, the production of fissures to volcanic forces, or to earthquakes that accompanied the eruption of matter rocks. But how, may we ask, were these cracks filled with vein matter? Neither the lateral infiltration nor the injection hypothesis are sufficient to account for all the pecularities met here, but if we consider, with Elie de Beaumont, the veins as the products of hot water which entered charged with mineral salts these immense fissures from beneath and filled them to the brim, we may easily explain the presence of quartzite, the carbonate of lime, the carbonates of lead and copper, as well as the occasional banded structure of the veins, the deposits being made at first upon the walls of the fissures, and gradually filling up to the center . . . The deposition of vein-matter from the hot waters is partially due to a loss of temperature of the water, partly to a loss of carbonic acid in contact with the air at the fissure surface. The formation of the metallic sulphurets might be explained by the subsequent entering of waters charged with sulphurated hydrogen, converting the metallic carbonates into the sulphurets.

To some, however, this still did not explain peculiarities

of the Bodie formation, and they developed imaginative theories of their own. Even a capable, objective observer, Joseph Wasson, got into hot water on this subject and published a lengthy article in which he set forth an explanation whereby he unfortunately tried to unite the alkaline waters of Mono Lake and glaciation.

Wasson visualized the alkaline water of Mono Lake as the source of the next lode deposit. As the lake evaporated, the mineral salts held in suspension became more concentrated in the basin. He suggested that the area around Bodie was originally a large basin similiar to Mono Lake: "The face of Bodie Bluff at the Syndicate mill or mouth of the tunnel, is 750 feet above the great natural outlet or drain of the basin. The fissures have been made by the cooling and contraction of the rocks." These fissures, formed by volcanic action, were then filled by the alkaline waters of a lake.

He went on to describe the Bodie belt as a "chemical cauldron", and then outdid his alliteration with a superlative mixture of metaphors: "The Bodie belt is a porphyritic pudding in a well defined bowl of trachyte. There is one-half mile of the rim of said bowl as clean-cut on the southwest, crossed by the leading road to Bridgeport, as if the hand of man had a finger in the pie."[6]

Wasson next directed his attention to a study of the strange bluish-white cap rock found on the south end of Bodie Bluff and running to the north edge of Silver Hill. This formation had long puzzled miners and engineers, but Wasson was confident since his descents into the shafts of the South Bulwer, Dudley, and Mono supplied him accurate evidence that he soon abused:

> The evidence seems conclusive that this overlay is an erosion from surrounding rocks and taking a sedimentary formation. That all fissures and their fillings practically strike through from one end of the belt to the other. The South Bulwer, on the west, and the Dudley on the east side of the ridge, prove this beyond a doubt. In the former the cap was cut through at 360, and the separating line was wonderfully well defined; it looks like a six-inch layer of sandstone, but is mostly silica and lime, and carries gold. The South Bulwer ledge comes up out of the yellow, or favorite porphyry, and penetrates the white cap, showing that both formations were one and the same as to age, so far as the creation and filling of the fissure was concerned.[7]

The Mono shaft passed through the cap rock at 290 feet, the Con. Pacific, on the bench north, at 195 feet, the Dudley at 350 feet, and the South Bodie still in it at a depth of 500 feet. The latter was located on the west side of Silver Hill. The Defiance, or south extension of the Dudley, was also in the cap rock, and the Queen Bee, on the east side of Queen Bee Hill, was in it. The Dudley struck extremely rich ore in the same bluish-white cap formation; native gold and silver were found separately.

The cap rock formation was high in silver and was called the Silver Horse by early miners. Instead of being sedimentary, as Wasson suggested, the cap formation was really a pyritous greyish-white trachyte, which is of igneous formation. The small layer Wasson spoke about must have been either a contact zone or a fault zone. The Addenda mine, on the extreme crest of Silver Hill, had a rich argentiferous ledge that was especially well defined. The ledge exhibited a west, or foot wall, of blue clay, that would make a Consolidated Virginia miner smile all over. The Comstock silver miners considered blue clay a sign of richness and permanency in a vein. The Addenda was down 500 feet at this time and was still in the cap formation.

In considering the possible source of the cap formation, Wasson discussed what he observed in a descent into a shaft on the McClinton claim. In the east crosscut he found a wall between the High Peak formation and the surrounding detritus that was "as smooth as if polished by an artist. No glacial action ever showed more perfect sculpture than this."[8] Here, of course, he was confusing slickensides, formed by rock slippage, with glacial striations. Along the top of the ridge was a trough, and Wasson concluded that it was gouged out by the same glacier that formed the striations deep within the shaft. Then, the cap rock filled in the trough. This was a startling proposal for an observer with a reputation for common sense and objectivity, and for one who was to become the father of our Bureau of Mines.

Wasson also adopted the old veta madre theory, proposed years before by Silliman and others. The deepest shaft at the time of Wasson's critique, was the Standard, which was down 780 feet. Many felt it was only a matter of time before the great vein was struck. Wasson further claimed that the Syndicate works revealed that the ore building forces came up from the south; the permanency of the veins was indicated by the presence of carbonate of lime, which miners felt was a good sign. Among the more particular concluding remarks made by Wasson was: Silver increases in proportion as vertical depth is attained. Lead ore rich in silver had been discovered in the Maybelle claim, high of the east slope of Silver Hill; this was the only occurrence of that mineral. Native copper made its only appearance in the True Ten claim, west and south of the South Standard. In general, Wasson was quite optimistic about the future of the district.

Other popular theories being discussed at this time included one which some of the most observant miners held. This was a variation of the veta madre theory and was that "the final pitch and concentration of all vein formation of importance, will be to the east side of the main ridge, and the large and significant ledges, etc., discovered in the Jupiter and Dudley claims, go far toward establishing it as a fact".[9] All waited as the deeper shafts were sunk, and much attention was given, in 1879, to the Jupiter. Its shaft, at 500 feet, was deeper in reference to the surface than either the Bodie or Mono and was as great as the 700 foot level of the Standard.

In general, the Bodie formation and its ores had the following charactertistics: The formation consisted of a great number of parallel veins of the narrow order, with a central line which contained a few claims that were quite rich. The veins were small in comparison with the Comstock, but they were numerous and easily mined. Melville Atwood, a noted miner, mineralogist, and mining engineer, contributed the following information in a report delivered before the Microscopical Society of San Francisco. He had been studying wall rocks with the microscope for eight years. Atwood found that the formation consisted of a jointed structure that ran north and south, and there was a slight dip to the east or west. These planes were either filled with clayey material or veins, the former as well as the latter being metalliferous. This is what formed the Bodie ore channel.

Atwood found two distinct types of veins in the Bodie ore channel. He found large lode veins, true fissures, and

small gash or crevice veins. The first occupied "fissures" or rents, which divide and dislocate the jointed structure, causing a vertical displacement, generally on that side of the country rock which forms the hanging wall. The amount of displacement or 'throw', as it is called, can easily be seen and measured in sedimentary rocks, which have alternating beds of limestone, shale, sandstone, etc.; but in eruptive rocks, like those of Bodie, it is very difficult to make any calculation respecting it. The underlie of the Bodie true veins varies from 40 to 60 degrees; these veins being from a few feet to 30 feet in width. The non-metallic, or gangue portion of the lode, consists principally of quartz and carbonate of lime. The metallic portions are electrum and native silver, mixed with mineralized metals in the form of cerargyite and polybasite, etc., besides a small portion of magnetic iron and iron pyrites, and what miners term 'wad' — an earthy oxide of manganese is found. A large portion of gold, or electrum, was met with in the free state, so much that it might be nearly sluiced out just as it comes from the mine. The Noonday and Standard main lodes belong to this class, though the Noonday inclines to the east and the Standard to the west. At Silver Hill, which is very correctly named, lodes of this character are met with, such as the Oro, etc., in which rich and most beautiful specimens of parargyrite are found; also, some rare silver ore, curiously mixed with gold or electrum, was taken from a mine called the Concordia.

Prospects of rich silver mines at the south end of the ore channel are very good. The second class small veins, gash or crevice veins, are very numerous at the north end of the Bodie ridge. They merely fill portions of the planes in the jointed structure, their underlie being the same as the dip of the planes of jointure, which they sometimes follow down until intersected by other diagonal joints. These classes of veins are very limited in extent and generally give out at no considerable depth. Many of these types terminate in the hanging walls of the larger veins or lodes.[10]

Atwood concluded by stating that the process of filling the veins must have taken great periods of time; the rocks both at the surface and underground were constantly being altered. This change suggested that the process had been quite slow. He also mentioned that in a depression near the north end of the ridge, the rock in place was covered with about 100 feet of debris so that very few veins in that area had any surface outcrop. These veins that did not strike the surface were called blind leads and were usually struck in crosscuts run from shafts and tunnels.

In the early days the miners referred to the country rock as porphyry, but Atwood pointed out that there was no felspatic porphyry on Bodie ridge. It was a trachytic diorite. The confusion between porphyry and diorite went back to Comstock miners who had applied the term "bird's eye porphyry" to country rock found mixed with vein matter which had been altered so as to contain 80% of silica. The kaolinized particles of feldspar lost their crystalline form and resembled rounded spots.[11]

The nature of Bodie ores was presented in a report prepared by Henry S. Hanks and Melville Atwood; the report was read before the California Academy of Sciences. Of particular interest in this report was the fact that gold in California was found to be argentiferous. Several millions of dollars of gold assayed at the Philadelphia

Cyanide plant—1914.

Mint showed an average fineness of 880. Gold ores from the western Nevada-eastern California area, especially those of the Aurora mines, carried large quantities of silver. Most of the rich rock was peppered with pale gold.

Bodie gold specimens were assayed and studied and it was shown that the argentiferous gold there seemed to be crystalline and filiform. It differed from the Comstock gold although it was of the same geologic age. When one-fifth of the ore was silver it was known as electrum, and the Bodie electrum was "A pale yellow color, resembling German silver; has a metallic lustre; takes a high polish; is malleable and ductile; its hardness equals 3; it is softer than either a gold or silver American coin, being scratched by both. Specific gravity, 15.15. Contains gold, 633.4; silver, 364.1; total, 997.5."[12]

Because the presence of silver in Bodie ore increased as the mines reached depth, many felt that the veins would become principally silver producing. As the Bodie mine attained depth in 1879, nearly half the value of the bullion produced became silver. The average value of the Standard bullion was $10 per ounce, and the silver was increasing in amount there. The Addenda struck rich ore on its 460 foot level. The ore was a heavy bluish sulphuret which carried considerable base in the form of iron and copper. It assayed from $37 to $1,000 per ton; it was 45% silver, the rest was gold. It bore a strong resemblance to Comstock ore. Jupiter ore was also dark blue and impregnated with iron. Rich specimens of Noonday ore showed black masses of sulphuret and carried a high percentage of silver. It was heavily impregnated with gold; stephanite in considerable quantities had also been found.

By May of 1880, Ruby Silver had been found in the lower levels of mines all along the Bodie belt. The proportion of silver grains was often 37 in 100. In general the gold was worth from $9-$13 per ounce. The ore milled from $6-$100 per ton, and the ledges varied from 10 inches in the Standard mine to 20 feet in width. Some ledges were traced for over 1,000 feet along the ridge.

In following a fissure vein, the miner did not know when it would terminate; this added excitement to his search and added adventure to the stock gambling. Generally fissures terminated against other fissures or faults, as was the case with the Fortuna vein, or gradually pinched out. The occasional shoots and chimneys, rich ore concentrations and wide swells in fissures, added excitement to the search and usually sent the stock skyrocketing. When horses, or large fragments of wall rock that fell into and blocked the veins, were encountered the process of exploration and extraction was slowed as miners drilled through the horse. When the horse was being drilled, the stocks usually suffered a depression, and all with interests in the mine waited anxiously to see what would develop once the miners had broken through. Because the Bodie ore channel consisted of many parallel fissure veins, the process of crosscutting from shafts and tunnels was closely watched; many rich blind leads were struck in this manner.

Operators and stockholders naturally hoped that their fissure would extend thousands of feet, but this was not the case in the Bodie formation. Soon, the hope of the district rested on one great deep shaft, the Lent, which was sunk to a depth of 1200 feet. Work was expensive and nothing to warrant further sinking was struck; the Fortuna faulted out. Deep work was then abandoned, but many argued that the Fortuna could be rediscovered; and if the Lent were sunk another two hundred feet, the great veta madre would be struck. The possibilities, however intriguing, are doubtful, but the controversy still keeps the Bodie formation alive.

EXPERTS AND THE BODIE FORMATION

1 Wasson, Joseph: Bodie and Esmeralda.
2 Ibidem
3 Ibidem
4 Ibidem
5 Ibidem
6 Bodie Daily Standard, June 27, 1879
7 Ibidem
8 Ibidem
9 Daily Standard, October 24, 1879.
10 Weekly Standard-News, June 29, 1881.
11 Atwood, Melville: Wall Rocks af the Badie Auriferaus Lode.
12 Weekly Badie Standard, February 22, 1879.

THE MINING ENGINEER

In 1881 in the case of Jupiter vs. Bodie, on trail before the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco, a very learned, but young, mining expert was put on the stand by the plaintiff and his volubility was such that the attorneys on the other side could not get a word in. Ex-Senator Stewart, counsel for the defense, got back the following:

I know your carboniferous King Coal and Thomas Anthracite;
I know the points of difference 'twixt specular and hematite;
I quote in high-toned phrases and disdain to use tautology,
And sing the toughest passages in Dana's **Mineralogy.**

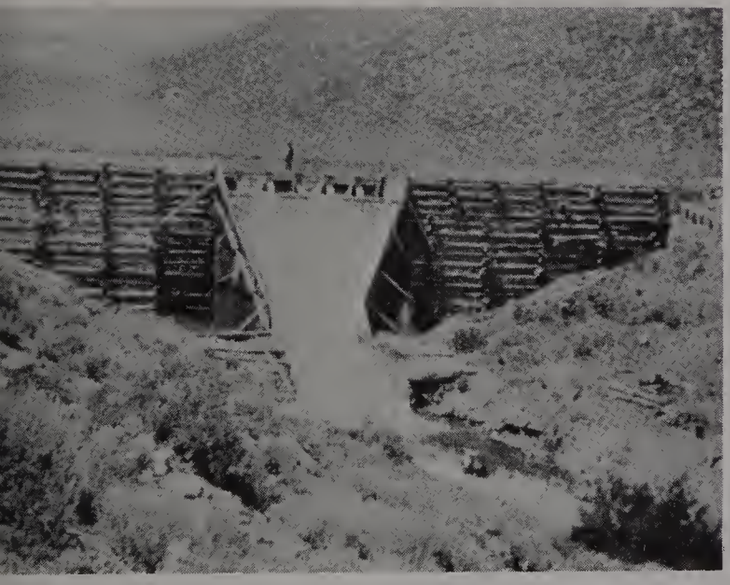
I tell undoubted crystals from anhydrous clays and cobblestones;
I've learned the different systems and I've studied Clairborne fossil bones;
I know the thermic units of the milling point of Franklinite,
Can tell a modern pollywog from Saurian or Troglodyte;

I'm posted on the theory and practice of biology.
But I'm just a trifle weak on the nice points of theology.
In fact, in matters vegetable, animals and mineral,
I am the very model of the scientist in general.

I know some cheerful facts about deposits argentiferous;
I've made mystelf an authority on treating ores auriferous;
I have a pretty fancy for resistance and tensility—

Laborers at work building a wagon road from Dynamo Pond to Green Lake. Small dams were constructed on Green, East, and West lakes. This picture was taken in 1895 and the laborers were paid two dollars a day and board.

The office of the Bridgeport Chronicle-Union. The man on the left is probably one of the Folger brothers, the proprietors. The flags probably mark no holiday; the Folgers were extremely patriotic. The Folgers published the ALPINE CHRONICLE, and the BODIE-CHRONICLE before settling at Bridgeport.



The stone and log-cribbed dam was finished in October of 1895. The dam trapped the water of Green creek and formed what is still known as Dynamo Pond. The dam was built under the supervision of Andrew Smith, who was an engineer and millwright for the Standard Mining Company. Smith settled near lower Twin Lake and built what is now known as the Crags Resort.

And when a fee is tendered I take it with agility.
I'm nat restrained by hanesty fram telling what I knaw abaut.
And at aur meetings twice a year aur facts I freely thraw abaut.
I talk an every subject that the Chair declares debatable,

And take delight in farmulae when figures are "equatable".
In fact, in matters practical, tangenital ar centrifgual,
I'm a very madel af an expert scientifical.
I knaw the average tensile strength af water, gas and Ca_2,

Can give the fixed atamic weights af Fe O and PDQ;
Can calculate the make and cast af Bessemer ar Pernat steel,
Or tell with a pyrameter, haw spirits in Inferna feel.
I can manage a blast furnace and a mighty yield of cinder make;

And far my fuel, caal and cake, petraleum ar tinder take;
I can write a tediaus paper an mast anything you choose ta name;
And credit far the things I've dane, it isn't any use to claim.
In shart I'm crawned with everything, and hope ta make the fact appear,
That I'm the very madel af a madern mining engineer.

The verdict was declared in favor of the Bodie mine on ore taken from the Fortuna vein; the jury found the apex of the vein to be on Bodie ground. Faulting had been encountered in the Bodie, and the Court decision enabled the Bodie to absorb the Jupiter.

Behind the Mono county court house built by C. Anton, S. A. Hopkins, and J. B. Caine, is the stone jail that housed many a Bodie bad man. Note the high board fence that was the jail yard. The white building attached to the jail was the sheriff's residence. Two of the three county officials in front of the court house are J. D. Murphey and George Delury.

The Simmons Building at Bridgeport housed a saloon, lodging house and small store. It was a popular stop for Bodie travelers. Photo circa 1880. It was on the site of the present Trails Restaurant.

THE MINERS' WAR OF 1879

Litigation was the usual course of action for mining companies whose claims overlapped. But in August of 1879 the adjoining Jupiter and Owyhee mining companies began a conflict that quickly grew to threaten the security of the entire town.

The dispute began in earnest on the eighth of August as Owyhee miners began sinking a shaft on ground that was claimed by the Jupiter Mine. George Daly, Superintendent of the Jupiter, arrived at the Owyhee shaft and told the miners that they must quit work. Daly was shown the Owyhee stakes and was told to go to Anderson's office in town in order to check the surveyor's map of the staked ground. The Owyhee men reported that as Daly left he said, "Ammunition and guns are cheaper than law." This statement, however, proved costly for all parties.

Daly returned several days later with twenty-five armed men, and took possession of the Owyhee shaft. This occurred on Friday evening. Instead of waiting until Monday when legal action could have been taken, the Owyhee owners attempted to forceably retake the shaft house which had been barricaded by Jupiter men.

The Owyhee forces took cover in an open cut and exchanged gun fire with the men in the barricaded shaft house. The battle was short, ending with the death of an Owyhee man, but the shaft house remained in Jupiter possession.

The reports of the guns could be heard below the ridge in Bodie, and the town quickly received word that an Owyhee man, John Goff, had been shot and killed. Resentment as to the death of Goff fell upon George Daly, who had ordered the erection of the barricade on the Owyhee shaft. And on Saturday, the air was filled with threats that he would be killed.

That same afternoon, the Miners' Union held a meeting and decided to take possession of the ground in dispute. Over five hundred men formed in lines, and, armed with a few shotguns and rifles, they marched from the town and up the hill, accompanied by another five to six hundred who were not members of the Union.

Before they reached the barricade, several shots were fired into it and the Jupiter men wisely fled. John Dinan, foreman of the Mono, approached the miners in an attempt to stop the procession, but he was knocked down and beaten. The Miners' Union then burned the barricade and returned to town.

In Bodie, threats against Daly and his men grew until it was rumored that a vigilance committee was forming. Before they could organize, Daly was arrested and taken to Bridgeport with a strong escort of deputies. There Daly put up bail and proceeded to Carson City.

The Coroner's Jury found that Frank Mullens, Jospeh McDonald, George Harber, George Daly, and Murphy and "French Joe" were responsible for the shooting of John Goff. But all were acquitted of criminal charges and Daly returned to manage the Jupiter.

But in late September, a meeting of the Bodie Miners' Union led to a resolution demanding that Daly, the McDonalds, George Haber, Joseph Burnett, James Murphy, and William Andrews be ordered outside the Bodie Mining District within twelve hours. The notice was posted in town.

In reply to the Union demands, Daly published a note in the **Standard** in which he reminded the Union that a court of law had found them innocent. He referred to the Union notice as the work of a lawless mob, and declared his intention to remain. It was also common knowledge at this time that a court had found that the Jupiter was entitled to possession of the disputed ground.

The Jupiter hoisting works was barricaded and Daly and his men prepared for a siege. Port holes were cut to allow for firing in every direction, and arms and ammunition were laid in. Ten o'clock Sunday morning was fixed by the Union as the time of departure.

In response to this confrontation which threatened all law and order in the camp, the leading citizens met early at the Engine House to study the situation. R. M. Folger of the **Bodie Weekly Chronicle** proposed the formation of a vigilance committee. Instead, Pat Reddy suggested that a few citizens be appointed to confer with the Miners' Union and try to get them to avoid a fight. Reddy's speech drew applause, Folger withdrew his motion, and a committee of six was appointed.

The Citizen's Committee conferred with the Miners' Union and with the Daly party at the Jupiter mine. The Union was found to be flexible in its terms but Daly was prepared to fight it out. The committee passed back and forth most of the day, attempting to make some compromise. Daly's friends advised him to give up the battle that would lead to open warfare, private assassinations and great detriment to the camp.

Throughout this tense period, no mention had been made of the county Sheriff or any of his deputies and, apparently, little influence was brought to bear by this office. Daly, however, was soon swayed by the counsel of his friends. The Union allowed him 48 hours to get his affairs in order and 24 hours in town once a month and guaranteed that he and his friends would be free from molestation. But many in the camp, including the editor of the **Standard**, found it strange that the Miners' Union was able to dictate who could stay in town.

Later, George Daly, published an article in the **Standard** in which he stated that action taken by the Miners' Union

was against the principles of law and order and even cited the Constitution in pointing out their violation of human rights. He stated that he was forced to purchase the peace of the community by the sacrifice of his own independence.

The town had been carried to the brink of disaster through the action of the Miners' Union. Many felt that the Union had exceeded its authority, and there was a general feeling expressed in which the Union's declaration was now viewed as nothing more than an act of revenge. Goff had powerful friends in the Union who had used that organization in order to avenge his death. Of course no one was more aware of the true motives of the Union than was Daly, who published a card in a November issue of the **Standard**. Daly let it be known that he would come and go as he saw fit. He stated that the Union had no right to tell him what to do. Daly realized that public opinion had now shifted to his side. The editor of the **Standard** expressed the public's concern at this time by condemning the Union for not forgetting old troubles and not permitting the McDonalds to return.

For Bodie the war had ended, but not for Daly. Daly was now somewhat of a celebrity and was admired by many for his singular stand against the Union. And in late October, he had been in New York to represent the Bodie and Mammoth Districts at the invitation of Willian Lent and Col. Shaeffer. Aside from the fact that it was a fortunate time for him to be absent from Bodie, Daly was a capable representative. He knew the District well and he possessed a strong personality that drew many followers. His Bodie reputation undoubtedly aided him as he mixed in New York business and social circles. Here he made important contacts with copitolists and mining men.

In the spring of 1880 Daly was appointed superintendent of severol mines at Leodville, Colorodo. The old Jupiter mine in Bodie had, by this time, been developed to such an extent that it wos evident to insiders thot nothing great would come of this property. Therefore Daly's new position as superintendent and representative of powerful New York capitalists wos on importont advance. The McDonold brothers, and others who had been involved in the Jupiter battle, were soon at work for Daly at Leadville.

Daly's activities in Leadville are not cleor. One correspondent reported that Daly and his men came into conflict with the Leadville Miners' Union. And Doly, with guns drawn, stood at the head of his group and succeeded in turning the angry mob. This report wos later controdicted by another correspondent, but one fact was clear: Doly was becoming a wealthy man.

Reports of Doly's octivities continued to be printed in the Bodie papers, ond he was now a celebrity. From these reports, and his stand against the arbitrary justice of the Bodie Miners' Union, a picture of a courageous and fearless man was slowly forming. Doly now oppeors as o strong leoder who attrocted devoted friends and equolly devoted enemies. It was this leadership and fearlessness that eventually led him to his death in 1881.

By 1881 Doly's mining octivities had expanded into New Mexico. Here he was among the first to devolop the mining properties in a new district located forty miles north of Deming. He made many friends, and he wos now quite wealthy os his position enabled him to invest in mining properties and stocks. His wealth became on indicotion of

his business sense and abilities. He had learned the mining business the hard way, through practical experience in Virginia City and Aurora, where he secured his first position as superintendent. He moved from the Aurora position to management of the Jupiter at Bodie. It was later reported that he was first in the newspaper business at Virginia City, Nevada, where his management abilities enabled him to acquire an interest in the **Territorial Enterprise**. Apparently the management experience gained in his newspaper position was transferred as he learned the mining business.

Daly had not been in New Mexico long, when news of rampaging Apaches was brought to the mines north of Deming. Daly went fifteen miles out of his way to lead an attack against the Apaches. Heading a group of soldiers and civilians, Daly was shot from ambush: Many western newspapers carried his obituary.

> "I saw the trail which the Indians took after killing George Daly. I saw the locality where he was shot; it is in the angle of two railroads, about forty miles northwest of Deming. His mines are in Lake Valley, 15 to 18 miles from Nut Station, on the Santa Fe Railroad. Daly caused his death. He went fifteen miles from his place to fight the Indians. In the canyon, the Indians, the squaws pushing ahead, hid in the bushes, fired and killed Daly and four others. The command comprised 18 civilians and 18 soldiers. The fight continued until dark, when reinforcements arriving, the Indians retreated. Daily had just finished paying our $430,000 for the mines, on account of George C. Roberts of New York. His death was universally regretted; he was beloved by the people, particularly as he was among the first to open up the mining industries of this district." [1]

Not all reports were so flattering; one obituory noted thot Daly "was a born leader, but died with a myriad of enemies — oll of his own making."[2] Subsequent histories of the camp suggest that this was the only war of this sort; there were, however, other skirmishes that involved violence.

The Booker miners hod been following its ledge when they suddenly broke in on the Spaulding shaft. Armed Booker miners took over the Spaulding until a court decision showed that both were on the same lead. The Spoulding absorbed the Booker property.

In the spring of 1880 the town was excited over reports that the University miners had cut into a crosscut run on the five hundred foot level of the Morylond Con. The University miners held the ground by force of arms, but the Miners' Union stepped in ond took control.

One of the most serious incidents of this sort occurred rather lote in the history of the camp:

> There has been an 'onpleasantness' between the Bulwer and Standard companies at Bodie on account of the Standard Con. having encroached on the Bulwer ground, it is alleged, from which they have taken out much rich ore. On Thursday night an altercation occurred in the underground workings of the two mines, resulting in the exchange of sundry shots — some day 28 were fired, while others say 40 — but no one was hit — showing excellent shooting on both sides. If our miners are going to stand up to be shot — all for four dollars a day, it must be a very desirable occupation to be engaged in for a living. The miners had better let the courts settle their little differences, for we doubt if any of the New York or San Francisco stockholders would stand up to be shot at to settle any little differences the mines might have among themselves . . . it is many years since there had been any shotgun practice in the mines of Bodie, and our people want no repetition of the Daly troubles. [3]

THE MINERS WAR OF

1 **Bridgeport Chronicle-Union,** October 8, 1881.
2 **Weekly Standard-News,** September 7, 1881.
3 **Bridgeport Chronicle-Union,** May 12, 1888.

THE MINING GAME

The rich ore exposed in the Standard mine in 1877 started the rush by speculators and investors. The amount of bullion produced by that mine up to April 1, 1878, was $1,002,160. A report in June of 1878 suggests the frenzy: "There is so much going in mining circles that it is almost impossible to keep pace with the developments being made every day. One day it is a rich strike in the Bodie; then a new hoisting works for the Spaulding; developments which indicate permanency in the Red Cloud; the Standard still in the front ranks with large bodies of very rich ore; a whim for the Old Dan; hoisting works for the Goodshaw; the Belvidere Mill going up; the Standard, Syndicate and Miners' Mills crushing day and night, and the opening up of rich veins in the smaller mines, all tend to show that there is an activity pervading mining matters never before experienced in the history of Bodie."[1]

The Bodie mine, which adjoined the Standard on the south, was the big gamble of the camp as to whether or not it would cut the continuation of the Standard ledge. Stock in the Bodie was, therefore, in great demand by those who had examined the mines and felt sure the ledge would be struck. In December of 1877 Bodie stock was firm at about $3.75 per share, but in January of 1878, it had dropped to $2.00 a share. In February it was $.75, and finally, $.50.

In June of 1878, a strike was made in the west crosscut on the 250 foot level. The ledge had about 2½ feet of high grade, and 2½ feet of horse. Along the hanging wall was a rich strip of about two inches that assayed as high as $1,000 per ton, and which brought up the average of the entire ledge to about $100 a ton. In mid-July the stock was up to $7.00 a share.

By the end of the month, word was out that the Bodie had opened a fabulously rich body of ore and a great deal of attention was suddenly centered on the camp. The shaft was down only 300 feet, at which point a crosscut was run west for prospecting purposes. At a distance of 528 feet from the shaft, the rich Bruce ledge was cut. In a drift run north on this vein the ore was so rich it was sacked before hoisting in an attempt to save every ounce.

The crosscut was run another 125 feet west and the Burgess vein was struck. It was but a few inches in width but was extremely rich. A drift was run south on this vein and it soon widened out to four feet, the ore being a conglomeration of coarse gold, decomposed quartz, with a hard central strata, and clay. Even the clay was full of small nuggets of gold. The face of the Burgess drift (Named for A. C. Burgess, President of the Bodie) assayed $3,000 a ton, and choice samples went over $4,000 a ton. The Bruce averaged $2,000 a ton.

Stock immediately jumped to $17 a share, and quite a number of Bodie people who owned from 100 to 1,000 shares each had made a profit of about $15 a share. The rich discovery in the Bodie mine was no surprise to those who had studied the ground. The Standard veins grew richer as they pitched south and entered Bodie ground. A Comstock miner, who had bought at $.40, sold out at $17 a share, and made a net profit of $6,640. A three dollar dividend declared by the Bodie Company created a sensation in San Francisco stock circles. Such a thing had never been heard of before, even in such a state

of novelties as California. The stockholders got their money out of the new bonanza, but many were suspicious. In four weeks the stock had risen to $53 a share in August of 1878. As of August 14, the Bodie mine paid out $700,000 in dividends, $400,000 of which was paid in one month.

The sudden rise in Bodie stocks, and the tremendous dividends, a $.20 Bodie dividend amounted to $50,000, enabled fraudulent interests to move in and incorporate companies of their own. They rode on the fame and excitement created by the Bodie and Standard, and confused investors were drawn into purely speculative ventures, many of which were unethical. All mines outside of the Bodie Bluff and Silver Hill areas were purely speculative from first to last, and several companies served only to supply their officers with salaries. Many stock assessments were levied by these companies.

The public was now easy bait for mining sharps and frauds, and rumors were enough to cause a flurry on the San Francisco Stock Exchange. Grant Smith invested in the Mono, which was a segregation from the original Bodie. It adjoined the Bodie on the south, and investors were reminded of how the Bodie had reaped riches because of its position in relation to the Standard. Investors gambled on the Mono striking veins that extended from the Bodie, but the magic was not repeated.

Heavy assessments were levied as exploration in the Mono was pushed. By 1881 it was obvious that the rich Bodie veins did not extend into Mono ground. Insiders quickly spread a rumor that the Mono had struck it. "Hundreds of people bought the stock and the insiders unloaded it all on the people and it then failed rapidly."[2]

MONO MINE STOCK

	High	Low
September, 1878	$ 4.50	
December, 1878	6.00	
June, 1879	14.50	Dec. 1880 low—30c
February, 1880	9.87	
August, 1881	4.40	

By 1880, many of the non - bullion producing properties had reached the stage of development whereby active operations would quickly prove them worthless or valuable. Deep shafts were sunk on them, and many were supplied with expensive hoisting and pumping machinery. During 1879 - 80 there had been a tremendous amount of dead work — sinking shafts, cutting stations, running drifts, preparatory to opening up ledges, building shaft houses, and placing machinery. The money to do this all came out of the pockets of stockholders, many of whom had not received a dollar in dividends in return.

The work of preparation was at a close, and mines were ready to stand or fall. One that quickly fell was the King Bee. It was owned by a New York corporation and was a speculative affair. No actual mining had ever been done. There were several other wildcats in camp that were actively manipulated for placing on the New York Board. By the summer of 1879, New York businessmen had invested about $2,000,000 in the district.

Throughout 1878 and 1879, Bodie District remained quite healthy. Mining assessments on the Coast for 1878 amounted to $14,000,000, but over $10,500,000 of that amount was expended in Nevada. Mono County used up

$544,000 in assessments, but the bullion production amounted to over $2,000,000. There was a heolthy balance. Two years, dividends, 1878-79, for the Standard and Bodie mines aggregated $2,150,000.

STOCKS: July 5, 1879

Auroro Tunnel	$ .65
Addendo	.65
Bodie	23.00
Bulwer	9.00
Blockhowk	2.05
Booker	1.25
Bechtel Con.	2.25
Con. Pocific	7.50
Dudley	2.50
Mono	11.75
Noonday	4.35
N. Noondoy	2.50
Syndicote	7.50
Summit	2.50
Tioga	7.63

The Stondard mine paid out $50,000 in dividends each month and had enough ore exposed to keep ot it for three yeors. Speculators were reody to grosp anything. Superintendent Yerington, one ofternoon on o crowded Son Francisco corner, exclaimed, "By Jupiter!" Several who stood nearby thought he had said "Buy Jupiter" and rushed off to purchose shares. Rumors of o rich strike in the Blackhowk in 1878 sent its stock up from $.25 to $3.00. The reader may understand the omount of activity in the mining stock morket by noting the number of shores troded during July ond August of 1879:

	July	August
Bodie	37,356	29,400
Mono	29,835	29,870
Bechtel	20,595	7,470
Chompion	43,735	15,185
Tiogo	60,830	17,900

But by June of 1880, reports comploined of a dull stock morket: "speculotors are not purchasing good stocks, ond people in general are not investing."[3] The morket became terribly depressed. Inside operators and manipulators were blomed for the situotion, and the new Colifornia State Constitution wos blamed for tying up capital. The bottom had fallen out of the Comstock securities and invested in agriculture; also, a great amount of money was transferred to investments in the East.

The little games and manipulations in the arena of mining stocks continued, and in 1884 the insiders of the Bodie Con. found themselves left out. The superintendent hod informed others of o rich development, ond the result was a struggle for control. The outsiders had bought up the stock while it wos selling at a low price. The former operators threw a great deal of stock on the market in an attempt to crush the price, which had suddenly risen. On February 28, 1884, 3,000 shares were traded ot $9.00 per share. In March it dropped from $11 to $7 per shore, but the old corporote officers were out of the action. A dividend of $.50 a shore was declored by the new Bears, who further secured their position.

Strikes in the Belvidere, the Bodie Tunnel, the Oro, and the Boston Con. all caused the usual fluctuations in stocks, but only the Bodie Tunnel proved profitable. As interest in mining stocks dwindled in the 1880's, ossessments rose and mines shut down. Assessments soon overwhelmed the dividends os the following figures illustrate:

ASSESSMENTS FOR 1882

Bechtel Con.	2	$35,000
Belvidere	1	15,000
Bodie Con.	1	50,000
Bodie Tunnel	1	10,000
Boston Con.	2	45,000
Booker Con.	1	5,000
Chompion	3	60,000
Con. Pocific	2	27,000
Goodshow	4	40,000
Homer Mill (Lundy)	1	20,000
Moybelle Cons.	1	12,000
Morylond Con.	1	20,000
Mono	5	75,000
Mono Loke Hydroulic	1	1,000
North Stondord	1	10,000
Noondoy	2	50,000
N. Noondoy	2	50,000
Oro	3	60,300
Sigourney	1	3,000
Silver Hill	1	25,000
S. Bodie	1	15,000
Spoulding	1	25,000
Syndicote	1	15,000
Tioga Con.	3	30,000
University	2	35,000
	44	$733,300

A San Froncisco poper noted that Mono County wos the best assessment field in the Stote. The only Bodie mines that ever poid much in the way of dividends were the Standord and Bodie. As of August, 1882, the Bodie had paid $1,300,000 in dividends.

By 1879, the Standard ownership embroced the Bodie, Bulwer, ond Belvidere ground, and the plan of working the veins wos becoming more systematic. Soon the Jupiter property was absorbed by the Bodie. The Noonday and the Red Cloud were the principol south end properties. For a short time the Bulwer was odded to the Bodie ond Stondard os o bullion producer, but the Bulwer did not have enough high grode to mix ond mill with its ore. The average bullion production in 1879 wos $200,000 per month.

The principal event of 1880 wos the commencement of the sinking of the Lent Combinotion Shoft. The Bodie, Mono, Jupiter, and others were worked via the shaft, and the Fortuno vein wos stoped. The Stondord was now spoken of as the largest gold mine in the world. The Bechtel, Con. Pocific, Addenda, Oro, Spoulding, and Goodshow still showed promise. By the end of 1881, the comp was producing more bullion than ony other camp on the Coast, with the exception of Tombstone.

A rich discovery in the Oro attrocted greot ottention in the foll of 1882. The Oro had been discovered when a west crosscut from the Maybelle intersected three or four veins at a depth of 300 feet. Ruby silver sparkled in the veins, and the fissure was followed to the 714 foot level. The Bodie continued to make large shipments of bullion, and explorotion in the Red Cloud and Noondoy properties was anxiously wotched. The Standard wos extracting obout 1,400 tons o week, ond the Syndicate mill wos running 12 hours o day. Squaws were busy working over the old ore dumps.

But suddenly the Oro, the Noondoys, ond the Red Cloud were shut down. The cashier of Wells Fargo & Company's bank hod levied attochments on the Noondays and the Red Cloud. The attachment on the Noonday was for $175,000, and it was o similar amount on the N.

Noonday. The demand against the Red Cloud was for $110,000. The sudden closing down of the south end mines caused great excitement and panic in Bodie.

About 175 miners were suddenly out of work, but the north end mines continued to employ about 500. Like the stockholders, the miners were often left out. The Oro was paying off its miners; but the company was giving them only 1/3 of the amounts due, and notes payable at 60 days for the balance. The men generally accepted this arrangement with some reluctance, and finally one miner, McCallum, stepped up and said he wanted his check in full. William Barker was the only other person present besides McCallum and Superintendent Thomas Steel. The latter informed McCallum that he was only authorized to give a check for one-third, and could do no more. McCallum said that he was going to have his check before he left the office.

Steel asked McCallum how he was going to get it, and McCallum replied. "I am going to make you give it to me." His manner had become so threatening that Superintendent Steel said, "I am not heeled. Are you?"

"Yes," answered McCallum, "I am" and he then drew a huge six-shooter from his pocket.

"Is it loaded?" inquired Superintendent Steel, now thoroughly interested.

"Yes," said McCallum, and he pointed his pistol out the door and fired a shot. "Now," he added, "the damned company owes me this money and I want it right off."

Superintendent Steel saw that he was in a poor position to argue and turned to Mr. Barker and asked him what he would do in such a case. "Do!", said Barker, "I would make out the check too damned quick."

McCallum kept his gun in his hand as the check was drawn so that they could not get the drop on him.

Like McCallum, the Noonday miners got a little excited about their wages, which were being withheld. They learned that debts were being paid off, but theirs was not. The Superintendent of the Noonday, and his attorney, wisely left town quite suddenly.

During 1882, the bullion producers had been the Standard, Bodie, Noondays, Bodie Tunnel, Syndicate, Boston Con., Wagner and Gillespie's tailings mill, and several smaller sources. The Standard Con. had been the leading producer and had, since 1877, milled about a quarter of a million tons of ore from which it received an average of $34 per ton. The total output of the Standard Con. to December of 1882 was as follows:

1877	$ 784,522.80
1878	1,025,383.35
1879	1,448,845.47
1880	1,858,763.46
1881	2,131,458.87
1882	1,258,056.80
1882	1,258,056.80
	$8,507,030.75

As of the same date, the Bodie Con. produced over three million, and the Noondays over one million in gold and silver. The syndicate produced over two hundred and the Bodie Tunnel over one hundred thousand dollars worth. The others aggregated about forty thousand. The total production of Bodie District mines as of the year ending December 31, 1882 was $13,937,832.04.

In 1882, fifteen Bodie mines were stricken from the list of the San Francisco Stock Exhcange Board: the Red Cloud, Maybelle, Concordia, Belvidere, Blackhawk, Booker Con., Pacific, Dudley, Noonday, North Noonday, Boston Con., Oro, Paris, and Addenda. Only assessment work was being performed on these mines.

As of March, 1883, the Bodie mines had paid in stock assessments $4,857,600. The dividends were $5,437,000, but these were paid by only three of the mines, and of which only $110,000 in assessments were ever paid. The mines at that time were producing about $150,000 a month in bullion. The Syndicate, Bodie Tunnel, and Standard continued to operate, as did those mines worked through the Lent shaft. Speculation in stocks amounted to nothing, and it was evident that the ore did not extend to any great depth.

There was further consolidation of properties which was needed in order to continue mining at a profit. The Standard absorbed the Bodie property, and, in 1906, the Syndicate, Standard, Bodie, Bulwer, Tioga, Bechtel, and Bodie Tunnel were the only claims operating and were under one company. The Noondays and the Red Cloud properties were opened up and worked again.

The Cyanide process, which was introduced in the 1890's, revitalized the district for another ten years. Pioneering in this new process was the J. S. Cain Company,which worked the old Noonday tailings. The Standard Con. erected a cyanide plant and continued its usual profitable operation. Electric power enabled operators to work low grade ore, and a dynamo was constructed at Green Creek, which was dammed in order to create a sufficient head of water. The Standard Con., which constructed the power plant, continued to offer dividends, although they amounted to only $.10 a share.

Grant H. Smith estimated that Bodie mines produced about $21,000,000, over half of which was accounted for by the Standard. It operated profitably for at least thirty years and has to be included among the best gold mines in the world.

There are many who still believe the Fortuna vein, a rich fissure worked by the Bodie and Standard compaines, will be struck again some day. The Bodie District seems to cast a special spell on visitors, and strange ideas still exist concerning the decline of the mines. But perhaps the strangest of all was proposed in 1883 by a disgruntled anti-unionist. He attempted to prove that the $4 a day paid to miners and enforced by the Miners' Union was responsible for the mining collapse. His argument ended with the following notice:

HERE LIES
The Remoins of Bodie
A Once Flourishing and Prosperous
Comp,
Which Departed this Life in the Flower of
its Youth,
And in the Noontide of a Brilliant Future
KILLED
By the Four-Dallar-o-Day Rule of
The Miners' Union

1 **Standard, June 1878.**
2 **Smith, Grant H.: Bodie; Last of the Old Time Mining Camps.**
3 **Bodie Daily Standard,** June 22, 1880.
4 **Daily Free Press,** December 27, 1882.
5 **Bodie Daily Free Press,** March 10, 1883.

WOOD AND RAILS

The sudden development of the mines of Bodie District, and the tremendous rush to the camp in 1877 resulted in an industry whose sole function was to supply lumber and cord wood.

Lumber for the camp was first supplied by sawmills that operated in the forested canyons along the eastern slope of the Sierras, at least twenty miles from Bodie. Huge loads were hauled in the 1870's from Hunnewill's sawmill in Buckeye Canyon to Bodie, where he maintained a lumber yard. N. B. Hunnewill had been in this business since the Aurora excitement of the 1860's. In 1880 he bought the G. L. Porter Lumber Company, which included a lumber yard in Bodie and a sawmill near Mono Lake

on Lee Vining Creek. The price, which was $18,000, is an indication of what a major industry the lumber and wood business was.

There were other mills located in the glacial canyons above Bridgeport, and wood was also supplied from a mill at Benton. Huge loads also arrived from mills in the Carson City area, and one of the earliest sources was the portable steam sawmill which could be moved when an area had been cut over.

In 1881, J. S. Cain entered into partnership with Stewart, and they became the principal lumber and wood dealers in Bodie. They were agents for the Bodie Railway and

Lumber Company, and this association enabled them to sell at low prices. They advertised dry slab wood at $6.00 per cord, and pitch pine wood at $8.00 per cord.

The best source of cord wood was the native pine nut tree, which was rich in pitch and praduced the great heat needed in the operation af the huge steam machinery of the district. By December of 1877 there were 22 steam hoisting works which consumed a vast amount of wood.

The domestic demand for wood rapidly accelerated as the camp grew. Winter in Bodie found wood one of the necessities for survival. The old wood stove was the heat source; midnight raids on a neighbar's woad pile were common but dangerous.

The winter of 1878 was a mild one and wood merchants who had expected to get $20 a cord found that they had hundreds of ricks on hand that had to almost be given away. Silas Smith, the pioneer merchant, had 700 cords; A. F. Bryant had about 200. Benjamin Butler, one af the pianeers of this industry, had about 300 cords and was expecting a fair profit when the cald weather set in.

When, instead, warm spring weather suddently came, they discovered they had held out too lang; they were forced to sell at a law price. The Standard Campany, whose hoisting works and mill required a huge supply, bought most of the wood in tawn for $8.50 a cord delivered. The loss to the merchants was campounded by the number of times it had to be handled in delivery.

But the old timers were predicting a heavy winter for 1879, so ance again the pine nut cavered slopes nearest Badie were attacked by the waodcutters that summer.

Henry Williams, af Sweetwater, had two large teams hauling woad and had abaut 3,000 cords. Bliss and Company had made arrangements to invest about $30,000 in the waod business. Six miles east af Badie there were 25,000 cords that belonged to Mullen Butts. On Table Mountain, eight miles from Bodie, 1,500 cords were stacked. About 500 cords were piled at Rough Creek, and there were 2,000 cords at the Morman Ranch. A Mr. Drinkwine had 3,000 cords at the Goat Ranch. Altogether, about 18,500 cords lay ready for shipment by wagon or mule train. All were eager to deliver as the mining campanies were beginning to let their wood contracts far supplies that would carry them through the winter months. The larger companies, such as the Mano mine, let bids far waod in 1,000 card lots, and they stipulated that a certain amount must be delivered daily.

By July of 1878, Elder's teams were already busy hauling wood, and 90 cords a day were hauled to the Standard mine. Ben Butler had the Standard wood contract at that time, and he employed a large number of men to whom he paid several thousand dollars each month. By December of that year the Standard Company had laid in 9,000 cords of wood.

In the Bodie Market Report for December of 1878, surfaced sugar pine lumber was listed at $100 per M. Rough flooring was $95 per M, and shingles were $9.50 per M. Cord wood was $14.50 per cord. At even half that price, the 9,000 cords ordered by the Standard Company involved a considerable amount of money.

Cord wood dealers sold standard lengths, thirteen and one - half inches. Mountain schooners hauled sixteen cords of wood at a time and were pulled by twelve mules. These

huge loads became common sights alang Main street.

The wood business continued to experience a small amount of fluctuation in price as dealers encountered the law of supply and demand. If they did not succeed in cutting and then hauling the card wood to town before fall storms closed the roads, the town and its mines were threatened with a wood famine. Bodie experienced ane such near disaster.

By November af 1879, wood supplies far winter had been accumulated at nearly all the hoisting works, and wood was selling for $13 a cord. Wood sald rapidly as cald weather appraached. But January of the new year proved to be an especially harsh month, the temperature dropped to 26 below zero at the end af the month, and a great deal of snaw was heaped on the graund. Residents and mine superintendents faund their wood supplies were quickly disappearing, and by March the price had risen ta $20 a card.

Roads connecting Bodie ta the principal waad ranches, which were located abaut twelve miles from tawn, were almost impassable. Teamsters, in hauling wood, were farced to the laborious pracess of switching their loads from wagon to sled several times an the trip ta town. This added ta the price af cord woad, and the severity af the winter was especially felt by one Mexican waod packer wha had six mules frozen to death an the Bridgeport raad.

By April af 1880, many people and most of the mining campanies were out of wood. Action had ta be taken at ance ta avoid suffering and death. Several mines were farced ta shut dawn, and the raad to the wood ranches, where 2,500 cords were piled, was blacked by heavy snow drifts.

Finally, at the end of the manth, and by great expense to the waad dealers, a raad was broken through the snow araund Queen Bee Hill and past the old Standard dump ta the woad ranches. By June of 1880 the price of waad had been lawered fram thirty to twelve dollars a card. By August, card waad piled around the hoisting works and mills was measured by the acre.

A wood shortage such as had been experienced that winter, resulted in canflicts among the citizens as an 1879 issue af the **Daily Standard** indicates: "A man at the south end of town burned a piece of his neighbor's woad; it burned well until a cartridge af giant powder went aff; the stave and a sectian of the raof went with it."

The hardships af the previous winter caused residents, mine operators, and wood merchants ta lay in heavy supplies in the fall of 1880. In early October, Jesse Summers placed 1,000 cords in town which were disposed of by order. The mines prepared, and a blanket of waod covered the ground from Bodie Bluff to Queen Bee Hill.

Boone and Wright had huge piles of wood twelve feet high in their hay yard. The seven hundred cords were closely piled so that the ricks interlocked. But the winter was not nearly as severe as the previous one, and by July of 1881 the wood market was glutted. A Chinese on King street had 300 cords piled up in his yard and much more in the mountains. He expected to make a profit of at least three dollars a cord although the going price was only eight.

The wood business had become quite competitive, and, together with the market fluctuations, there were many casualties among dealers. With the creation of the Bodie

Railway and Lumber Company, and its sudden completion in 1881, the smaller wood dealers were driven out. Only the frugal Chinese continued to operate at a meager profit. The low prices brought into effect by the new company did not dismay the Chinese. In the fall of 1881, it was estimated that they owned 20,000 cords which were in the hills ready for delivery.

One of the curiosities of the Bodie Wood and lumber business was the **Rocket**, a small steam boat that was brought to Mono Lake to tow barges from the sawmills to the shore neartest Bodie. Messrs. Langly and Annas were the originators of this novel form of transporting lumber and wood. And, in mid May of 1880, the **Rocket** was freighted in sections by rail to Carson City. Wagon loads of parts soon arrived at the shore of Mono Lake.

When assembled, the vessel was 36 feet long and 10 feet wide. By June eighth, the ship was reported to be running well under the direction of Commodore Langely. The **Rocket** was soon in demand for excursion parties to the Mono Lake Islands, where a harbor suitable for mooring was discovered on Pahoa Island.

But during the construction of the railroad, in which the **Rocket** was used to ferry barges laden with rails, the hazards of sailing on Mono Lake were reported by the **Weekly Standard-News** of October 12, 1881: "The small steamer cannot travel in a storm, and as a terrific wind frequently blows over the lake, there is often trouble among the sailors. Last week the craft came near being swamped, and four day's delay was the result."

The small ship did save in expense of constructing the railroad, and it was instrumental in averting a confrontation between opposing labor forces. When Chinese laborers grading the line were threatened, the **Rocket** was used to ferry them to the safety of the islands. But the completion of the railroad brought an end to the usefulness of the **Rocket.**

The construction of the railroad and sawmill by the Bodie Railway and Lumber Company was made feasible by a Congressional Act passed June 3rd, 1878. This act enabled every citizen of the United States to acquire title to 160 acres of timber land. The party wishing timber land appeared before the officials of the district land office and took an oath in which he swore that the land was valuable only as timber land and that he did not want land for speculation. Advertisement of the application was published for sixty days in local newspapers. Then, two witnesses were called and payment of $2.50 per acre was made to the land office. In due time the applicant received a patent.

This right of acquiring timber land was often abused. Vast tracts of land were acquired by one owner, or corporation, who simply paid others to file under various names, since one person could acquire only 160 acres. In this manner individuals could gain title to vast tracts of timber land. The land privately owned today in the Virginia Lakes, Dunderberg, and Lundy area was originally taken up as timber land soon after this act was passed. Many of the huge timbers used to support shafts in the Bodie District were cut and squared on the forested slopes of Dunderberg, and several old log woodcutter's cabins remain in the area.

In March of 1879, Yerington, Bliss, Hanie and others

were busy acquiring tracts of timber land. On February 18, 1881, articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State in San Francisco for the Bodie Railway and Lumber Company. The Directors were H. M. Yerington, A. J. Ralston, R. M. Graves, W. S. Wood, W. Willis, J. B. Low and J. M. Qua. The Cook brothers were also soon among the principal stockholders. The Capital was $1,000,000, and the purpose of the company was to bring wood from the timbered slopes just south of Mono Lake, behind the Mono Craters, to the Bodie Market.

In June of 1881, 108 men were busy working on the Bodie end of the railroad. Wages were $1.25 a day and board. Some went on strike to raise the wages to $2.00, but the company discharged them. Carpenters were busy erecting a large boarding house four miles from Bodie on the Standard portion of the line.

The railroad was narrow gauge, three feet wide, and was 31 and six - tenths miles long when completed. It directly tapped one tract of 12,000 acres of choice timber land near the Mono Craters. The Bodie terminus was on the plateau in the saddle of the ridge just east of the old Mono hoisting works so that the railway passed the entire length of the mineral range. This enabled its operators to deliver wood and lumber near the hoisting works of a majority of the mines. The road was scheduled to be completed in time for the fall wood business of 1881.

June was an active month around Silver Hill. There were 100 white men, 14 carts and 8 scrapers and plows at work. On the other end of the line, 25 white men were at work grading a wagon road up into the timber. Others were hewing lumber and cutting stone for the erection of the saw-mill. It was necessary that the mill be finished early so as to supply ties for the rails.

By the end of June many supplies were arriving for the mill. Four wagon tires were freighted in for use around the mill: the wheels were ten inches wide and weighed 360 pounds each. They were manufactured at the Pacific Rolling Mills, and, at that time, were the largest tires ever manufactured on the Pacific Coast. Also, H. M. Yerington had purchased the "Tybo" locomotive from the Eureka Palisade Company.

In July the Mono Lake sawmill was nearly completed, and a **Free Press** reporter reviewed the graded portion of the line. From the old Mono shaft the line ran along the eastern slope of Silver Hill to a point between the Defiance and Red Cloud shaft where it turned and crossed the flat and came back north on the western slope of Nevada Hill. It next turned east and ran for a long distance nearly parallel with an old wood road developed by the Syndicate Company. From this point to Bodie the grade was rather light, being but seventy feet to the mile. But for the next seven miles it was very steep, and the grade was 200 feet to the mile, although there were many turns.

The reporter visited railroad camp number two, which was five miles from town. Here he found that thirty-five men were at work and some filling was being done. The camp consisted of a plain board dining room and kitchen, and white tents were scattered about for the laborers.

Another mile along the line and the reporter had arrived at camp number three where twenty-five men were at work. The commissary was located here. A short distance below this camp was the first switchback, or **Y**, and about

one and a half miles further down was the second and only other one on the road. Between these two points, trains had to be backed both going up and coming down.

Camps three and four were only three-fourths of a mile apart in a direct line, but by rail they were two miles apart. Deep cuts and heavy fills can still be seen here. There were 200 white men at work on the grade.

Just below the fourth camp was a Chinese camp of 68 men. A short distance above it, a trestle work 260 feet long and 50 feet deep was being constructed. Eight two-horse-power scrapers were used in grading and forming the abutments. Two miles below the Chinese camp was the level basin of Mono Lake.

The mill and the grading of the line had been completed by September fourteenth, and a mile of rail had been laid. The "Tybo" was running over it and seven narrow gauge cars had arrived.

Warm Springs Station was located twenty-two miles from Bodie near the shore of Mono Lake. A boarding house was located there, and rails were ferried to this point on barges towed by the **Rocket** as the laying progressed. A mile of track required 352 rails each 30 feet long. Each rail weighed about 350 pounds. The steep grade below Bodie was laid with 40 pound rails, the level track laid with 35 pounders, and the track was being laid at the rate of about a mile a day. The laying of rails was done by 46 men under the direction of C. P. Canning, an old railroad man.

At about three in the afternoon of November 14, 1881, the last spike was driven. The line had cost $460,000. Superintendent Holt, who had directed construction, treated his men to a turkey dinner.

Engine number three of the Bodie Railway arrived in Bodie in late November. It was a six-wheel locomotive that weighed 40,000 pounds, and yet it was easily hauled in by a sixteen mule team. Eventually, four engines were operated on the line: the "Tybo", "Mono", "Inyo", and "Bodie".

Only two of the engines made through trips from the sawmill to Bodie because it took an engine three trips up the grade for every load hauled from the mill. The train leaving Bodie at 6:30 A.M. arrived at the mill at 10:00 A.M. On the day the last spike was driven, two car loads of lumber were brought in for the Standard mine.

The sawmill of the Bodie Railway and Lumber Company was located behind the Mono Craters and near the present highway to Benton. By mid August of 1881 the mill was in operation, and its first job was to cut ties. It was larger than the famous mill of the Carson and Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company at Glenbrook and had the latest machinery. The capacity of the new mill was estimated to be 15 million feet of lumber and 100,000 cords of wood per year.

The mill was built in a ravine about five and one-quarter miles from the lake. The upper story of the building was on a level with the surrounding country, so there was no trouble in rolling logs into the mill.

The logs were passed through upper and lower saws, each 54 inches in size. There were three other saws in the mill; one was a 44-inch poney. The other two were cut-off saws. In the cutting of ties it did not take long to dispose of a log. In twenty minutes from the time a monster log was

rolled into the mill it was made into ties and was ready to be taken down the road.

The machinery of the mill was propelled by steam generated in an engine with a sixteen-inch cylinder. This power enabled the saws to turn out 80,000 feet of lumber every ten hours. During the railroad construction, the mill produced 2,816 ties per day, a sufficient number to lay a mile of track.

The ties turned out were six by eight inches and seven feet in length. During the month of September, 29,000 were cut. Between September 6th and October 12th, one and one-half million feet of lumber was turned out. Nine thousand cords were cut, and 8,000,000 feet of logs. All of this was accomplished under the management of Mr. Wedge, a man aptly named. Twenty-five men were employed in the mill, and it ran all winter.

Near the sawmill a little settlement grew, and there the train stopped at the store of Gilchrist, Sharp and Company, who carried on a general merchandise business. This firm had the contract to supply the mill with timber. They had forty mules packing wood and two large ox teams hauling logs to the mill.

There were two hundred men employed there in the wood and lumber business. Mono Mills, as the settlement came to be known, soon boasted of half a dozen small houses and two good boarding houses. Besides the store run by the wood contractors, there was another general merchandise store. By October 1882, the camp had grown in size to thirty cabins. Gilchrist, Sharp and Company alone employed fifty men, and a talented woodcutter could make $4.00 per day.

In July of 1882, the Bodie and Benton Railway and Commercial Company, as the old firm was now called, had extended a graded line to within fifteen miles of Benton. They hoped to connect with the Carson and Colorado line at Benton, but friction developed between the two railroad interests, and no connection was ever made with an outside railway system.

Throughout the 1880's there was hope that Bodie would become a railroad town. The Nevada and Oregon Railroad was reported to be on its way, but this never reached Bodie. There was also hope that the California and Nevada Company, which began in Oakland, would connect and lift Bodie from the economic morass into which the camp had fallen as the mines declined. This too never reached Bodie. Instead, the closest rail link with an outside system became Hawthorne, Nevada.

The railway and sawmill continued service and production as long as there was a demand for wood and lumber by the mining companies and residents of Bodie. But the decline and collapse of the mines, and the introduction of electrical power, brought an end to the company and its colorful little engines that had hauled lumber to Bodie and excursion parties to the Warm Springs Station. In September of 1917 the line was abandoned, and the rails were sold for scrap the following year.

The mill lies in ruins amid its huge squared and mortised beams and pink tufa foundations. All that remains of the railway are weathered ties that stretch across the sands of Mono Basin and across the divide into Bodie.

WOOD AND RAILS

1 Daily Standard 1879

THE UNDERGROUND

Some of the earliest locations in the Bodie District were tunnel sites. Tunnels were important avenues of exploration, for they crosscut the vein system at depth and revealed the extent of the deposit. Also, it was much cheaper to remove ore, water, and waste through a tunnel than it was to erect costly machinery and hoist it through a shaft. Tunnels were made wide and high and were securely timbered; they were run in at a slight incline so that ore cars could be easily rolled out and water would drain.

One attraction in locating and driving a tunnel was provided in the mining law of 1872 which stated that all blind ledges, veins that did not outcrop, struck by a tunnel company could be claimed by the company. Many such blind ledges were crosscut by various tunnels, and this made tunneling an exciting prospect for stock owners.

Under law, a tunnel claim could be 300 feet in width and 3,000 feet in length. The Syndicate, Silver Hill, Bodie, Isabella, Aurora, Sigourney, Richer, Harrington, West Point, and Bulwer were the principal tunnels of Bodie District.

The Silver Hill and Aurora Tunnels crosscut Silver Hill from the west. In May of 1880, the Silver Hill tunnel was in 678 feet. Water spouted from the drill holes and was an indication that a ledge was nearby. The Aurora Tunnel was the oldest location on Silver Hill and was owned by partners interested in the Syndicate property.

Located on the western slope of Bodie Bluff, 2,000 feet north of the Bodie Tunnel, was the West Point Tunnel. At the south end, the Richer and Sigourney properties were worked by tunnels. The Sigourney was three miles south of Bodie Bluff, and in 1878, they were in one hundred feet.

The Harrington Tunnel was driven in from the eastern base of the ridge and ran in a westerly direction. The western boundary of the tunnel claim was the eastern boundary of the Summit claim. This tunnel was originally located by James Harrington in 1877, and early in 1879 it was in 312 feet. In the fall of that year the tunnel was in 640 feet, and they had cut five well-defined ledges. During the following year, ore was extracted from several of their veins, and a shaft was sunk from the tunnel level.

One of the most successful properties in the district was that developed by the Syndicate. This had been the old Empire property, and their tunnel began at the extreme northern base of Bodie Bluff. It was driven south between eleven ledges that dipped toward each other. In the spring of 1879 the tunnel was in 2,000 feet. A 1,645 foot portion of that was in a direct line. An east branch connected with the 520 foot level of the Tioga shaft, and served as a drain and vent for that shaft. The Tioga itself had 2,700 feet of underground excavations by 1879.

The cost of driving the Syndicate Tunnel was paid for by their mill, which crushed ore from other mines at a certain price per ton. Later, they crushed ore from their own prinicpal veins, which were the Isabella, Osceola, New Mexico, and Tioga. The Osceola was also worked by tunnels, and it connected with a crosscut run from the Syndicate Tunnel. By 1879, 25,000 tons had been extracted from the Osceola.

The Isabella, which adjoined the Syndicate on the west, was also worked via a tunnel. When the main tunnel was in 2,200 feet they began crushing their own ore. In 1882 it was estimated that they had a year of crushing in sight.

Another organization, the Bodie Tunnel Company, was especially successful. This Company also had its own mill, and their tunnel penetrated beneath the Bechtel and McClinton group of veins. At its shallowest point, it was 600 feet beneath the surface. The tunnel was driven by miners working in three eight - hour shifts, and it was of sufficent size to accommodate two car tracks.

The Bodie Tunnel was originally located in 1865 as the Lady Alice Tunnel Company, but they abandoned the property. Professor Silliman was also interested in the property, but it was relocated by Captain Buckley, who extended it 300 feet.

By November of 1878, the tunnel was in 600 feet and was almost perfectly straight. The miners could work without candles, and there was enough light to see to strike the head of a drill. Fresh air was supplied by an air flue formed of boards laid at the bottom of the tunnel. Air passed through this ten-inch gutter to the working area.

When the tunnel was in 1,600 feet it had cut 19 veins which ranged in thickness from 4 inches to 12 feet. The veins were worked by winzes and drifts. At a depth of 2,250 feet, 21 veins had been cut, and about 2,000 tons had been taken from the Festoon vein, named because of its many dips and windings. The tunnel was extended to 3,000 feet and they operated profitably for many years.

Several terms have already been used in reference to underground workings, and they require definitions. A drift was an excavation that explored the course of a vein. By drifting on a vein from either a tunnel or shaft, the miner could determine its extent and richness. A crosscut was a similar underground tunnel that was driven so as to cut across a vein or country rock. It ran at right angles to a drift or vein. Miners cross-cut to determine the width of a vein, and when crosscutting through country rock many blind ledges were struck.

An upraise was a vertical excavation begun on one level and raised toward the next level run from a shaft. When an upraise connected two levels it was called a winze. The winze was used to block out ore bodies and ventilate the various levels. When long crosscuts were run, winzes often were run to the surface of the ground. They differed from a shaft in that they were much more narrow and were not used for hoisting purposes.

Since the majority of the Bodie veins dipped toward the center of the ridge, early miners sank shafts that followed the dip, or downward course, of the vein. These were known as incline shafts. The Standard was worked by an incline shaft that followed the ledge down at an angle of 45 degrees, and this shaft was sunk to at least 830 feet. The incline shaft had an advantage over the vertical shaft in that it showed the character of the vein all the way down. Also, the incline had the advantage of eliminating dead work, which was encountered in vertical shafts as they crosscut toward a vein.

When an incline was sunk to great depths, as in the case of the Standard, hoisting became difficult and expensive. Water and waste could be hoisted a much shorter distance in a vertical shaft. Also, the inclination of a vein was not constant; there were often sudden dips that

complicated hoisting. Therefore, when the Standard struck water on the 827 foot level of its incline, they immediately started sinking a vertical shaft with three compartments. Two compartments were for cages, and one was for the pump rod. Thus, in a vertical shaft with compartments, water and ore could be raised at the same time.

In July of 1878, Pryor, Cluff and Gilbert were given a contract to sink the new Standard shaft 400 feet at $22.50 a foot. When completed, this shaft was 1,000 feet deep. The old incline shaft had been pumped out and ore was being extracted on various levels nearer the surface.

The new Standard shaft was heavily timbered as it was sunk. The favorite method of timbering Bodie shafts was that developed on the Comstock, which consisted of sets of heavy timbers known as square sets. Each set was put in as soon as there was room below the last. The Dudley shaft was timbered on this pattern, and 8 x 10 inch timbers held the ground. A cribbing of two-inch planking was placed outside the timbers.

The Noonday double compartment shaft was also heavily timbered with square sets. It was nearly 900 feet deep. In 1880 the Blackhawk double compartment shaft was down 700 feet and timbered all the way. But the most heavily timbered of all was the Lent three compartment shaft. It was timbered with 12 x 12 square sets. The distance between the sets was five feet, from center to center, upheld by posts 12 inches square and lined with two-inch planks.

At the Bodie mine the ledge dipped rapidly to the east, and it became too difficult to extract ore at depth via the incline shaft. The joint shaft they began sinking with the Mono became known as the Lent Combination Shaft. The Bechtel also began a vertical shaft for the same reason as the Bodie. At a depth of 281 feet, they cut the 400 foot level of their old incline shaft. It can be seen that they had to hoist almost twice as far when using the incline.

Work on the Lent shaft was commenced on August 13, 1880 by two ten-hour shifts of six men each. They sank it 201 feet when three eight-hour shifts took over. Burleigh air drills were soon put to use, and the miners averaged ten feet a week in sinking. This was the deepest shaft in Bodie and was sunk to 1,200 feet. A huge shaft house supported by great trusses and timbers 10 x 10, 6 x 8, and 4 x 6 covered the shaft.

As one Bodie superintendent discovered, experienced miners were needed in sinking such a shaft. He had taken an enthusiastic young man up on the hill and pointed out the shaft site, and left him with instructions to begin sinking. When the superintendent returned he discovered his miner at the bottom of a strange new shaft that tapered to a point. There, at the bottom, the miner was struggling with a shovel that had but little of its handle left. As the taper increased, the man had sawed off the handle. The superintendent discovered his miner was a Mason Valley farmer who was out of work.

A miner with definite political predjudices stated that he had located two parallel claims on the east side of the hill. He called them Garfield and Arthur, his idea being that the names were enough to sink them.

From the several deep shafts, the Red Cloud, Lent, Standard, and Noonday, crosscuts were run from levels

cut out at about every hundred feet along the shaft. Crosscuts were run from these levels in order to cut the veins. Drifts were run along the veins and ore was extracted so that further exploration could be financed. Stock assessments were often levied in order to push the work of exploration. Once an ore body had been blocked out by means of levels, crosscuts, drifts, and winzes, the extraction of ore was begun in earnest.

Stoping was the act of breaking out the ore. The favorite method was to knock down the ore from above, so as to use gravity to advantage. This was known as overhead stoping, and as the stopes were raised, the miners raised scaffolds upon which to stand while prying out the vein matter. The ore then fell down on a platform.

At the Standard stopes, ore was knocked down from drifts and fell into chutes. Cars, loaded at the chute, were rolled to a skip in the shaft. The ore was then quickly hoisted to the surface in the skip. Their stopes on the 300, 450, and 555 foot levels were quite rich. When enough ore had been knocked down so as to form a large chamber, this area was known as a gallery.

The stopes in the 450 level of the old Standard incline were extremely rich. By the end of 1878, 1,130 feet of drifts had been run on this level alone, and the stopes were yeilding about 45 tons per day. The new and old shafts connected on that level.

An idea of the excitement and attraction of the underground can be noticed in the following report by a Virginia City visitor to the Standard: "after a thorough examination of the lower levels, I am convinced that the half has not been told. The stopes, from which over $1,000,000 have already been extracted, extended from the 300 to 500 foot level (on the incline of the vein), and enough ore remains in these stopes to keep their 30-stamp mill steadily employed and pay one dollar dividends, as at present, for more than two years to come."[1] The vein averaged about four feet in width, and its strike was north and south. It dipped to the west, and well marked clays existed on both the hanging and foot walls. The north and south drifts on the 450 foot level showed rich ore all along; the average assay was $80 per ton. In some parts it would assay well into the thousands of dollars, and quartz glittered with gold. For 150 feet on both the 350 and 450 foot drifts the walls were alive with gold, but this portion was kept in reserve.

Tracks were laid in the 300 and 450 foot levels, and there was enough ore, in 1879, above the 450 foot level, to yield $3,000,000. An upraise on the north drift of the 400 foot level, vertical shaft, was assaying $120 per ton. By 1881, east and west crosscuts were in over 1,000 feet. The ground was thoroughly explored. As years passed, work was confined to the upper levels where the ore was richest.

In contrast to the inclined Standard vein, was that of the Bechtel. It was about five feet wide and stood almost perpendicular between two solid walls. Rich ore came from stopes on the second and third levels. But as the shaft was sunk on the vein, horses, or large fragments of wall rock that fell into the vein, were encountered. This slowed the progress of sinking a shaft, and investors anxiously awaited while the miners drilled through the horse. On the 400 foot level, a south drift was in 300 feet and they had

"Mining is an uncertain, hazardous business, a hunt for something in the dark."
BODIE WEEKLY STANDARD, MAY 22, 1878

another 800 feet before striking their boundary. Ore on that level assayed from $60-$200 per ton, and it was in layers interbedded with decomposed quartz and clay. Rich shoots tended to pitch south. By October of 1880, their double compartment shaft was down 420 feet.

A report from the Bechtel in 1880 reveals the great amount of underground workings in Bodie District. A stock assessment of $125,000 had been levied. With that they sank a total of 1,160 feet of shafts, 310 feet of winzes, 120 feet of upraises, 3,469 feet of drifts, and 205 feet of crosscuts. It amounted to 5,264 feet of underground excavations.

As the mines crosscut and drifted toward their respective boundaries, many connected, and there was soon a bewildering maze of shafts, winzes, drifts, and tunnels. The 433 foot level of Bechtel connected with the Mono via a south drift. Also, connections were made with the Bulwer and Belvidere mines on the west by means of winzes. Their shaft also connected with the Bulwer via a crosscut from the 650 foot level. The Standard also connected with the Bodie as they worked the same vein. The Bodie, Mono, Dudley, Bulwer, and Jupiter, all connected with the Lent shaft. The Red Cloud shaft connected with Concordia and Noonday, and the Red Cloud shaft was used by the Noonday as a sump. A vast amount of material was extracted as these connections were made and properties were explored. It is estimated that there are 40 miles of underground workings.

HOISTING WORKS

As the miner followed his vein it was necessary for him to devise practical ways in which ta hoist the ore and waste to the surface. The hoisting in praspect shafts was ususally done by windlass for the first fifty feet. This was a simple piece of equipment that the miner himself could make, and it was generally made of woad or iran and resembled a large rolling pin.

The miner canstructed a frame aver his shaft for the windlass. Rope was wound araund the roller and an are bucket was suspended. Those interested in safety had a windlass provided with a ratchet wheel so that the heavy bucket wauld nat accidentally plunge back dawn the shaft. Both men and supplies were hoisted ar lowered via the windlass. It was nat a safe conveyance, and many serious accidents occurred.

As greater depth in the shaft was reached, the windlass was removed and a harse whim put in its place. Horsepower instead of the miner's arm was then used ta haist ore. In the spring of 1878, a number af Badie mines too deep to be worked with windlass were ordering whims.

The whim was simply a revalving drum upan which the hoisting rope was wound and unwound ta raise and lower the bucket. Sametimes two buckets were run an a whim by winding the rope around the drum and putting a bucket on each end. If the ore bucket and contents were heavy, twa horses were used to ratate the drum and wind the rope.

After his early visit to camp, Browne felt that trusting one's life to the fancies of an animal who was responsible far lowering miners twa hundred feet into the earth may be amusing ta read about, but nat tao enjayable an experience.

The whim was usually made of waod, but same mare advanced designs were iran. In the iran whim, a brake and clutch were pravided sa that the miner could exercise a little more control over his destiny. The principle of the clutch and brake was used in the mare powerful steam hoisting engine.

For depths fram two to three hundred feet, the whim worked quite well. It could raise 1,000 pounds, including cable and loaded bucket, at a rate of about 60 feet per minute, using one horse traveling at a walk.

Many Bodie mines were worked via the windlass, whim, and steam hoisting works sequence. As late as 1879, a whim was used in the old Blackhawk incline shaft. Steam was used in their vertical shaft. Serious wark on the Jupiter property was begun in 1878 with a double patent windlass; this was soon replaced with mare pawerful steam works.

By 1879, many Bodie campanies had small steam hoisting works. A report stated that "Against the ane home made whim and half-dozen windlasses of three years ago, our mines now have twenty-three hoisting works in full operation."[1] Thousands of cords of waod were required in order to produce steam for these hoists, and great stacks of wood covered the ridge abave Bodie.

Even the smaller single engine steam hoists were powerful; one could raise 900 pounds at 200 feet per minute. Hawever, the same type of hoist with a double cylinder could raise twice as much at the same rate. Double cylinder hoists were preferred because they were safer.

Ore and waste was raised to the surface in large iron buckets. The Cornish kibble was the type af bucket most commonly used. It weighed several hundred pounds and was made of ¼ inch iron. An attachment an the bottom of the bucket enabled the miner to tip the bucket and dump it into the ore car. The bucket was connected to the hoisting rope ar cable by an iran haok, but it was also desirable ta have a fastening device that would prevent the bucket from breaking loose as it was swung up the shaft. In early days, plain rope was aften used in hoisting, and there were many seriaus accidents. The rape wauld quickly fray, and the are bucket wauld break laose and fall on the miners warking below.

The rope, or cable, was wound around the drum of the hoisting engine, ar the reels on the larger steam haists, and then it passed up aver the shaft to a gallows frame. The gallaws frame was made of heavy timers since a great amaunt of tension was produced when ore was hoisted. On the gallows frame were sheaves through which the hoisting cable passed sa that the bucket cauld be pulled up well abave the mauth af the shaft. In this manner an ore car could be run beneath the laaded bucket, and the contents of the bucket could be easily discharged.

Far working deep shafts a flat cable was used because round cables required very large drums and sheaves. Flat cables were ordinarily ⅜, ½, and ⅝ inches thick.

Deep mining required heavier steam engines capable of hoisting hundreds of feet af cable, the are bucket, and the cages used to haul miners and their taols. When depths af aver 400 feet were reached, Bodie mining companies invested in ponderaus iran steam works. Huge shaft houses were erected to hause this expensive machinery.

Badie baasted of three miles af steam haisting warks and whistles that signalled the variaus shifts. The Champion mining Campany had received an engine and reel, upan which the cable was waund, from the Hawkins and Cantrell foundry of San Francisca. Their engine had sufficient pawer ta hoist from a depth of 1,000 feet. The equipment was housed in a 20 x 65 foot shaft house. Berry and Place supplied haisting engines and machinery to the Bodie, Standard, Red Cloud, Goodshaw, and McClinton.

The Gaadshaw hoisting works was enclased in a 25 x 60 faot building. This company had a 35 horsepawer reversible, detached engine. It had a twelve inch cylinder. The reel carried 650 feet of ¾ inch steel rope.

In July of 1878 the Spaulding Company started up its steam hoisting works, and many guests were invited to Silver Hill to witness the event. The engine was set in motian, and in two minutes the first bucket of ore had been hoisted to the surface. A Hawkins and Cantrell engine was at wark here, and it had a reel with 800 feet of wire rope. The ladies delighted in pulling the whistle rope.

Engines af the same make were used at the Bodie, McClinton, Booker Con., and South Bodie. The Maryland Con., lacated at the summit of Queen Bee Hill, had a 60 horsepower hoisting engine. Its cylinders were 10x14 inches; it was built by Lidgerwood Company of New York. The reel, which was grooved for the cable, was very heavy and weighed three tons. The boiler was shipped fram the Erie City Iran Works at Pennsylvania. It must have been strange to watch this heavy equipment arriving in Bodie from all over the United States.

A lumber team crossing the East Walker River at Bridgeport en route to Bodie. Note the coupled wagons and the teamster on the wheeler.

The Bodie, Comstock, and Aurora strikes attracted many young men who enrolled in the University of Nevada School of Mines. This photo shows the class of 1900. C. R. Wedertz, who witnessed the Bodie excitement is at the far right.

The hoisting works of the Belvidere presented an imposing appearance from town. The main building was 26 x70 feet, with a front elevation of 32 feet; it was surmounted by a cupola for ventilation. The boiler house, and the blacksmith and carpenter shops were housed in two 16 x 60 foot wings. The machinery was from the Risdon Iron Works.

In September of 1880 the outlook for the Bodie District was good. Within the past two years 25 steam hoisting works had been built. At the Noonday property were hoisting works capable of sinking to two thousand feet. A huge 60 x 100 foot building housed their powerful double cylinder engine, which was used to hoist in their three compartment shaft. A skeet instead of a bucket was used to hoist ore.

The skeet was a feature new to the district. It ran on guides, cage fashion, and was self-emptying. "These skeets are common at Virginia, some of which bring up either water or waste, or both, to the amount of several tons at a load. This one will raise one and two-thirds tons. It is a vast improvement on the bucket principle."[2] In contrast to this sophisticated machinery, the Noonday continued to use a whim and two horses at its old incline shaft.

A 42 x 102 foot building housed the Bechtel hoisting works. The main part of this great building was 28 feet from sill to plate; the engine room alone was 52 feet long. The blacksmiths and carpenters worked in shops 72 feet long. Very heavy timbers were used throughout the structure. A gallows frame was raised to the height of 33 feet in order to accommodate double decker cages that would be hoisted.

Their engine was a 120 horsepower double cylinder Corliss, built by Prescott, Scott and Company of San Francisco. In 1880 it was the heaviest built hoisting engine in Bodie. The main shaft was eight inches in diameter and carried the two reels, the spur wheel, and brake. Each reel had a clutch attachment. The crankshaft was five inches in diameter. Two cables, over four inches wide, ⅝ inches thick, and 1,500 feet in length were wound on the reels. Double brakes for each reel could hold the loaded double decker cages at any point on the shaft.

Ore in the Standard incline was hoisted to the surface in

The saloon crowd in front of two of Bridgeport's popular taverns. The one at the right was known as the Travertine. Photo circa 1900. Bridgeport was now suffering economically as a result of the Bodie decline.

a skip. A 40 x 125 foat shaft hause covered an engine that was identical to the ane used to sink the Chollar-Combination Shaft on the Camstock. By the end af 1878 it had raised to the surface aver $2,000,000 fram the Standard. The haisting warks had cast $18,000.

In April af 1881, new hoisting warks at the Standard were ready far steam. This new machinery was equal in power to any an the Camstack save that of the Union Can. It cansisted af two independent acting machines af 200 harsepawer each. Steam was generated by twa 54 inch boilers each 16 feet long, and the smake ascended 80 feet through a 30-inch smokestack.

When fully maunted, the crank shaft bore mare than 20 tans of iron, including twa brake wheels each 12 feet in diameter. The engine was equipped with two lang-armed reels, each af which carried 2,500 feet af steel wire cable ⅜ inch thick and 5 inches wide. The distance from the reels ta the sheaves aver the shaft was 120 feet. Either engine cauld haist 100,000 paunds at 300 feet per minute. The foundation was cut stane laid in an excavation 18 feet deep in solid rack, and was held in positian by 93 anchar balts.

The huge cut stone, the massive iron machinery, and the great shaft house represented the best in engineering and illustrates what great expense must be barne in deep mining. As the mines declined the hoisting warks were hauled away. In January af 1884, the Blackhawk hoisting works was tarn dawn by Wells and Kilpatrick and moved to Clinton where it haused a mill. In that same month and year the McClinton haisting warks burned down. The Glenn-Dale Warks had been moved to Columbus, Nevada, and the Richer building was tarn dawn and maved ta the Patterson Disirict. A new barn in Bridgepart was farmerly the hoisting works af the J & K.

Haisting warks at the mare stable properties remained until electric pawer was intraduced. They were later sald as scrap iron. The Red Claud haisting works has withstood many Badie winters and remains today as an example of this phase af mining. At ather locatians, all that remains are the huge stone foundatians that secured the massive steam machinery.

The Standard Mill-1899
In October of 1898 the Standard Mill burned down. It had been housed in a wooden structure. In Feb. of 1899 the Standard Mill had been rebuilt and housed in the corrugated iron building shown here.

THE CORNISH PUMP

Drainage was an expensive problem that plagued Bodie mines once the shafts had been sunk to the water level. By the spring of 1880, the inflow of water in the Tioga mine had become tremendous; they were hoisting nearly one million pounds of water per day. The expense of doing this eventually forced them to cease operations.

The Dudley struck an immense flow of water that broke in with a roar on miners working on the 500 foot level; in a few minutes the miners were waist deep. The small pump would not handle the great inflow, and the miners, working in water chest high, succeeded in hoisting the pump up the shaft where it was finally able to handle the flow.

Miners working an upraise from the 714 foot level of the Oro were surprised when a heavy flow of water burst through the clay wall and caved in everything. It choked up their man-way, and work had to be stopped. Another property, the Mono mine, had its water problems. By August of 1879 nearly 300,000 gallons of water were pumped out each day. This delayed working that mine until a heavy pump was delivered in November of that year. It had a capacity of 600 gallons per minute. In all shafts sunk to the water level, good prospects were shown. But the encounter of water was a drawback, and pumping machinery was needed.

The answer to the drainage of Bodie's shafts was the Cornish pump. This huge machinery consisted of a series of pumps, the lowest of which was a lift pump, and the rest force pumps. All were actuated by the same pump rod which extended from the surface to the bottom of the mine. The pump rod in the Lent shaft extended down 1200 feet.

The lift pump in the sump raised the water to the first force pump which in turn raised it to the next, some 300 feet higher up. The latter raised it to the next until the water was discharged at the surface. The pumps were placed alternately on each side of the rod, and their plungers were driven by iron rods which passed through stuffing boxes in the tops of the pumps. The plunger rods were attached to offsets on the main pump rod.

Each pump was discharged into a tank from which the

Bodie's deserted main street, 1899.

The Bodie market created a great demand for feed.

next pump above took the water and raised it to the next station, and so on. Pump stations for this purpose were cut out at intervals along the shaft. Sometimes the pumps merely supplied each other instead of discharging into tanks. When sinking the shaft, the section of pipe on the bottom or lifting pump was a heavy hose of rubber and canvas wrapped with wire. The portion was removed during blasting. When the sump got too far below the pump, the pump was disconnected and lowered by means of windlass and another joint or two of pipe put on. The pump was then connected and work was resumed.

In general, the weight of the pump rod was greater than that of the column of water to be raised, so that all that was necessary was to raise the pump rod and allow it to sink back, the weight of the rod would force out the water. All excess of weight in the rod above that required to raise the water was equalized by counterpoises called balance bobs. One was usually placed at the surface, and others at needed intervals down the shaft. In this manner the pump was regulated so as to run as smoothly as possible. The counterpoise weight of the bob, which usually amounted to several tons, was obtained by putting old iron or rocks into the box.

The weight moved by the Cornish pump was astounding. In a shaft 1,200 feet deep, with an eight-inch discharge pipe, the total weight in the 1,200 foot columns would be 25,920 pounds. This is what the pumps would have to displace. A suitably strong pump rod made of pitch pine would have to be at least 6 x 8 inches and would weigh 16,000 pounds. Since the column of water weighed almost twice as much as the rod, the rod would have had to be covered on two sides with strap iron that would have to weigh 9,920 pounds. This would exactly balance the water column and leave the engine to do the work of moving the column. Were such a rod to be put in, little counterpoising would be needed. The pump attachments increased the weight somewhat, so that the principal duty of the engine was to lift the pump rod after every stroke. The main pipe was kept in position by strong reachers which extended across the shaft on each side of the pipe.

The force pumps had to resist the entire strain of the pumping and were very strongly put in. They were placed upon heavy stalls in the firmest positions in the shaft. The lifting pump was carried upon a couple of strong movable stulls, and when sinking, was suspended from them by two sets of chain tackle.

One means of lessening the initial cost of the plant was to place the pumping engine underground near the water. In this case the pump was usually a direct acting steam pump in which both steam and water cylinders were mounted on the same bed plate. They were almost always horizontal, and the piston rod had a steam piston on one end and a water piston on the other. These pumps were usually double acting, delivering water on both the forward and back stroke. A disadvantage in this type of pump was the fact that steam could not be used expansively.

Also, as in the Dudley, the mine may be flooded above the engine, and this would necessitate the placement of other pumps to drain the mine. Although cumbersome and very expensive, the Cornish pump was simple and reliable.

In 1880 Bodie had several large pumping works, but more were needed before exploration could be carried to greater depths. As early as 1878, the Red Cloud had found it necessary to put buckets in both shaft compartments in order to hoist water. A large engine that could pump 950 gallons per minute, or 57,000 gallons per hour, was used to drain that mine in the fall of 1880.

The main bed plate of the huge engine weighed eight tons. The engine was capable of draining the shaft to a depth of 2,500 feet. It could produce 500 horsepower and was the largest pumping engine of any mine in the United States, outside of the Comstock. It was built at the Risdon Iron Works in San Francisco.

The Goodshaw Company took a gamble; it had suspended work in May of 1881 because 70 feet of water had accumulated in the shaft. Instead of erecting costly pumping works, the owners of the mine waited and the mine drained itself. They were down 695 feet.

Pumping machinery erected at the Champion works cost that company $16,000. Theirs was a 12-inch Cornish plunger. The engine developed 150 horsepower, and it, too, was manufactured by the Risdon Iron Works.

A tremendous amount of preparation was necessary for the erection of a Cornish pump. At the Champion, 30 stone cutters, mechanics, carpenters, and laborers were at work preparing the foundation and building to house the pump and engine. The foundation was 60 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 13 feet deep. The boiler foundation was 56 x 18 feet.

The large 100 x 30 foot shaft house covered a double-acting pump. Two rods ran down to the 400 foot shaft level, and a single rod extended down another 200 feet. The great counterbalance weighed ten tons. The pump operated 24 hours a day and could pump 22,500 gallons per hour.[1]

The Champion pumping works benefited the Bodie, Mono, Belvidere, South Bulwer, Goodshaw, Dudley, and others that could not be worked below the 580 foot level without pumps. A report of 1881 stated that water had so far been conquered in the Bodie mines and levels were being run in the four deep shafts two or three hundred feet under the old water level.

Another company with pumping facilities was the Noonday. In the fall of 1879, two steam pumps arrived from Cope and Maxwell. In 1880 heavier equipment was required as the shaft was sunk, and a 750 horsepower engine of the same style of the celebrated Savage machinery on the Comstock was installed. Although the shaft was down only 560 feet, the optimistic company had purchased a pump capable of draining a mine 2,000 feet deep.

The Standard, in 1881, had pumped out its shaft and work was resumed on the 1,000 foot level. It had used pumps from the Lady Washington mine on the Comstock.

A Meyer's cutoff Cornish pumping engine of 75 horsepower was used in draining the Booker. It raised a rod 500 feet in length and had two counterbalances that weighed eleven tons.

But the most substantial pumping works in Bodie District was that erected at the Lent Combination Shaft, which was sunk to work the Bodie, Mono, Bulwer, and Dudley. Thus, all properties could be drained through one pumping plant. One of the compartments of the shaft was a 5 x 7 foot pumping compartment.

Pump stations, 14 feet wide, 16 feet high, and 22 feet in length, were cut on the 195, 395, and 595 foot levels, and at two hundred foot intervals as the shaft was sunk. Here were the series of pumps that lifted water to the surface.

The pumping and hoisting works were housed in a large L shaped shaft house that was 110 x 40 feet. A lean-to-structure, 44 x 20 feet, adjoined the main building on the eastern end and was used for framing and fitting up pump rods. The pump building was 76 x 40 feet, and it housed a 33,000 pound steam cylinder.

Twelve-inch plunger pumps were worked by a double acting, non-condensing engine. The engine had a forty-inch cylinder and an eight foot stroke. The pumps had a seven foot stroke. The pump rod was thirteen inches square and strapped with Norway iron plates ⅞ x 10 inches. The sinking pump, or lift pump, was 14 inches in diameter. This was the portion of the pump nearest the bottom of the shaft.

The pump hoist, with which the pump, rod, and column were lowered, was a horizontal, geared engine with two 12 x 18 inch cylinders. A spur wheel eleven and one quarter feet in diameter, to which eight reel arms were attached, carried a five and one-half inch flat steel wire rope for use in the pump compartment. A pair of double boilers supplied the steam.

In August of 1882 it was reported that the huge pumps were just holding the water at nine strokes per minute. In 1887, the pumps, which ran day and night, were still at work at eight strokes, and the shaft was down over a thousand feet.

The size and weight of the huge Lent machinery was astonishing. Two pieces that arrived at the Carson depot weighed fifteen tons each. No wagon of sufficient strength to transport them to Bodie was available, so a logging truck was fitted up. In February of 1881, two months later, the heavy trucks and castings passed through Bridgeport. They were drawn by fifty-six horses and mules.

THE CORNISH PUMP

1 Mineral Information Service, Vol. 20, No. 6, June 1967.
2 Ibidem.

MILLING

Once the ore had been extracted from the open cuts, tunnels, and shafts, and a sufficient amount stockpiled, it was packed on mules, or hauled in carts by bull teams to the nearest water supply, which was at Rough and Ready and Arastra creeks. Arastra creek took its name from the ancient Mexican process of crushing the ore and freeing the precious metals.

Because a large amount of water was needed in the milling process, water rights became quite valuable. The closest water available for milling purposes was in Bodie Canyon, about four miles below the present town. In the 1860's some ore was crushed in arastras in that canyon. Also, severol arastras were operated in Taylor Gulch during the spring months when runoff provided the water. But a stronger head of water was needed to supply the milling needs of various companies. As a result, a rough wagon road was constructed from the camp seven miles to the west where Rough and Ready and Arastra creeks head from springs high on Potato Peak. There, at the junction of the creeks, miners acquired arastra sites and water rights. The old arastra road can still be followed in the canyon above the present campground, which is located just north of town.

Among the pioneer miners of Bodie who located mill sites in the Rough creek area was Dan Olsen, who applied for a site in 1864. Another, Johnson King, located a water right on Rough creek in October of 1865 for the purpose of ditching water to an arastra. Eshington and Lockberg, who owned the Bunker Hill claim, intermittently operated an arastra on Rough creek between 1865 and 1874. Before their rich discovery in the Bunker Hill in 1874, it was estimated that they had milled and recovered at least $37,000 worth of gold by using the primitive crushing process. This showing enabled them to attract the interest of outside speculators and capitalists, and they sold their property for $67,500.

Prior to 1877, the camp did not have the capital to erect costly mills, and, indeed, after the Aurora collapse many who had capital were not anxious to invest in expensive machinery. The Bodie mines were at the stage of exploration. The miners operated in primitive conditions, and all were hoping to increase their own stake and at the same time draw the attention of the outside world to Bodie. The arastra process met both demands as this was the cheapest way of reducing the ores.

The arastra consisted of a circular pit, five to ten feet in diameter and two feet deep. In the center of the pit, a stout post was firmly anchored in the bottom of the hole. The bottom was then paved with large pieces of hard rock that were closely fitted together. Clay was used to cement the joints, and a heavy stone curbing was laid around the edge of the pit and cemented so that the arastra would hold water.

A sweep was attached to the anchored post. The sweep consisted of an arm that extended out beyond the curbing, and a mule or bull was attached to it. Suspended from the sweep were huge mullers, or grinding stones, which were slowly dragged around in the circular pit as the animal moved the sweep. The grinder usually weighed at least one hundred pounds and was suspended by ropes or chains so that the forward edge was raised while the other end dragged.

The ore, broken into small pieces with sledges, was kept wet all the time, and grinding continued until the mass was pasty. The initial grinding usually took about five hours, and then quicksilver was added to the paste at the rate of an ounce or more to each ounce of gold that was supposed to be in the quartz. Then the grinding was continued for an hour until the amalgamation appeared to be complete. A heavy stream of water was run in, and the grinding was continued to let the amalgam settle to the bottom. Grinding was stopped and a gate in the arastra was opened so that the muddy waste could be washed out. The heavy amalgam remained on the bed of the arastra. A large amount of ore was worked by this ancient and time consuming process.

The road that the ore carts took to the arastras is winding and steep as it first rises out of Bodie to the crest of the hills, and then it plunges about a thousand feet down into the canyons of Rough creek. The area is aptly named for the streams have cut steep-walled canyons, and rugged basalt slides tumble over the canyon rims. It was the work of constructing such a road, transporting the ore, and building arastras that separated the miner from the prospector. The road to the arastras was closed during long Bodie winters, and the arastras could often be used only between June and November as snowbanks and drifts blocked the road.

Since there were several companies, and a scattering of individuals that worked Bodie ores by means of the arastra, the amount of bullion produced by this method in the 1860's and early 1870's can be only roughly estimated. Ledges known as the Eshington, Watson, Summit, Tiger, Jay Hawk, Pacific No. 1, and Sharon, were, in 1877, incorporated to form the McClinton Company. These ledges had been worked since 1865 by Judge McClinton, Eshington, Watson, Horner, Kernohan, Olsen, and Ben and Wilson Butler. In the twelve years preceding incorporation, these men recovered over $150,000 from ores worked in the arastra.

The Consolidated Pacific, also worked in the early days by the above miners, was south of the McClinton group and consisted of four parallel veins. By 1878, they had run an open cut one hundred feet along the Pacific No. 1 vein and had exposed the vein to a depth of from ten to twenty feet. Ore averaging two hundred dollars per ton was extracted and crushed in a bull team arastra, and thousands of dollars in gold was recovered from this vein that measured from eighteen inches to over three feet in width. Over forty tons was worked in the arastra and yielded about $2,000 per ton. This tonnage figure allowed for a loss of 25% due to the primitive milling process.

In May of 1868, the **Esmeralda Union** reported that the efforts of the pioneer miners of Bodie were resulting in rich strikes. Robert Kernohan, Dan Olsen, and Company had struck a small ledge of extraordinary richness. They had piled about eight tons of ore that glistened with native gold. But because of the deep snow and mud on the road to the arastras on Rough creek, they had to wait in order to crush. It was further reported that Mooney and Company had a large amount of ore on their dump and had begun crushing. The Swenson Brothers struck a rich deposit, and each of the three companies had a large water power arastra on Rough creek. The three companies expected a yield of $50,000 from the crushings that summer.

At least several hundred thousand dollars in gold must have been recovered from the Bodie ores during the arastra period of milling, but by 1877 the period of arastra milling was at an end. The Horners, Butlers, Olsen, and McClinton remained in Bodie after the incorporation of the mines. Others, like Robert Kernohan, had sold out and left for new territories. Kernohan must have accumulated a modest stake because he moved to Washington Territory and built a bar and store in Pomeroy.

While some had hauled ore to the arastras, others hauled to the Aurora Mills, which were thirteen miles northeast of Bodie. But this, too, was a limited and expensive process, and many long trips were needed to accumulate enough tonnage to run through the huge mills. But by this manner thirteen tons of Pacific ore were milled at Aurora during the summer of 1868 and yielded $3,100. In August of that summer an additional 45 hundred pounds was carted to Aurora and milled. This yielded over $400. Ten tons of Homestake ore crushed there yielded $1,900, or nearly $200 per ton. The idea behind this expensive and time consuming process was, of course, to attract capitalists to the Bodie District by creating confidence in her mines.

Aurora had suffered a tremendous depression by 1877 and speculators and mining men were looking for new fields, but they were looking with caution. Lessons that they had learned had been expensive. Those that survived the lessons had learned that ground must be explored by means of drifts, tunnels, shafts and crosscuts so that the extent of the ore body can be determined. Only then would it be wise to erect costly steam powered milling facilities. In addition, it was necessary to have enough ore extracted to keep the mill running. The history of milling in Bodie may be continued by relating the experience of a company that did just exactly what common sense warned against.

In 1864, the extent of the ore bodies had not yet been determined, and the larger and richer ones had not even been struck, yet in 1864, the Empire Company of New York began erecting milling facilities at the north base of Bodie Bluff. They purchased the old Fogus Mill at Aurora for $45,000, increased it from twelve to sixteen stamps, and placed it in an expensive brick building.

The Fogus Mill had been built in Aurora in 1863 at a cost of $50,000, and the history of this machinery aptly illustrates the uncertainties of this aspect of the mining business. Brick used in the construction of the Empire building was made in Aurora and hauled from there at a cost of $25 per thousand, less freight. The Empire Company did not, however, have sufficent ore to keep the mill running. Milling techniques aimed at recovering the gold were not efficient, and returns were poor. The stockholders demanded quick returns, and the company soon quit the mining business. The mill was sold at a sheriff's sale for $450, and it became the property of the Syndicate Company.

In addition to the milling efforts of the Empire Company in the 1860's, were the sporadic attempts of others. Most, as Joseph Wasson noted, entered the field with more zeal than discretion. On July 1, 1861, O. G. Leach, E. Donahue, and L. H. Dearborn discovered the Bunker Hill mine, later to become the Standard. They sold out for $6,500 each to Stark, an actor, and John Tucker, a jeweler. Stark dismantled his San Jose opera house and converted

it into a quartz mill. Then, in 1862, Stark associated himself with Judge F. K. Bechtel, a practical miner, and they consolidated their claims and incorporated. A stock certificate dated March 9, 1863, shows the signature of Leland Stanford as President of the Bodie Bluff Consolidated Mining. But even the signature was not enough and the effort proved a failure.

After the failure of Stark's enterprise, and the efforts of the Empire Company, Judge Bechtel and Jack Biderman, who had discovered the Homestake ledge, brought the Gregory Mill over from Aurora and erected it at the western base of the bluff, under High Peak. The primitive state of this mill was best described by Wasson: "The battery mortar was a wooden trough with an iron bottom, with nothing much to prevent both the quicksilver and gold from running around the country at pleasure."[1]

Because of the richness of the ore from the San Antonio, Bechtel's claim, and the Homestake, the mill was profitable, and it continued to be used until 1868 when it was moved to Rocklin, Nevada. Bechtel and his associates continued working their ore with the aid of a small two stamp mill located in Sunshine valley, between Bodie and Aurora. Their efforts eventually proved their prospects and they incorporated the Bechtel mine on September 1, 1877.

In summary, in 1863 Bancroft reported that there were three quartz mills in Mono County. Two were in Bodie District and were driven by steam and aggregated 28 stamps. The other mill was of four stamps and was located at Hot Springs. The entire cost of the mills was about $200,000.[2] By 1876 there were five quartz mills in Mono County that crushed 3,000 tons of ore during that year. By 1882 the Bodie District alone was served by eight fine quartz mills that aggregated over 140 stamps.

The discovery of the rich deposit in the Standard, the incorporation of that mine in 1877, the crushing of the Standard ore by the Syndicate Mill, and the resulting influx of capital into the camp in 1877 and 1878 cleared the way for the development of extensive steam powered milling. In addition, Bodie was fortunate that it was able to benefit from improved milling techniques developed in Nevada County, the Comstock, and Aurora in the 1860's. By the mid 1870's definite reliable procedures had been developed for the milling of gold and silver ores. Out of the dark ages of Comstock milling, where sage brush and tobacco juice were once seriously introduced in milling with the hope that they might produce some strange catalystic effect, emerged what came to be known as the California gold mill.

The California gold mill was derived from the arastra process. The object of the two milling techniques was the same, to crush the ore in order to liberate the fine particles of gold. The gold mill could handle a greater tonnage than the arastra and could achieve a better yield from the ore. Quartz milling in Bodie was first carried upon the basis of free milling, which consisted of extracting the ore, crushing and pulverizing the ore under the heavy stamps in the battery, and catching the released particles of gold by amalgamation on copper plates. Only a small amount of the gold could be secured in free milling since much of the gold was crushed into fine particles and carried off by the water that flowed from the battery. At first, only high grade ores could be profitably milled, but after the gold

mill was improved in technique, old waste dumps and tailings ponds were profitably worked. All improvements in milling aimed at a closer working of the ore so that a greater yield could be attained.

The mill was built as close to the mine as possible so as to save transportation costs. But since the milling process required a large supply of water, the close proximity of mill to mine could not always be accomplished. In many cases, long car tracks were laid from shafts and tunnels, and the ore was delivered to the mill in pieces varying from fine particles to those as large as a man could lift. Custom mills were provided with ore by ore cart and heavy wagons. Custom mills, such as the Miners' and the Silver Hill Mill, were so named because they contracted to crush the ore of various mines. Different ore required special treatment.

The larger pieces of ore that were delivered to the mill were broken manually, as Mark Twain painfully learned when he swung a hammer in Aurora, or the ore could be fragmented by huge cast iron rock breakers. The rock breaker was connected by belts to the steam engine, by which it was powered. The ore crushed by the rock breakers was discharged into self-feeders. One self-feeder could supply ore to a battery of five stamps.

The self-feeders provided a regulated supply of ore for battery crushing, which was carried out in heavy iron mortar boxes. The battery crushing was accomplished by heavy cast iron stamps, or pestles, that were lifted and dropped in the mortar box. The stamps varied in weight from 750 to 950 pounds each. Those at the Noonday Mill weighed 800 pounds apiece. The stamps were fastened to vertical iron stems about six feet long, and near the top of each stem was a projection by which a revolving cam shaft lifted each stamp about a foot and dropped it. Five stamps were placed side by side and comprised a single battery, and fell successively on the ore that was introduced, making from forty to ninety blows per minute.

Wet crushing became the mode of the California gold mill as a result of experiments on the Comstock. In wet crushing, a stream of water was admitted to the mortar box with the ore, and, flowing off, carried with it the pulverized ore as soon as the latter was sufficiently reduced in size to pass through screens placed on the lower side of the mortar box. This was the general procedure in all California gold mills, but once the slime left the mortar, techniques for trapping the gold differed.

Some mills introduced quicksilver to the battery, and about two-thirds of the gold could be caught. As the pulverized quartz passed through the screens, it passed over a small sluice. The bottom of the sluice was copper and it was covered with quicksilver, or a rough blanket, in which gold and heavy sands were caught. Just below the battery was a copper plate known as the apron; this, too, was covered with quicksilver.

Below the aprons, most Bodie mills employed blanket sluices. A coarse blanket was laid at the bottom of the sluice, which was inclined, and this trapped the gold and heavy particles. The blankets were washed every few hours in large wooden tubs, and the material collected in

the tubs was called concentrations. The gold was then recovered from the concentrations in amalgamating pans.

In some mills, most of the larger Bodie mills, the slime discharged from the batteries was conveyed in troughs, by water, to settling tanks, which were three or four feet deep and built of planks. There was usually a series of tanks placed in front of the batteries, and the tanks were connected along the top so that a stream of water carrying the crushed ore in suspension could pass on as tanks became filled and the water became clear. The rest of the water passed outside the building and either settled in a tailings pond, or passed down Bodie Canyon as slum water. When a number of Bodie mills were in operation in 1880, Mono street was often flooded with slum water. During the winter months, the Standard tailings pond served as a skating rink. Tailings were later worked profitably, and in the 1880's Wagner and Gillespie operated a tailings mill in Bodie Canyon.

The contents of the settling tanks were placed in grinding and amalgamating pans. The pans were varied in design and continued to be improved from 1870 through the 1890's. The pan was constructed of cast iron and resembled a round tub. Some had wooden sides. They were from four to six feet in diameter and two to three feet deep. In the center of the pan was a hollow cast iron pillar that was set in revolution by gearing beneath the pan. The pillar held grinders that reduced the stamped rock to a fine pulp. Quicksilver was introduced and the gold was separated by amalgamation. Some pans were heated by steam so that the quicksilver would remain in suspension as amalgamation took place.

After two hours of grinding, and two or three devoted to amalgamation, the contents of the pan were placed in a settler. The pulp was usually diluted in water so that it would run into the settler, which resembled the pan but was larger in diameter. The settler allowed the quicksilver and amalgam to separate from the pulp and settle to the bottom.

The pulp was taken from the settlers and strained in bags, forcibly pressed in order to expel as much quicksilver as possible. Then came sublimation, a process by which the quicksilver was separated from the gold and silver. This was done in cast iron retorts that were housed in brick. The bullion was melted, by means of charcoal, in black lead crucibles.

The main steps in the California gold mill were crushing and concentration. Large scale mining and milling called for repeated experiments and improvements in technique, and chemistry. All mills used gravity to advantage as the battery was on a higher tier than the sluices, tanks and pans, so that water could supply much of the energy used in transporting the ore material. The best in engineering was brought to the construction of the huge Bodie mills. They were impressive structures, as the following descriptions relate; the noise produced by the forty falling stamps of the Noonday and the thirty stamp Standard-Bulwer was deafening and echoed throughout the streets of the boom town.

THE SYNDICATE MILL

The early history of the Syndicate mill has been presented in the collapse of the Empire Company. When the Syndicate owners acquired the mill at Sheriff's sale, they had made their fortunes. In 1875, they repaired the machinery, put in new pans, and began milling small amounts of ore.

Conditions remained rather indefinite until 1876 when a rich ledge was struck in the old Bunker Hill, and that mine loamed up as one of the best gold mines in the world. The discovery, although made by a separate company, secured a profitable future for the Syndicate as it had the only milling facilities in Badie. The Bunker Hill produced enaugh good ore for several mills, and the Syndicate was kept running constantly.

Through money charged in crushing fram the Bunker Hill (soan ta be incorporated as the Standard), the Syndicate secured working capital and was able to explore its own graund while operating at a profit. The Syndicate Mill continued to crush Standard ore, and are from other mines, for many years. Meanwhile, they were able to stockpile their own ore and locate and block out pramising ore bodies of their own. From the Syndicate claims on Bodie Bluff, ore was delivered to the mill via the old tunnel at the base of the Bluff.

The machinery of the Syndicate Mill was driven by an engine made at the Miners' Foundry in San Francisco in 1865. In May of 1878. the mill was shut down while it was increased from sixteen to twenty stamps of the newest pattern. In addition to the stamps, the mill cantained eight pans and faur settlers. In August of 1878, while running only fifteen af its twenty stamps, the mill praduced $40,000 in bullion in two days.

The methad of ore manipulatian in the Syndicate Mill was the same as that of the Standard Mill, which was built in 1877. The Syndicate and Standard became dependent companies in that each served the other. The Syndicate had the milling facilities and the Standard had the ore. With the returns from are milled at the Syndicate, the Standard was able to erect its own mill and tramway, accumulate supplies worth $40,000 and declare a dividend af one dollar per share at the end of the first year's operation. The Syndicate cantinued to crush Standard ore, and the careful management of their own ground made the Syndicate one of the very few successful properties of the camp.

THE STANDARD MILL

The Standard Mill first began running on July 10, 1877. At the end of thirteen months it had praduced $1,298,-860.04 in bullion. The average yield per ton for that year, 1877-78, was $61.68, $59 being in gold and the remaining $2.68 in silver. The cost of milling was $6.78 per ton. The twenty stamp Standard Mill cost $86,000 and had a capacity of 75 tons a day.

The Standard Mill was the most imposing structure that could be seen from Badie's Main street, and this was aptly so as the Standard was the most important property in the camp. In September of 1878, James Dawley, Mill Superintendent, opened the mill to the inspection of a reporter who has furnished us with an infarmative description.

The first portion of the mill that the reporter entered was the lathe and boiler room, which was in the sauthern part of the building. The room contained a lathe 24 feet long with forty inches of sweep; it was capable of turning a shaft or drilling of any requisite size. In the same room were two boilers 54 inches in diameter and sixteen feet long that had been formerly used at the Florida hoisting works in Virginia City.

Adjaining the lathe and boiler raom was the engine room. The 125 horse power engine had been used at the Real Del Monte Mill at Aurora and was of the Corliss style. It had an eighteen-inch cylinder and a three-foot stroke and was built by Goss and Lambard in Sacramenta in 1854. The immense flywheel run by this engine weighed 17,000 pounds and was eighteen feet in diameter. The foundation for the heavy fly-wheel and engine consisted af stone masonry, lime and cement, and was 6 x 12 feet in depth and surface.

The reporter next ascended a flight of steps which took him to the south, or lower, end of the mill building. There was the ponderaus machinery used in crushing the ore and extracting the gold and silver. The twenty stamps were fed ore by four of Hendy's patented self-feeders. There were sixteen pans, settlers, two agitators, and two hundred feet of blanket sluices.

The mill was run on the wet process and had twenty tanks, placed in rows of ten each. The tanks were six feet by five feet by three and one-half feet deep. After being pulverized, the pulp went into the front raw, and after settling, was conveyed to the back row by means of a trough. The pulp that had failed ta settle in the second raw of tanks was conveyed by a China pump from a large receptacle, which lifted it ta a spaut, and ran it back the whole width af the mill, and then emptied it into yet another raw of ten tanks. These tanks were 14 x 6 feet and were 3½ feet deep. They stoad on stilts on the battery. After the water passed thraugh the last row of tanks, it was again elevated, by means of a China pump, to a tank that supplied the battery with water. The slum fram the tanks was charged into the pans by a steam pump. The amalgam was taken from the settlers and strained in lack strainers. This aperation was performed every 24 hours.

The pan room was 40 x 120 feet, battery and tank rooms were 30 x 60 feet, which, with the enigne and boiler rooms, made a large structure. The tailings fram the last warkings had just been carefully assayed, and the reporter mentioned that the yield was about $2.50 per ton, which suggests the clase working of ore in this mill.

The water for the milling purposes was piped through a three inch pipe from a spring one-half mile distant. It ran by gravity flow into a tank at the rear of the building, and from there it ran to the battery and pans.

The assay office was sauth fram the mill building and was under the charge of Squire Hildreth, a competent and faithful assayer and melter. Here was melted and run into bars the results of the warkings of both the Standard and Syndicate mills. The offices and dwelling of the superintendent was near the mill and was comfortably furnished. In and about the mill building, anly faurteen men were required to perform all the various duties.

One of the peculiar features of the Standard Mill was the

means of ore delivery. In November of 1877 it was announced that A. S. Hallidie, inventor of San Francisco Coble Car System, would erect one of his potent endless ropeways to carry ore from the mine to the mill, a distance of 2,500 feet. By February of 1878, the tramway was at work corrying ore to the mill.

The ropewoy, or tromway, consisted of 5,000 feet of ⅝ inch cable with the ends spliced together. The coble was stretched on high towers with horizontal wheels at each end and sheaves for the rope to run on. The towers were 150 feet apart. Attached to the cable at intervals of one hundred feet were ore buckets. The fifty buckets could hold three tons of ore. The buckets were rectangular and were mode of number ten iron. The bottom of each bucket was hinged on one end ond a weight was attached to the projecting arm. When the arm wos tripped at the mill, the contents of the bucket were released. Grip jaws at each end prevented the line from slipping on the wheels. The entire system was suspended about twenty feet above the ground ond cost $9,500. The power to run the tramway came from the steam engine in the mill, and in this manner 45 tons were delivered to the mill every eight hours. This special feature enabled them to bring ore to the mill during winter, and the cost was half that of hauling.

The mojor problem in the operation of the tramway was that it often stretched as o resulf of supporting the great weight of the ore. After three months of operation in 1879, workmen cut 23 feet of slack from it. It then continued to deliver from 1,300 to 1,500 tons per month.

In 1899 the Standard Mill burned down, and a new twenty stomp mill was immediately built to replace it. The mill continued to be converted as the cyanide process and then electricity were introduced.

THE BECHTEL-BODIE MILL

The Bechtel Company operated the old San Antonio Lode which had been held throughout the lean years by Judge Bechtel. In 1877 the newly formed Bechtel Company discovered o rich body of ore and shipped it to the Syndicote to be crushed. The Syndicate crushing produced over $40,000 in bullion, and in the spring of 1878 Bechtel organization decided to erect its own mill. By this time they had exposed 15,000 tons of good milling ore.

For $250 the company had purchased o twenty ocre mill site ½ mile below the Syndicate Mill. The ten-stamp Sherman Mill of Silver City was moved to the new site and was increased to 15 stamps. On August 7, 1878, the Bechtel mill whistle was blown as a signal that it was to begin crushing. It had o capacity of 30 tons per day but only ran ten stamps. In October of 1878, the Bodie mine purchased the ten-stamp Bechtel Mill. The Bechtel did not erect another mill. Insteod, it depended on the Noondoy Mill. The Bodie mine superintendent, in his report for 1880, stoted thot 5,778 tons of ore hod been milled ond resulted in a gross product of $793,716.71. The overoge yield per ton wos $137.38. The cost of hauling the ore to the mill wos $1.37 per ton, ond the milling expenses were $9.17 per ton. The Bodie, during one month run, overoged $600 per ton. Reports were circuloted thot the ore wos so rich it stomped into sheets ond clogged the working of the stomps.

The ore worked well in pans after battery crushing; consequently, there was neither amalgamation in the bottery nor on copper plates. The crushed product was settled in tanks ond run through pans with alkoline chorges. They claimed o 90% working of their ores, but this seems too high a figure. From 65-75% wos the most common return for milling.

By December 19, 1878, Bodie District boasted of its four mills; the Standard, twenty stamps; the Syndicote, twenty stomps; the Bodie, ten stamps; ond the Miners' Mill, four-five stamps.

THE MINERS' MILL

Lote in January of 1878, part of the old Humphrey Mill of Silver City arrived at Auroro en route to Bodie Canyon. It was erected four miles below Bodie on the Aurora rood, and was located near the road for easy occess by the ore teams. The mill was the property of the Mono Mill and Mining Company and was erected as a custom mill; that is, its function was to crush the ores from other mines in Bodie District that did not have their own milling facilities.

It was a four stamp mill ond was run on the wet process. Twelve tons per day was the crushing capacity, ond on May 29, 1878, the mill began crushing with ore from the Blackhawk. They had o contract to crush 500 tons of Blackhawk ore, and the mill ran day and night. Battery feeding was accomplished by a Stevenson feeder (this was the only one in use, being an invention of Col. C.C. Stevenson).

During the winter of that year Con. Pacific ore was crushed at the Miners' Mill and $3,742 in bullion was produced. The Mill continued to crush as long as the Bodie mines produced. In 1881 it was reported to be crushing Boston Con. ore. The mill remained in Bodie, often appearing on yearly delinquent tax lists. In 1899, a five stamp mill was removed from Bodie and taken to Cameron Canyon above Bridgeport. It is possible that this was the old Miners' Mill.

THE STANDARD-BULWER MILL

The Bulwer was under Standard control and in the fall of 1879 underground workings had exposed o large ore body. It was claimed that there were four years of milling ore in sight; consequently a mill was planned that fall.

The site picked for the mill was below the Bulwer tunnel and between the Bodie Tunnel Company Mill and the Standard Mill. Ore from the Standard and Bulwer mines could be readily knocked down and wheeled through the Bulwer tunnel, thus using gravity to advantage.

In November of that year the Standard-Bulwer site wos the scene of frenzied octivity. Teoms were constantly orriving ond unlooding timber, mochinery, lumber, bricks, ond squored stone. The battery fromes were quickly roised and the engine foundation was being laid in the newly completed building.

On Februory 9, 1880, the mill started up with Stondord ore. The controctors were W. I. Salkeld ond W. R. Eckhort. The milling was occomplished by thirty stomps that weighed 800 pounds opiece. Below the botteries were 24 iron pons (Eclipse omalgomators), twelve settlers of eight foot depth,

two agitators, two clean-up pans, and slum tanks. The milling capacity was reported to be from 80 to 100 tons per day. The mill was built at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco and was one of the finest on the Coast.

The mill was run constantly through the 1880's. In a week's run in 1877, the mill processed 330 tons of ore which produced over $15,000 in bullion.

THE NOONDAY MILL

The thirty stamp Noonday Mill was started up on December 26, 1879. By January 9, 1880, the Noonday had produced its first two bars of bullion. They weighed 94 pounds and represented only the overflow amalgam that had been caught in the strainers. The ore was very rich and the two bars were produced from the waste of the 600 tons that was run through the mill. The mill was situated a short distance south of the Noonday combination hoisting works, and was connected to the mill by a trestlework tramway, over which the ore was delivered in cars to an ore house. The ore house was 40 x 60 feet, and the ore was dumped on a heavy iron grating known as a grizzly. This allowed only the small pieces of ore to fall into hoppers which fed the self-feeders to the batteries. Each battery of five stamps had a self-feeder. The ore house could hold 1,000 tons of ore and was strongly built. The ground floor was used for storage of salt and other mill supplies. In order to break the ore that did not fall through the grating, the company ordered two huge Blake rock breakers. The transportation of these heavy castings to Bodie is a reflection of the skill of the early teamsters who hauled many such loads with their mule teams. The rock breakers weighed 16 tons; one casting alone weighed 9,000 pounds.

Below the ore house was the battery room, which was 60 x 60 feet in size, and contained six batteries of five stamps each. Each stamp weighed 800 pounds. Below the batteries were 48 large settling tanks. A short flight of steps would next bring a visitor to the pan room, which was 60 x 165 feet, and contained 24 combination pans and twelve settlers.

Attached to the main building on the southwestern side was the boiler and engine room, 45 x 50 feet. Here was located the steam engine that propelled the batteries and mill machinery. This room contained three large steel boilers, 56 inches in diameter and 16 feet long. The engine produced 220 horsepower and had a 23 inch cylinder and a 48 inch stroke. It made 60 revolutions per minute. A long trip to Bodie was seen by this engine as it was manufactured in Providence, Rhode Island by the Harris Corliss Engine Works. The company sent out John Tonsey to put up the engine. The huge flywheel weighed 18 tons, and the engine was said to be the largest and finest in Bodie in 1879.

Engineer Tonsey turned on the steam for a curious reporter, and it was stated that the engine worked easily and quietly. The reporter felt that this equipment added to the wealth and stature of Bodie.

Adjoining the boiler and engine room was the retorting room and assay office. This portion of the building was 25 x 25 feet. The entire mill contained the most modern equipment and was built under contract by G. H. Malter

and James Mee, well known mill builders. It cost $138,000, and it started up with John Tonsey as Chief Engineer.

The Noonday in 1880 took out only sufficient ore, 100 tons per day, to keep its mill running. The mill crushed 95 tons per day. The production of the mill was kept secret by the Noonday management, probably for the purposes of stock manipulation, but it was reported that during April of 1880, $52,000 had been produced.

The following year the Noonday added additional stamps to its mill, which then made it a forty stamp mill. A 350 horsepower Corliss engine replaced the former one. This mill was an impressive structure and a fine piece of engineering.

In 1906, when the Noonday property was about to be worked again through the new cyanide process, it was stated that the old Noonday management had been poor. A contract had been made to keep the mill running at full capacity while paying a milling charge of $11 per ton. In order to meet this demand both waste and ore were sent to keep the mill running, but this did not give the necessary values. The property soon shut down, and many lost money in stocks and ensuing lawsuits. The buildings and machinery were dismantled and hauled away. Much of the Noonday machinery was shipped to Montana in the 1880's.

THE SPAULDING MILL

The Spaulding was a ten-stamp mill made at the Aetna Iron Works in San Francisco. The machinery of the mill was fired up for the first time on February 27, 1880. Its 800 pound stamps could crush 30 tons per day. The engine was 60 horsepower and was made at the Fulton Foundry in San Francisco, and was encased in a highly polished black walnut case. The mill was one of the best of its size in the state, and a fourteen foot flywheel impressed visitors.

The battery room was 26 x 40 feet, the pan room was 48 x 63 feet, the tank room 32 x 36 feet and the boiler and engine room was 23 x 43 feet. There was an additional wing of 10 x 23 feet. The eight pans were arranged in two tiers below the battery. There were 14 settling tanks of three foot depth, four settlers, two agitators, and an iron Knox clean-up pan.

The Spauling was between the Noonday and Booker, and their incline shaft was 300 feet from the mill. The retort house was south of and detached from the mill. Steam pumps were used to handle the slums. Excavating for their mill site proved profitable, as a fine ledge was discovered, and gold could be readily seen in the specimens. With the completion of the Spauliding mill it was estimated that the monthly bullion product of Bodie would approach $6,000,-000.00

THE SILVER HILL MILL

The old Dunderberg Mill, located near Castle Peak, was dismantled in July of 1880 and hauled to Bodie. At the end of the following month eight loads of machinery were on their mill site, which was oppostie and to the east of the Bodie Foundry. A building 100 x 50 feet was built to house the machinery.

It was originally hauled to Bodie in order to crush the Oro ore. But the mill was immediately purchased by the Silver Hill Mill and Mining Company, and was erected as a

ten-stamp custom mill. When the mill was completed it presented some of the mast advanced equipment brought into Bodie.

In November of 1881, it had just finished crushing Oro ore. The richest ore was sorted and sacked and sent ta San Francisca. The lower grade are was crushed in the Silver Hill batteries and then run inta two Frue concentrators, the operation of which was quite new and interesting to Bodieites.

The pulp from the battery was distributed aver the surface of a rubber belt four feet wide. The belt ran slowly on rollers, and one end was slightly elevated. The distance between the two ends was abaut ten feet. The roller travelled toward the upper end, and the particles of metal adhered to it. The lighter substance, the quartz, was washed down by means of jets of fresh water, to the lower end, and it passed off in tailings. The metal that adhered to the belt passed over the elevated end and down into a tank of water underneath, where it was washed off in the form of concentrations. These concentrations were afterwards dried and sacked. They presented an oxidized appearance and laoked very much like powdered iron, but they were worth from $1,200 to $1,400 per ton.

The superintendent of the mill had twelve tons ready for shipment to San Francisco. The cost of shipping by teams was $40 per ton for concentrations, and $28 per ton for ore. The run of Ora ore resulted in about 20 tans af concentrations.

The mill showed that these concentrators could be used to work law grade ore and it was haped that other mines might wish to experiment with concentration. The time was fast approaching when the high grade ore, the free milling ore, would run out. In the end, the cyanide process saved the District far a short time.

In October of 1882, it was reported that A. F. Bryant had leased the Silver Hill Mill to the Cortez Company who moved it to Aurora.

THE BODIE TUNNEL COMPANY MILL

Also experimenting in new milling techniques at this time was the Bodie Tunnel Campany. In August of 1880, the Petaluma Mill at Gold Hill was dismantled and maved to Bodie for the use of the Badie Tunnel and the Goodshaw mine. An assessment of $.50 per share was levied to meet the cost of canstruction, which was later reported to have been $35,000.

The agency for are reduction was something new in Bodie; a Howland pulverizer was used instead of the conventional stamps. The capacity of this pulverizer was estimated to equal that af twenty stamps. On December 13, 1880, the machinery was started up and a ton af are was run through in fifteen minutes. Water for the mill was received from the Bodie Water Campany.

The mill was located at the west side of the base of Bodie Bluff, about 400 feet narth of the mauth of the tunnel. The mill building was 64 x 84. The engine and boiler

raams were 36 feet square. A covered tramway from the tunnel led to the tap of the mill abave the batteries sa that the ore, fram the time it was knocked dawn in the stopes, was kept constantly moving downhill thus using the force of gravity ta advantage. The weight of the ore assisted in its reduction.

The are was first run through a rack breaker which discharged it inta the Howland pulverizer. The pulverizer resembled a large pan about 5½ feet deep. The pulverizer was interesting in construction and operatian but required saft, or decomposed are ta run efficiently. It was quickly observed that the pulverizer wauld not handle the hard Bodie ore, and the mill was converted ta the usual stamp and battery operation.

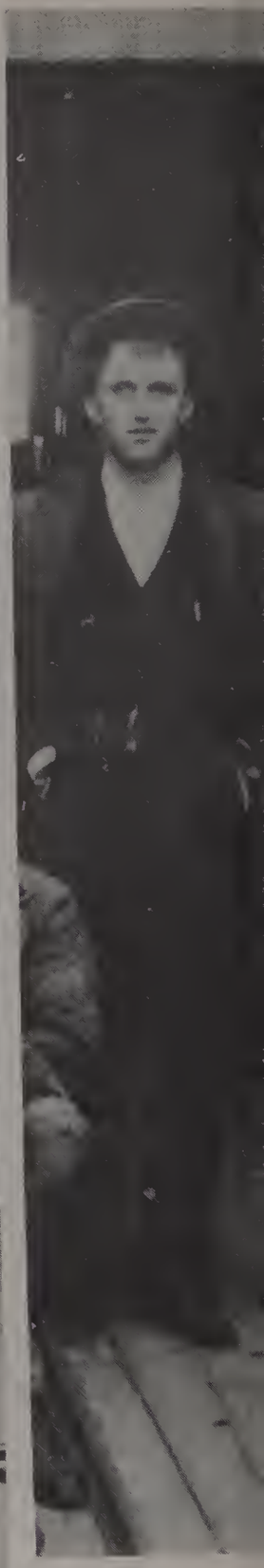
The pulp was transferred fram the settling tanks ta eight pans. The quicksilver was drawn from the pans into a cast iron bax. Below the pans were four settlers, and an agitator. The tailings were run out aver cast iron riffles especially designed by Howland. The steam power was produced by an engine manfactured by Prescott, Scott and Company of San Francisco, and it produced 180 harsepower. It had a 13-inch cylinder and a 36-inch strake. The flywheel, which was 14-feet in diameter, weighed 15,000 pounds. The engine had an autamatic cutoff and a gavernor, and the steam pipes were cavered with asbestos felting. Malter and Lind af San Francisco, who canstructed the original Standard and the Noonday, planned the mill. In the later 1880's the mill was reparted ta have 15 stamps.

By 1881 Badie District had more than sufficient milling facilities to service its mines. The number of stamps in the district was 144. This did not include the Bodie Tunnel Mill which was a 4 stamp mill, but was increased to 15.

Mill	Number of Stamps
Bodie	10
Syndicate	20
Stondord	20
Standard-Bulwer	30
Noonday	40
Spaulding	10
Miners	4
Bodie Tunnel	4 (15 Stamps in 1880's)

After the decline af many mining properties in the 1880's the mills were dismantled and hauled to newer and more pramising districts just as the machinery of several Comstock campanies was hauled ta Bodie District. The development of electricity as a power source in the 1890's closed the era of the steam pawered gold mill and its ponderous machinery. Much of the machinery that remained in the district at the turn of the century was sald for scrap and hauled away.

Few relics af this period remain; there are prabably nat more than three fairly camplete mills still standing in the county. But a lasting testimony to these early mill builders are the tremendous foundations which remain at the mill sites. The huge timers, anchor balts, and hand squared slabs are sa precisely fitted as ta suggest that some ancient race of giants had been at wark.



Wintertime.

MINERS AND ACCIDENTS

Mining is an industry in which man is placed in direct combat with nature. The miner battles for every inch of ground as he burrows beneath the surface. He must timber the ground to protect himself from the over-lying mass of rock; he must supply himself with air. The deeper a miner drills, the faster he must pump out water that threatens to drown him. There was little that the miner, buried in the earth, could do in the event of an accident, as there was

usually anly ane path through the solid rock ta the surface. Under such canditians it is not strange that mining has praduced the worst in horrible accidents and deaths.

In the search far samething precious, men aften take chances. Greed, the search for fame and fartune, can nat be hampered by precautians. This is perhaps why early mining is characterized by the total lack of safety devices and pracedure. The abject was ta extract the ore as quickly and as cheaply as passible; labor was cheap. Because of this attitude, fram the mament the miner entered the shaft or tunnel all adds were against his survival.

In the mines af Virginia City, Aurora and Bodie in the late 1860's, life was harsh. The work af extracting the ore was exhausting, and men were literally worn aut. If the miner escaped a crippling accident, he still had to face the passibility of contracting pneumonia or developing silicasis. At thirty-five, a miner wauld have reached old age. A trip through the Aurora cemetery, befare it was desecrated, wauld have revealed the graves of many young victims af the mines. The weathered headbaards af the Miners' plat represent only a fraction of the number who died in thase mines. They were victims of cave-ins, explosions, falling objects, and disease.

Frustration complicated the life af those miners who realized that they taak all the chances, at faur dallars a day, while sameone else in New York or San Francisca grew rich as a result of their labar. It was passible for the miner to carry, in one shavel full af ore, mare than he would ever earn in his lifetime. Highgrading was, of course, the accepted spart, and many miners felt that they earned what little extra they could carry off. The mining campanies played the game by having change raams canstructed in which each shift was farced to change clothes. This did not eliminate highgrading, but it farced the miners ta devise mare imaginative methads of stealing.

The saloons, the apium dens, and the dance halls were the establishments that catered ta their frustrations, their escapes from the harsh life of mining. Because of what the miner had to face each day in the myriad of shafts and drifts in Bodie Bluff, many lived for the moment. And, for those wha couldn't wait to reach town, saloons and houses of prostitutian were constructed on the ridge near the mines.

Although the miner found relief from his work in the saloans, there was na place ta go in the undergraund when he was threatened. In the absence of escape exits, the miner wauld flatten himself against a wall of the shaft and cover his head with his arms. This technique protected ane Lucky Bodie miner fram instant death. A piece of drill steel, weighing fifteen pounds, had fallen down the shaft. The miner heard it striking the sides of the shaft; he covered his head, and the drill steel struck his arm a glancing blow.

The force af a falling object striking the battom of a shaft could be terrific. In February af 1878, Thomas Rogers was working in the bottom of the shaft in the Central mine and looked up when he heard something falling. He was struck in the face to the left af the bridge of the nose. The blow split his face from chin to ear, and knocked out nearly every tooth. The upper lip was cut so bad it barely hung on by a piece of skin.

The object that struck Rogers was an end sawed aff same 3 x 4 foat lumber used for ladder suppart. The sawed end had been carelessly left lying an the ladder brace where it was jarred aff as the bucket knacked against the ladder. Rogers was hoisted ta the surface and taken ta his boarding house where a doctor dressed his wounds.

Several months later, a durable fellaw wha was warking at the bottom of the Belvidere shaft was struck a glancing blow by a falling rock, but was nat injured. Instead, the rack was braken.

At the Champian mine, Andrew Haggerdy was working at the battam of the shaft when a baard used to stop the bucket became detached eighty feet up the shaft and fell. It struck him on the right shaulder and brake the collarbane, pieces of which pierced his lungs. The 35 year-ald man died within twenty minutes.

As the mining industry expanded in Bodie, accidents grew in frequency and magnitude. The lack of safety precautians was appalling. In many mines the bucket was the anly means of egress, and there were no safety exits to pratect the miner fram fire. When the clutch of the haisting works at the Blackhawk became braken, the miners in the shaft had to climb up the timbers and ladders 700 feet to the surface. One slip meant instant death.

The intraduction af steam haisting works braught even mare seriaus accidents since engineers were especially lax in the safe aperation af the cage. In these warks, steam provided the haisting pawer for the descent and ascent af the cage. There were brakes at the surface at the contrals af the haisting engine, but the brakes were nat pawerful enough to stop a laaded cage if the steam had been turned aff. Engineers often did not use the clutch and relied salely an the brake ta slow the cage in its descent. In ascending, the cage was often prapelled taa fast and it callided with the sheaves and gallows frame, causing seriaus injuries ta those on baard.

Instead of the awkward bucket, or the open skip, the miner at the battom of the shaft now feared a ponderaus cage, suspended on cables, and powered by steam. Such a fear became a reality in the shaft of the Mana mine when the heavy iron cage plunged one hundred feet to the bottam of the shaft and crushed Lawrence Sheriden to death.

At an inquest into the matter, testimony revealed that the hoisting engineer had been careless in trusting only the brake to stap the cage, which cantained a car full of tools. Had he turned on the steam, he wauld have had sufficient pawer ta have controlled the cage. One of those testifying was a miner, M. J. Cody, who had been at the bottom of the shaft with Sheridan, but who fortunately escpaed. Cody later served as sheriff and registrar of the Land Office. He was the father of the late Ella Cain.

Among other accidents involving the cage, one that occurred in the Jupiter shaft in 1879 was especially frightening. A carpenter, Smith Russell, boarded the cage at the 500 faot level and was ascending when the cage suddenly stopped with such force that the hoisting works was shaken. The foreman descended in the bucket compartment and found the carpenter's body jammed into a space of six inches between the cage and the shaft timbers. Apparently some track iran carried an the cage had caught on the side of the shaft and crawded the man out.

The horrors of this aspect of mining are evident in the

disaster at the Tioga shaft in 1879. Again, the hoisting engineer had not properly operated the machinery; he failed to clutch the cage reel to the engine, and the brake was not of sufficient power to hold the cage with its nine passengers. Once the men boarded the cage at the surface, they raced, out of control, to the 520 foot level. The plunge killed five of the passengers and a sixth died later from injuries.

Editors called for safety devices, brakes that the miners could apply from the cage itself. The most important safety development introduced to Bodie was a direct outgrowth of similar atrocious accidents on the Comstock. This development was the safety cage, and in 1878 the Champion was the only Bodie mine that employed one.

The safety cage was fitted with a device that stopped the cage the minute the cable broke, thus preventing a disastrous plunge to the bottom of the shaft. This device could also be worked manually from inside the cage by the passengers.

There were other safety innovations and devices. The Standard hoisting works, for example, was fitted with a safety attachment that prevented overwinding. And, in December of 1879, after three months of use, it had several times prevented the cage from crashing into the sheaves. Also, signals between the hoisting engineer and the men in the shaft were improved. A bell system was devised so that the men below knew at what level the cage was. Five bells, rung by the engineer above, signaled that the cage was approaching the 500 foot level. In the past, miners had been decapitated as a result of looking out into the shaft to see if the cage was coming.

Accidents involving the use of giant powder were unusually prevalent and horrible. In most accidents involving this explosive, the miners did not properly handle the powder, and the loss of hands or eyes was the usual result.

As tunnels and shafts were advanced, each shift of miners would drill a round of holes, charge them with powder, light the fuse, and retreat a safe distance. If the blast had been expertly conducted, the separate charges could be counted as they exploded. The miners then knew if there had been a dud, or a steamboat, one which smoldered but did not explode. When a steamboat was encountered, extreme care was taken in removing and recharging the round.

In June of 1880, three miners found a steamboat on the 500 foot level of the Bodie incline shaft. One took a scraper and tried to clean out the hole and found that a rock had fallen in the hole. A drill was inserted and tapped to break the rock, and water was put into the hole.

John Holland held the drill while Madden and Fawley did the striking. Holland covered the hole with his left hand to keep in the water when the cartridge suddenly exploded. The drill flew out of the hole and tore two middle fingers from Holland's left hand; his arm was broken; Fawley's left eye was blinded.

In a terrible accident on the 500 foot level of the Bechtel, a miner, Norman McSwain, was pushing the fuse down the hole when a terrific explosion occurred. He was killed instantly. His face was completely lacerated, his forehead was blown away, and a blasting cap was found embedded in his chest.

A Bodie miner, Ed Cox, was literally sandblasted by an explosion that occurred when he was drilling a hole. The concussion caused in drilling fired some powder that had carelessly been left nearby, and he was badly burned on both arms and his face. His arms were badly lacerated, and the skin was torn from his right arm. A finger was nearly cut in two, and his eyes were bloodshot from the sand that was blown in his face.

Perhaps the most gruesome accident of this sort occurred in 1884 in the Syndicate mine. About seventeen miners were passing through a drift on their way to work when some giant powder cartridges exploded. Thomas Smithen, who had recently arrived from Leadville, and Gus Renaud, an old Bodieite known as Reno, were killed. Another J. F. Wight, was wounded about the face and eyes.

Renaud was walking ahead of Wight, and there were several men in advance of Renaud. The latter carried his giant cartridges in his hip pocket. The explosion cut him nearly in two about the hips and broke the bones of one leg. Smithen was behind Wight, and several men were behind the former. Smithen carried a pick and picker on his right arm and a candle in his right hand. In the right hand pocket of his jumper he had some giant fuse already capped. It was not determined whether the candle was the cause of the explosion or the pick and picker striking together. Smithen was cut in two across the breast and stomach. His bowels were blown out and his backbone was exposed. One rib, twelve inches long, with flesh attached, was blown into a crevice overhead.

Not all accidents involving power occurred in the mines. In the winter of 1880, a cabin situated south of the Spaulding Mill was blown to pieces. The occupants of the cabin, A. C. Robinson and Robert Anderson, had been running a drift on some ground. Some of their powder had frozen, and they attempted to thaw it by placing a packet of it in the oven of their wood stove. Robinson was calmly warming himself at the stove and had his feet on it when the explosion occurred.

A similar accident mutilated another miner. He had placed a damp box of caps outside his cabin to dry in the sun. Some powder adhered to the lid, and when he returned to fasten the lid, the box exploded. Both hands were blown off, and he was lacerated from head to foot.

All of these explosions were nothing in comparison to the tremendous explosion of the Giant Powder Company's magazine on the evening of July 8, 1879. The magazine was located at the Old Standard works on the hill and contained two tons of giant and black powder.

It was reported that the concussion was tremendous, shaking every building in Bodie to its very foundation. Clocks, crockery, and the contents of shelves in stores and private residences were thrown to the floor. Many windows were broken, and the citizens were in a state of panic. Many at first thought it was an earthquake and that a volcano had erupted since the heavy column of smoke and flame left that impression in the minds of those who did not know of the existence of the powder magazine.

The streets of Bodie were quckly filled with excited people — men, women, and children, who had friends, husbands or fathers working in the mines on the hill. The fire bell was rung, the whistles of the various hoisting works and mills were blown, and thousands of people rushed up

the hill to discover the cause of so fearful an explosion. And, upon their arrival, a terrible sight was presented.

The old works of the Standard had been blown to pieces. The boarding house connected to the works was also blown to pieces, and the wife and child of the proprietor had been buried under the rubble. They were, however, soon rescued and had not been seriously injured. Hamilton's boarding house, which was also close to the old works, was demolished. Mrs. Hamilton, who was in the house at the time, escaped with slight injuries. Every boarding house and miner's cabin in the immediate vicinity of the magazine was blown to pieces Every house and hoisting works within 1,000 feet of the scene of the catastrophe was damaged by the concussion or the shower of boulder and rocks which broke through roofs and walls.

The force of the explosion hurled boulders into the town. A large one fell on Mill street, but did no damage other than frighten the residents of that area. Several houses in town received a shower of stones on their roofs.

Property damage on the hill was widespread. Windows were broken in a house located on the Golconda claim, two thousand feet from the scene of the explosion. The new works of the Standard Consolidated were badly damaged. The roof of the main building was torn apart, and every rafter on both sides of the roof of the ore house was broken. The work in the mine was stopped for the night, but it was resumed the next day. The machinery was not severely damaged, but the buildings had to be completely rebuilt.

At the Tioga mine, several rafters of the hoisting works were broken, and the blacksmith shop and office sustained considerable damage. The house adjoining the works had a window blown in. Also, a fine set of crockery was demolished, and a bedstead was broken up. H. White, foreman, was severely cut on the forehead by a falling window frame.

The men in the 500 foot level felt the shock and rushed to climb the ladder, but the foreman went below and quieted them. They thought the explosion had occurred in the Tioga works. None of the men had families so they returned to work.

Every timber in the new hoisting works on the Double Standard was broken. The miners heard the explosion and, like those in the Tioga, believed it had occurred in their own works. They quickly climbed the ladder to the surface.

The hoisting works of the Summit was also completely wrecked, but the machinery, except for some bent pipes, was in good order. The men on the night shift were just entering the hoisting works when the explosion occurred, but no one was killed or even seriously wounded.

The hoisting works of the Bodie and Mono mines both received damage to the north sides where windows were blown in. Everything of a movable nature was strewn about the blacksmith shop and office of the Mono. The flagstaffs of both were broken.

The north ends of the Jupiter and McClinton works were also damaged. The roof of the Jupiter hoisting works was badly broken and had to be replaced. The Central Saloon located near the McClinton, lost quite an amount of liquid stock at a time it was most needed.

Both the Blackhawk and Bechtel hoisting works lost windows, but no other damage was done.

The damage sustained by the mining companies amounted to $50,000, and all buildings were completely repaired. About half of the mines in the vicinity stopped for the night, but by Friday morning the work of extracting the ore was resumed.

The town quickly reacted to the situation and began helping those who were injured or dying, and the physicians and surgeons rushed up the hill. The Miners' Union Hall was opened to receive the wounded who were carried down throughout the night on express and other wagons. The leading merchants in town furnished supplies to those in need. Bodie Engine Co. No. 1, with their Babcock engine, assisted by the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company, were at their posts and quickly extinguished a fire that broke out at the Standard works.

The BODIE CHRONICLE published the following list of those killed:

Fronk Fyle, blacksmith at the Standard.
Thomas Flavin, died saan ofter the explasion.
Hugh McMillon, engineer ot the Stondord.
John McCarty, died yesterday afternoon.
Wm. O'Brien, cormon ot the Stondord.
Chorles Molloy, tap man ot the Double Standord.
John McGinty, injured at the Mono mine ond died on Saturday.

Several others of the seriously wounaed died later. It is probable that a Chinese woman, who was seriously wounded in the head, later died, but no mention of her is found in the reports that followed up the accident. Funeral services for three of the victims took place the following day at Miners' Union Hall. The Hall and adjacent streets were filled with people, and business was completely suspended. Amid the tolling of bells, the mournful pageant moved to the cemetery, and at least 1,000 people comprised the procession that took the black walnut caskets to the Miners' Union plot.

Among the injured were:

M. V. Shoy, engineer of the Summit, head cut, but not seriously.
Mrs. Shoy was injured but nat seriously. Her boby had its orm broken.

A. C. Pyle, cut in the head, and internolly injured.
Thomos Gill, cut about the head.
Thomas Murphy, eyes out ond arm froctured.
Hugh McMillan (second) seriously injured. Shoulder blode broken. Internal hemorrage. Moy not live.

James Hickey, foreman of the Stondord, ribs froctured, doing well.
John Hickey, foce hurt.
J. Dempsey, cut in head ond injured internally.
Mrs. Ford, nervous shock, improving.
D. McDonold, lost left eye.
John Riley, face cut.
H. Hemsoth, right arm bruised.
Alex McGregor, head injured, orm bruised, right leg injured, ond three ribs broken.

Mrs. Sneed, slightly injured.
J. C. Shreves, cut about the head.
M. Dolan, bodly bruised.
Chorles Harloe, face cut.
A. D. Pierce, head hurt and internolly injured.
F. Rouke, head hurt.

There were those whose names did not appear on the list, and those who were under the care of doctors Deal, Blackwood, Rogers and Davidson.

The exact cause of the explosion remained a mystery, but this much was known: Charles Malloy, top man at the Double Standard, went to the magazine for powder. He

was accompanied by William O'Brien, who kept the keys to the magazine. Both men had left the magazine and had shut and locked the door. One man was some distance from the magazine, and the other was within a few feet of the door when the explosion occurred. Both were blawn to pieces. The shock of the explosion was felt in Bridgeport, twenty miles distant.

Accidents of this magnitude are usually not described without mention of some miraculous escape. Mr. Shay, hoisting engineer at the Summit shaft, was at his post in the act of lawering the cage. The cage held four miners, and Shay, with hand on the throttle and foot on the brake, had lowered the cage about 200 feet when he felt a rush of air and stopped the cage, saving the lives of the miners who would have fallen 100 feet to the bottam as the explosion blew the building and engine to pieces. Shay stood at his post and received only minor scratches.

Mrs. Shay, on her way to the mine to deliver her husband's lunch bucket, was only one hundred feet from the magazine when it exploded. She was hurled ta the ground and knocked out. The child she held was thrown ten feet and received a broken arm. Both soon recovered.

The accident caused the companies and the town to take precautionary measures. After this disaster, magazines in which large amounts of powder were stored were guarded by watchmen. The magazines were closely guarded the following year when the rough element threatened to destroy the town.

As the Bodie veins were followed to greater depths, ventilation became a serious and expensive problem. It was necessary to supply the miners with fresh air, or fatal results were quick in following.

In order to provide a suitable air supply, the miners first would try to create a natural draft that would drive the bad air, usually formed as the sulfides were oxidized, from the tunnels or shafts. This could be accomplished by connecting a tunnel, drilled from the base of the deposit, with a shaft sunk from the top of the deposit. In this manner, a current of air, resembling the natural draft produced in fireplace construction, was generated. The connection of the tunnel and shaft had several advantages, as the Bodie and Bechtel companies discovered.

In 1880 the Bodie Tunnel connected with the vertical Bechtel shaft. The tunnel was in a distance of two thousand feet, and at this point they met the Bechtel shaft at its four hundred foot level. The connection caused an upcast of air with enough force to blow off a man's hat. This enabled the tunnel company to dispense with the great expense of pumping air into the header, and the labyrinth of drifts and crosscuts of the Bechtel was also thoroughly ventilated. The miners in both works also now had ample means of escape in case of fire, and it was cheaper to mine as the Bechtel did not have to hoist its ore.

One peculiarity encountered in connecting a shaft and tunnel is the curious fact that in one system there may be created an upcast of air, as in the Bodie-Bechtel connection, or there may be a downcast of air. There was no way of determining in which direction the draft would be until the connection was made.

When the Syndicate tunnel connected with the Tioga shaft, a downcast of air was produced that rushed out

through the mauth of the Syndicate tunnel. This created an expensive problem for the Synlicate Company as they operated an underground hoisting station on the tunnel floor. The air currents forced the exhaust out through the tunnel, making work in that area dangerous. Therefore, Superintendent Colcord was forced ta extend a smakestack from the undergraund hoisting works up through the Tioga shaft to the surface, a distance af seven hundred feet. Altogether, the smokestack was aver one thausand feet in length and extended twenty feet above Bodie Bluff.

If the property being worked did nat lend itself to the tunnel-shaft system, the miners depended first upon a system of shafts and drifts to circulate air. As the shaft was sunk, and drifts were run alang the vein at one hundred foot levels, air had to be piped to the miners. Once the different levels were connected, air ciculation was improved but was nat usually strong enough ta dispel bad air. It was desirable to have at least twa shafts from the surface so that, in the event af fire, the men below would have an air supply. This practice was, unfortunately, rarely followed in Bodie, and even a shaft anly two hundred feet deep could be extremely dangerous to wark in if air was not pumped down.

A series af accidents in the Bodie mines in 1878 can be attributed to suffocatian that resulted from such an inadequate supply af fresh air. The first seriaus accident af this sort occurred in the Queen Bee shaft as a miner was being haisted in the bucket. He unexplicably fell 45 feet to the battam and was killed. Soan after, a similar accident occurred at the Richter shaft as a miner there was being hoisted to the surface. He, too, fell to the bottom and was killed. Another, Pat Gallagher, fell two hundred feet out of a bucket in the Bulwer shaft and sustained terrible injuries. Investigation proved that the air was bad in the shafts. As the men were hoisted they passed out, lost hold of the rope, and fell to their death. Newspapers suggested that the operators furnish a fresh supply of air so as to prevent other accidents. In a lighter report, the San Francisco Stock Exchange claimed that a Cornish miner fell down an old shaft in Bodie and was found a shapeless corpse at the bottom, flattened out under 47 syllables of his name, the other 29 were found jammed among the timbers which they had torn out for a distance of sixteen feet. A verdict of murder in the first degree was returned against his godfathers.

Air in the shaft, or drifts, was especially bad after a blast. The gasses developed by the perfect explosion of nitroglycerine are carbonic acid, nitrogen dioxide, and nitrogen. These are not injurious to the health of the miners, but if the explosion was not quick and complete, then carbonic oxide and the mixed oxides of nitrogen were produced. These were quite injurious. To be perfect the explosion had to be sudden; a fulminate cap was developed to detonate the nitro.

When a round of charges was lighted, the miners retreated to a safe distance in order to wait for the blast and for the gasses to clear. In some mines a portable fan was operated to clear the drift of noxious fumes since some of the charges did not always perfectly detonate.

In 1878, work was being pushed to connect the Bodie and Standard mines via a common drift. Miners were drilling from each side, and they were so close to breaking

through that the Bodie miners could plainly hear the blows made in drilling as the Standard men worked.

The air in the Bodie drift was bad, and it was especially bad after a blast. In endeavoring to break through to the Standard drift, the Bodie miners prepared for one mighty blast which, they hoped, would finish the work. Holes were drilled about five feet from the face of the tunnel, and seven giants were inserted. When the blast was fired, at two o'clock in the morning, Ward, who worked the fan, was eating supper. James Doyle, a young Bodie miner, was curious of the progress and went to the drift to check the results. He worked the air fan himself. Ward soon arrived and worked the air fan for Doyle, who then went into the drift. Doyle did not return and Ward became alarmed and went in and found him dead.

It appeared that Doyle had been crawling through a contracted portion of the drift, the last twenty-five feet. He dropped his tools and turned around as he suddenly realized he could not reach the end of the air pipe and the fumes were weakening him. He did not die passively. He tried to break open the air pipe as scratches made by his fingernails were found on it. The entire town expressed horror over this needless and horrible death.

When the Bodie completed its connection with the Standard, the ventilation was almost perfect. An air pipe was extended down from the surface of the Bodie mine, and a draft in the winze, which connected the mines, could blow out a candle. The machinery was so constructed that every time the bucket was raised or lowered, fresh air was pumped into the various drifts.

Miners faced many forms of death, but the most feared cause of asphyxiation was fire. The fear of fire was compounded by the fact that many mines provided only one means of escape, through the shaft. And, in Bodie, tragedy struck at such a mine.

In the early morning of November 8, 1880, the hoisting works of the Goodshaw mine was discovered to be on fire. Captain Buckley, Superintendent of the mine, saw the glare from his office, gave the alarm, and rushed to the building. He yelled to the engineer to lower the bucket, and, at the same time, rang the fire signal to the men in the mine.

The hoisting engine was enveloped in flames and the engineer could not be found. Buckley returned to the office and wrote on a card, "the works are on fire, remain in the winze", and threw it down the shaft, hoping the men might get it. In the meantime men and fire equipment had arrived, and they ripped apart the hoisting works and gallows frame and dragged them away while they were still burning. Through superhuman effort three hundred cords of wood were saved, although thirty were consumed. The hoisting works was entirely destroyed, but the fire in the shaft was extinguished before it had burned down twenty feet.

Buckley then immediately set up temporary hoisting gear consisting of a donkey engine, and a block and tackle. Then, at nine o'clock, about eight hours after the fire had begun, the bucket was lowered, with a light in it, to the six hundred foot level, and raised again to the surface, light burning, and a rock in the bucket. A sigh of relief was heard from the crowd of about three hundred around the

shaft. Then Mr. Oliver, Superintendent of the Champion, and Mr. Steel, one of the Goodshaw men, immediately got in the bucket and descended to the six hundred foot level.

In the east crosscut they found the bodies of three men lying upon their faces, and going a short distance further, they found the body of a fourth man. A report was sent to the surface that the men were dead. The heat of the fire at the surface had comsumed the oxygen in the shaft. The bodies were sent up and taken to Miners' Union Hall. All left families.

Parker, the missing hoisting engineer, dropped from sight. His only duty had been to hoist or lower men as ore was not hoisted at night. It was believed that he was tired out from watching over a sick friend, and fell asleep. He left his candle burning above the wood pile, and, as he slept, the candle burned down and dropped on the woodpile. When he awoke the fire had made such headway that he fled.

A week later one of the superintendents received a letter from Parker in which he stated that the fire started in the change room. He claimed he sent the bucket down, but the heat was too great and he had to leave the engine as Buckley arrived. Buckley, however, did not believe his story.

It was obvious that negligence had been the cause of the tragedy, and the Goodshaw was sued by Mrs. Smith, one of the widows. Patrick Reddy presented her case and she was eventually awarded $7,000.

By 1880, depths of from 500 to 600 feet had been reached through shafts sunk by the major companies. This created another hazard for the miner; now he faced the possibility of plunging to his death down a shaft that he had probably helped sink.

In the winter of 1879, Rodger Ryan was working at the mouth of the Bodie shaft. Once the hoisting engineer had raised the bucket to the surface, it was Ryan's job to dump the bucket. Water had been hoisted from the shaft and the ground around the shaft was icy. The bucket had been raised, Ryan had dumped it, unhooked the trip rope, and raised the trap door that covered the shaft. The rope became tangled and Ryan stepped up to the edge of the shaft in order to untangle it. Suddenly, he slipped on the icy ground at the edge of the shaft and fell yelling, "Clear the shaft!" His only thought was for the safety of those working below. He was heard to strike against the timbers as he fell to the bottom, a distance of 450 feet. When his body was recovered every bone appeared to be broken. His legs were especially mangled and broken. The force generated by the body striking the bottom of the shaft literally crushed the body, and in most accidents of this sort the victim was mutilated beyond recognition.

An equally horrible accident in the Lent shaft in 1888, resulted in the death of another unfortunate miner. This time, tragedy struck as the cage was being raised. It was time for lunch and the miners jumped aboard. The cage had ascended several hundred feet when one of the miners groaned, loosened his hold on his fellow miners, and plunged 600 feet to the bottom of the shaft.

All men, timberers, carpenters, or miners, who worked in a shaft faced the same fate. Several died as faulty scaffolding collapsed and sent them to the bottom; others concentrating on their work, forgot a nearby shaft or

Bodie baseball team—1906. Standing on right, Wm. B. Evans, Sr.
John H. Sturgeon Collection.

winze and simply stepped back into space. They were, however, a courageous breed; and if one were fortunate enough to survive one accident, he usually returned to work the mines. Often, as a miner in the University mine discovered, he was not so lucky a second time.

In the fall of 1878, a miner named Muirhead was cribbing a shaft in the University mine. He had lost one arm some years before in a blast. He had a hook on the stump, and had special tools with holes or sockets made to accommodate the hook. While at work, he slipped and fell 75 feet to the bottom. Another, John Sullivan, had just started his first day of work at the Standard mine. It was 1881 and times were hard, so he had abandoned his trade of stone cutting. While on shift on the four hundred foot level, he was sent for a bucket of water as they had just eaten dinner. Sullivan, who was not familiar with mining and its dangers, proceeded through the dim light and walked off the edge of the level. He plunged seven hundred feet to the bottom of the shaft and landed on his head. There was nothing above the region of the chin but a mass of jelly.

The danger of cave-in, an event most commonly associa-

ted with underground excavations, was controlled at Bodie through the practice of heavy timbering. Because of this practice, which was developed in the Comstock mines, the caving in of large portions was avoided. There were, however, isolated accidents in which miners were mutilated, or killed.

Most cave-ins in Bodie occurred as ore was being extracted in the stopes. Ore was knocked down from the hanging wall, in order to use gravity to advantage, and as the stope was raised a scaffold was built. In working on the scaffold, there was little room to dodge.

While at work in the stopes of the Bodie Tunnel Company, a miner had one of his legs horribly crushed. He was on a scaffold and was loosening a large boulder from the hanging wall, carefully feeling it with his pick, when it suddenly fell down, giving him no chance to escape. He received a compound fracture between the knee and ankle. A Standard miner was at work on the four hundred foot level when a cave-in occurred; his companions carried him down 200 feet of ladder to get him out.

A similar accident in 1901 at the Standard Con. illus-

trates that it was a persistent threat. This accident resulted in the death of William Hicks, one of Bodie's oldest resident miners. His ribs were crushed and death was the result of a punctured lung. He had arrived at the camp in 1877, and at the time of his death was 51 years old.

One miner, Pat Peters, remained alive after several adventures in Bodie mines, but that was about all he was grateful for. By 1883, he had suffered through pneumonia several times, had serious bouts with other diseases, and had broken many bones in various accidents. Once, while at work in the Bodie, he had held the drill for a pickboy, who wished to try his skill at striking the face. Instead, he swung the sledge, missed the drill, and hit Peters squarely on the nose. His most famous adventure occurred when he fell thirty feet down the ladderway in the Bodie. He had five sticks of giant powder in one hand, but they miraculously did not explore. He escaped from that with a dislocated shoulder.

But one of the strangest accidents that could possibley befall any miner, occurred in the Standard-Bulwer Tunnel in 1880. Here a mule was used to pull a train of ore cars from the Standard Con. through the stopes to the Standard-Bulwer Mill via the tunnel. While pulling the cars through the tunnel, the mule became frightened and ran. As it galloped through the tunnel, it rushed past a miner, and one of the trailing ore cars severely crushed the man against the tunnel timbering. The mule fell and the heavy ore cars passed over it, killing it instantly.

Mutual interests, the need for a uniofrm set of rules for the district, and the need for protection soon drew the miners together, and in January of 1878 they met for the purpose of organizing a union. A mining recorder had been annually elected since the discovery of the mines, and at this organizational meeting members cast over seven hundred votes in electing D. V. Goodson, a prominent businessman, as recorder.

On January 15, 1878, the miners met at Williamson and Rodger's saloon and elected their first officers. James Showers was elected Treasurer, John Pryor was elected Vice President, and Alex Nixon, who was later shot and killed in a barroom dispute, was elected the first President of the new union.

By June of 1878, work was well underway on a miners' union hall, and the sides were up and the floor had been laid. The building, now used to house and display relics of the camp, is thirty feet wide, seventy feet long, and twelve feet high. Originally, there were two 10 x 12 ante rooms. The cost of the hall construction was estimated at $8,000, and they were very proud of all details relating to the dimensions of their new building.

There were 190 registered members by November of 1878, and at the election of recorder the following year, over one thousand votes were cast. Dues were collected so that whenever a miner got sick, injured, or died, his fellow members could take care of him or his family. Funeral expenses were borne by the Miners' Union and members were buried in their plot. Their care and concern for their fellow members is evident today in the hand carved headboards, palings, and monuments that remain in their cemetery.

In addition, benefits were given to raise money for the families of men that had become injured or killed in the

mines. As of March 26, 1884, the Miners' Union had paid $13,670 in benefits.

Soon after the construction of the hall, the Bodie mines had been developed to such an extent that the monthly payroll approached $100,000. The Union, now powerful in numbers, became financially powerful and very influential. It was, in fact, to become too powerful; and during the Jupiter-Owyhee battle, its part in the incident was questioned by many who felt the Union had exceeded its authority in its arbitrary decision concerning Daly.

The Union did, however, prove to be a valuable addition to the town. The meetings of the Union, with the exception of one in 1880 when a miner was shot and killed, were orderly. The organization provided many needed services, and the presence of the hall made life in Bodie a little more tolerable. It soon became the most popular site for dances, meetings, recitals, and other social occasions. The social orders and the firemen gave monthly and annual balls and dances there in order to raise money. The Miners' Union Hall also became the focal point of the Fourth of July celebrations.

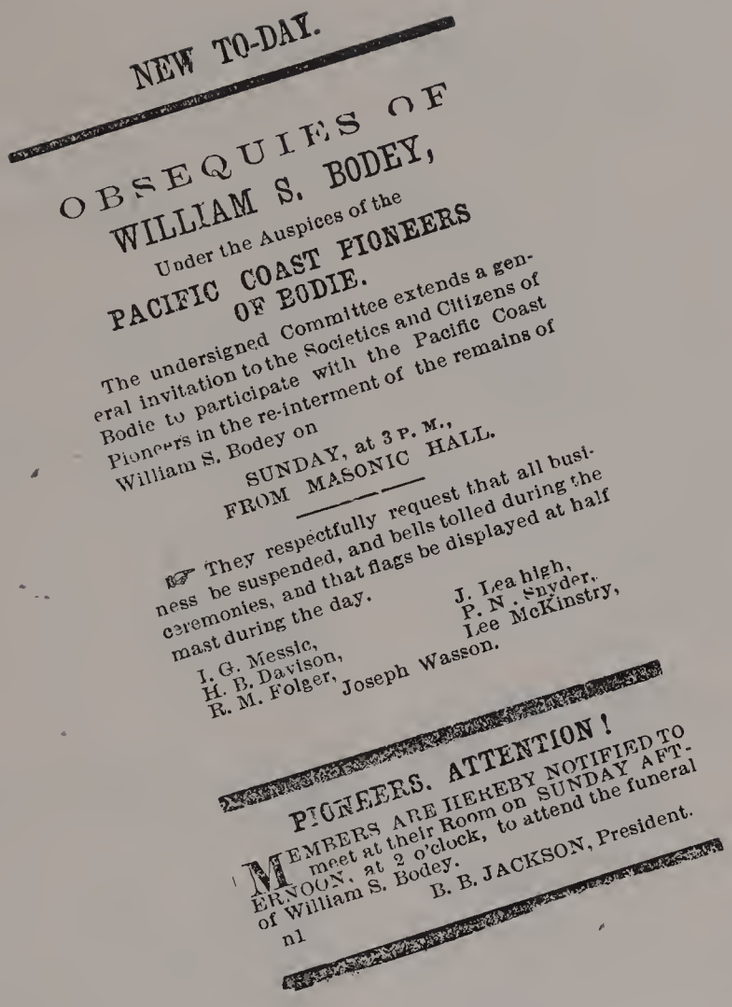
In helping its members, the Union was instrumental in bettering working conditions through negotiations with the various mining companies. However, no progress appears to have been made in securing better wages for the miners. For a period of about forty years, between 1860 and 1900, the average miner made only four dollars a day. This was obviously a token wage in regard to the profit of many companies, and it was a cruel token in regard to the dangers the miners faced.

Some progress was made by an affiliated organization, the Mechanics' Union, and when they went on strike in 1879 the Miners' Union supported them. The hoisting engineers, members of the Mechanics' Union, struck for three eight-hour shifts and a wage of five dollars a day. They were unsuccessful in both demands.

The lot of the best of the miners, those who cut and blasted tunnels, drifts, and shafts, remained static. Some worked for as little as fifty dollars a month and board, although they were skilled labor. The variety of miner and laborer can best be seen in the following list of men employed in 1880 in and about several Bodie mines:

> The Standard Cansalidated: 84 miners, 24 carmen, 4 skipmen, 3 tram way men, 3 statian-tenders, a watchman, 3 firemen, 3 blacksmith helpers, 5 labarers, 1 waadman, 1 timberman . . . all at $4.00 per day. Twa shift basses, 7 engineers, 3 blacksmiths, 3 carpenters, 2 pump men, all at $5.00 per day. Seven are sarters and ane waadman at $3.50. One chief engineer, ane blacksmith, ane carpenter at $6.00. Three shaft miners at $5.00 and 9 at $4.25. One fareman at $250 and ane clerk at $150 per manth.
>
> The Bulwer: 71 miners, 10 carmen, 4 timbermen, and twa blacksmiths . . . all at $4.00 per day. Twa labarers at $3.50. One fareman at $6.00. One shaft bass at $5.00.
>
> The Belivdere was in the process af building a new haisting warks and had the fallawing men: Twenty miners and labarers at $4.00. Ten carpenters at $5.00. Twa brick masons at $7.00. One engineer at $6.00. One blacksmith at $5.00.
>
> The Jupiter: 27 miners, 3 engineers, 2 blacksmiths, 2 blacksmith's helpers, twa carpenters, ane general hand.
>
> The Bastan Can.: ane fareman, ane whim-tender, ane carman, ane windlassman, ane timberman, six miners, and twa carpenters.

1 **Weekly Standard, July 31, 1878.**



NEW TO-DAY.

OBSEQUIES OF
WILLIAM S. BODEY,
Under the Auspices of the
PACIFIC COAST PIONEERS
OF BODIE.

The undersigned Committee extends a general invitation to the Societies and Citizens of Bodie to participate with the Pacific Coast Pioneers in the re-interment of the remains of William S. Bodey on

SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.,
FROM MASONIC HALL.

☞ They respectfully request that all business be suspended, and bells tolled during the ceremonies, and that flags be displayed at half mast during the day.

J. Lea high,
P. N. Snyder,
Lee McKinstry,
I. G. Messic,
H. B. Davison,
R. M. Folger,
Joseph Wasson.

PIONEERS. ATTENTION!

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO meet at their Room on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of William S. Bodey.

B. B. JACKSON, President.

n1

WATERMAN S. BODEY?—WILLIAM SMITH BODIE?

In 1866-69 Bodie was referred to as Boda District in the election returns. In addition to the general confusion in the spelling, Bodey, Body and Boda, of the discoverer's name, the great grand niece of William Smith Bodie has arrived in California from Elgin, Scotland. Her family records suggest that William Smith Bodie may be the actual discoverer of the Bodie District. She stated that his name was always spelled with the -ie and that he left his native Buckie, Scotland on a family ship. A letter written by William Smith Bodie from Monoville would appear to be strong evidence that he is the town's namesake, and his Scottish brogue would explain why some of his early acquaintances thought he was Dutch as the two accents are similar. After receiving several letters from him, the family lost touch with him. This of course, could have been about the time he perished in the blizzard.

F.S.W.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alpine Chronicle (Newspaper), Alpine County, California, 1869-1878.

Atwood, Melville: **Wall Rocks of the Bodie Auriferous Lode,** Mining and Scientific Press, San Francisco, March 15, 1879.

Ball, J. Dyer: **Things Chinese,** Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Singapore, 1925.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe: **California Inter Pocula,** The History Company, San Francisco, 1890.

Bancroft Scraps (A Scrapbook of California County items, Bancroft Library).

Bateman, Alan M.: **The Formation of Mineral Deposits,** John Wiley and Sons, Inc. New York, 1951.

Billeb, Emil: **Mining Camp Days,** Howell-North, Berkeley, 1968.

Blake, William: **Notices of Mining Machinery and Various Mechanical Appliances in Use Chiefly on the Pacific Coast,** Charles C. Chatfield & Co., New Haven, Conn., 1871.

Bodie Daily Free Press (Newspaper), Bodie, 1882-1884.

Bodie Daily News (Newspaper), Bodie, 1880.

Bodie Daily Standard (Newspaper), Bodie, 1878-1879.

Bodie Evening Miner (Newspaper), Bodie, 1882-1884.

Bodie Standard (Newspaper), Bodie, 1877-1880.

Bodie Standard-News (Newspaper), Bodie, 1880-1881.

Bridgeport Chronicle-Union (Newspaper), Bridgeport, 1880-1912.

Bridgeport Union (Newspaper), Bridgeport, 1880-1881.

Browne, J. Ross: **Mining Adventures,** Paisano Press, Balboa Island, California, 1961.

Browne, J. Ross, and Taylor, James W.: **Reports Upon the Mineral Resources of the United States,** Government Printing Office, Washington, 1867.

Browne, J. Ross: **The Bodie Bluff Mines,** Clark and Maynard, New York, 1865.

Buckbee, Edna Bryan: **Saga of Old Tuolumne,** The Press of the Pioneers, Inc., New York, 1935.

Cain, Ella: **The Story of Bodie,** Fearon Publishers, San Francisco, 1956.

Cain, Ella: **The Story of Early Mono County,** Fearon Publishers, Inc., San Francisco, 1961.

Chalfant, W. A.: **Gold, Guns, and Ghost Towns,** Stanford University Press, 1954.

Chalfant, W. A.: **Outposts of Civilization,** The Christopher Publishing House, Boston, 1928.

Chalfant, W. A.: **The Story of Inyo,** W. A. Chalfant, 1922.

Clemens, Samuel: **Roughing It,** Harper and Brothers, New York, 1904

Colcord, R. K.: **Reminiscences of Life in Territorial Nevada,** California Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. VII, No. 2, June, 1928.

Cross, Ira B.: **Financing an Empire, History of Banking in California,** The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1927.

De Quille, Dan: **The Big Bonanza,** Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1964.

Drury, Wells: **An Editor on the Comstock,** Farrar and Rinehart, Inc., New York, 1936.

Eissler, M.: **The Metallurgy of Gold,** 4th ed., D. Van Mostrand and Company, New York, 1896.

Eissler, M.: **The Metallurgy of Silver,** 4th ed., Crosby Lockwood and Son, London, 1898.

Esmeralda Union (Newspaper), Aurora, Nevada, 1867-1868.

"First Annual Report of the Bodie Consolidated Mining Company, for the year ending June 7, 1880," Bunker and Hiester Printers, San Francisco, 1880. (see report for year ending 1881.)

Goodwin, C. C.: **As I remember Them,** Salt Lake City, Utah, 1913.

Great Register of Mono County, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879.

Hinckley, Spiers and Hayes: **Fulton Iron Works, Catalogue of Mining Machinery,** Crocker and Co., San Francisco, 1889.

Hittell, John S.: **Resources of California,** A. Roman and Co., San Francisco, 1877.

Hungerford, Edward: **Wells Fargo,** Bonanza Books, New York, 1949.

Jackson, Joseph Henry: **Anybody's Gold,** D. Appleton Century Co., Inc., New York, 1941.

Johnson, Russ and Johnson, Anne: **The Ghost Town of Bodie,** The Chalfant Press, Inc., Bishop, 1967.

Kelly, J. Wells: **First Directory of Nevada Territory.** De Groot, Henry: **Sketches of the Washoe Silver Mines,** The Talisman Press, Los Gatos, 1962.

Moore, Joseph, and Dickie, George: **Pumping and Hoisting Works for Gold and Silver Mines,** A. L. Bancroft and Co., San Francisco, 1877.

McCarty, L. P.: **Annual Statistician, 1883,** L. P. McCarty, San Francisco, 1883.

McIntosh, F. W.: **Mono County, California,** 1908.

McKenny's Pacific Coast Directory, 1880-1881. ("Mineral Information Service," Vol. 20, No. 6, June 1967.)

Mono Alpine Chronicle (Newspaper), Bodie, 1878, 1879.

Nadeau, Remi: **Ghost Towns and Mining Camps of California,** The Ward Ritchie Press, Los Angeles, 1965.

Pacific Coast Annual Mining Review and Stock Ledger, Francis and Valentine, San Francisco, 1878.

Parr, J. F.: "Reminiscences of the Bodie Strike," Yosemite Nature Notes, Vol. VII, No. 5, May, 1928.

Parsons, Marion Randall: "Mono Vignette", Sierra Club Bulletin, Vol. 37, No. 10, December, 1952.

Report of the State Mineralogist, Vol. 2, 1880-82, State Printing Office, Sacramento. (See also Reports for 1888, 1894, 1895, 1915-16)

Russell, Carl P.: "Early Mining Excitements East of Yosemite."

Russell, Carl P.: **One Hundred Years in Yosemite,** University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1947.

Scenes of Wonder and Curiosity from Hutchings' California Magazine, 1856-1861, R. R. Olmstead, ed., Howell-North, Berkeley, 1962.

Scheidel, Dr. A. E. M., **The Cyanide Process,** State Printing Office, Sacramento, 1894.

Shuck, Oscar T.: **History of the Bar and Bench of California,** Commercial Printing House, Los Angeles, 1901.

Smith, Grant, H.: "Bodie, Last of the Old Time Mining Camps," California Historical Quarterly, Vol. IV., 1925.

Trask, Dr. John B.: "Report on the Geology of the Coast Mountains and Middle and Northern Mining Districts," Document No. 14 in the Assembly Session 1855.

Thompson & West: **History of Nevada,** Howell-North, Berkeley, Calif., 1958.

Wasson, Joseph: **Bodie and Esmeralda,** Spaulding, Barto and Co., San Francisco, 1878.

Wasson, Joseph: **Complete Guide to the Mono County Mines,** 1879.

Weekly Standard-News (Newspaper), Bodie, 1880-1882.

Wilson, Neil: **Silver Stampede,** the MacMillan Co., New York, 1937.

Yale, Charles S.: **List of Working Mines on the Pacific Coast,** George Spaulding and Co., San Francisco, 1882.

Young, John P.: **San Francisco,** the S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., San Francisco, 1912.

RECORDS

Records of the Bodie Mining District.

Records, miscellaneous, Clerk's and Sheriff's, in Mono County Clerk's Office.

Records and maps, Mono County Assessor's Office.

A

Addenda Boording House, 16
Addenda mine, 131, 137, 140, 151, 153
Ah Kip, 40
Ah Tack & Co., 37
Allen, A. D., 127
Allman, John, 23
Alpine Chronicle, 97
American Hotel, 66
Anderson & Moore, 52
Anderson, Robert, 192
Andrews, William, 145
Anglon, John, 4
Apothecary Hall, 112
Arrostra, 130-131, 175-176, 17B
Arrastra Creek, 175
Agronout Saloon, 53
Aronson, C., 44
Ash, W. H., 52
Assayers, 103-104
Atlee, W. R., 51
Atwood, Melville, 13B-139
Aurora 1, 3, 5-8, 12, 22-23, 26, 2B, 42, 50, 52, 59, 82, 93, 122-125, 129, 140, 147, 175, 177, 1B9
Aurora Saloon, 53
Auroro **Times,** 93
Aurora Tunnel, 121, 162

B

Babcock Engine Company, 73-74, 76, 194
Bad Man From Bodie, 55, 76, 79-BB
Baker, J. E., 95
Bakeries, 64-65
Banks, 4B-49, 77-7B, 125
Barbershops, 52, 66
Borker, William, 152
Bornes, W. W., 95
Barnes, Zinc, 70
Bortholomew, John, 121
Barton, Robert, 4B
Boule, Nick, 27
Bechtel-Bodie Mill, 1B3-1B4
Bechtel, Judge F. K., 4, 7, 10, 14, 17-1B, 3B, 51, 129-130, 17B, 183
Bechtel Mine, 70, 119, 151, 153, 163-166, 169, 17B, 183, 191, 193, 195
Belvidere Hoisting Works, 169
Belvidere Mill, 14B
Belvidere Mine, 121, 125, 131, 150-151, 153, 166, 173, 190, 202
Benedict, E. L., 49
Bennets, Moude, 2B
Benton, 3, 26, B7, 160
Big Meodows and Bodie Toll Road, 22, 24
Bidermon, Jack, 17B
Billings, 25-26
Black, Samuel, 34-35
Blackhawk Mine, 16, 21, 124, 150, 153, 164, 167, 170, 1B4, 190, 193
Blackwood, Doctor, B, 13, 110
Blacksmiths, 6, 36, 101-102, 130
Blair, Thomas, B1
Blake, Professor William, 133-134
Blanchard, Henry, C., 22, 112
Blasdell, H. G., 121
Blasdell S. W., 4, 66
Blethens, J. L., B
Blizzard of 1B59, 2
Bloody Canyon, 1-2
Bodey, Waterman S., 1-5, 126-128
Bodie & Aurora Stage Office, 22
Bodie Bank, 42, 45, 48-49, 51, 70, 123
Bodie and Benton Railway and Commerciol Company, 161
Bodie Bluff, 1, 3, 6-7, 12B-129, 131-133, 137, 149, 157, 162, 177, 1B1, 1B7, 1B9, 196
Bodie Bluff Con. Mining Company, 103-104, 129 (first compony), 131, 178
Bodie Bross Band, 55, 115
Bodie Brewery, 53, 56
Bodie Canyon, 175, 1B0, 1B4
Bodie Chop Stand, 63
Bodie Chronicle, 14, 69, 98-99
Badie Daily News, 16
Bodie Daily Stondord, 94
Bodie District, 1, 3-4, 7, 69, 126-12B (organized), 146, 149, 154, 177-17B, 1B4, 1BB
Bodie Engine Co. (see Babcock)
Badie ond Esmerolda, 11B-119
Badie Evening Miner, 95-97
Bodie Fire Department, 74
Bodie Formation, 132-141
Bodie Foundry, 46-47, 112, 1B6
Bodie Hay Yard, 27, 51
Bodie Hills, 36, 102
Bodie House, 46, 66, 69-70, 75, 77, 123
Bodie Hotel, 66, 68-70
Bodie Joil, B3, B5
Bodie Mill (see Bechtel-Bodie Mill)
Bodie Mine, 72, 76, 119, 13B, 140, 142, 14B-153, 164, 166, 16B, 173-174, 1B3, 191-193, 195-19B, 201
Bodie **Miner-Index,** 99
Bodie News Office, 94
Bodie Pharmacy, 110-111
Bodie population, B-9, 12-16, 50, 71-72, 112
Bodie Railwoy and Lumber Co., 37, 155-161
Bodie Restaurant, 63
Bodie School, B, 63
Bodie and Sonora Stage Line, 23
Bodie Standard, 8-9, B0, 94
Bodie and State Line Toll Rood, 22
Bodie Store, 43, 45
Bodie Stores, B-13, 71
Bodie Tunnel Compony, 129, 150-153, 162-163, 1B4, 1B7-188, 195, 200
Bodie, town of, 4-5, 7-16, 69-72
Bodie Water Company, 17-19, 43, 74, 7B, 1B7
Bodie water supply, 17-1B
Bodie weather, B, 20-21
Bodie Weekly Standard, 94
Bodie, Williom Smith, 203
Bonanza Chop Stand, 63
Bonanza Street, 15-16, 20, 2B-35, 39, 53-54, 63, 71, 73-74, B5
Bon Ton Eating House, 63
Booker Con. Mine, 12, 147, 153, 16B, 174, 1B6
Booker Flat Hotel, 27, 6B
Boone, Harvey, 12-13, 15, 17, 43, 45, 6B, 71, 75-76, B2, 102, 123-124
Boone and Wright, 13, 45, 71, B2, 124, 157
Booth, Nellie, 29
Boscucci & Co., 61
Boston Con. Mine, 150-153, 184, 202
Bougie, Gus A., 136
Bowers, Mrs. Sandy, 69-70
Boyd, John, 121
Boyd, N. W., 6B, 70
Boyle, William, 1
Breweries (see Saloons)
Bridgeport, 1, 6, B, 13-14, 20, 23-24, 27, 36, 3B, 44, 50, 52, 5B-59, 6B, B0, 99, 113, 115, 123-124, 145
Bridgeport Court House, 14
Bridgepart Union, 99
Briggs, Judge R. M., 13
Brodigan, Terrence, 1-2
Brown, William, 39
Browne, J. Ross, 5, 2B, 66, 105, 133-134, 167
Brown's Hotel, B, 66
Bruce ledge, 14B
Bryant, A. F., B, 11, 27, 44, 123, 156, 187
Buckley, Captoin, 197-19B
Bull's Head Market, 61
Bulwer Mine, 125, 131, 147, 151, 153, 166, 174, 1B4, 196, 202
Bulwer Tunnel, 162, 1B4, 201
Bunker Hill Mine, 129, 131, 175, 177, 1B1
Burgess, A. C., 14B
Burnell, Dora, 32
Butler, Ben. F., 5-6, B, 14, 107, 125, 130-131, 156, 176-177
Butler, Daniel, 6
Butler, Elijah, 6-7, 130
Butler, Elizabeth Anne, 5, 12, 66, 125
Butler, Marietta, 6
Butler, Wilson, 5-6, 101-103, 125, 130-131, 176-177
Butts, Mullen, 156

C

Cain, Ella, 47, 190
Cain, J. S., 12, 49, 64, 77, 153, 155
Callahan, H. C., 103
Cameron (Justice), 38
Camp, Martha, 28
Campbell, A., 43
Campbell, A. E., 74
Campbell, J. C., 122
Campbell, J. M., 102
Can Can Restaurant, 30, 63, 72
Candelaria (Nevada), 25-26
Canning, C. P., 160
Capitol Chop Stand, 63
Carney, Charlie, 24
Carson City, 22, 24, 39, 42, 45, 80
Carson Mint, 23, 54
Carter, Agnes, 29
Cary's Building, 8
Case, Kattie, 28
Cassin, Father John M., 50
Castro, Moreno, 32
Cemetery, 30, 55-56, 113, 201
Center, George, 81-82
Central Market, 62, 74
Central Mine, 189
Central Saloon, 193
Champion Hose Company, 18, 74
Champion Hotel, 68, 75-76
Champion Mine, 17, 168, 173, 190-191
Childs, H. L., 47, 93-94
Chinatown (see King Street)
Chinese, 9, 12, 15, 33, 36-41, 63, 73, 87, 157-158, 160, 194
Chop-stands, 54, 63-65
Chow Yew, 87
Christiansen & Franks', 53
Chronicle-Union, 47-48, 51, 87, 96-97, 99-100
Chung, Sam, 38, 73, 88
Churches, 12, 50
City Livery & Feed Stables, 27
City Market, 12, 59-60
Civil War, 5-6, 116
Clarendon House, 69
Clark Canyon, 36
Cleveland, E. R., 47, 95
Climate, 20-21, 156-157
Clinton, 47, 72, 170
Clough, E. H., 79-80
Cluggage, 23
Cobb, S. D., 27
Cochran, Robert, 121
Cody, M. J., 47, 190
Cohl, Charles, 60
Cohn, H., 44
Cohn, Louis, 46
Colcord, R. K., 1, 196
Coleman (see Kemp, J. C.)
Collins (see Fahey & Collins)
Colt, 1
Columbia, 1
Complete Guide to the Mono County Mines, 1, 118
Comstock, 1, 3, 21, 23, 29, 31, 44, 69, 119-121, 124, 126, 132 135-137, 140, 150, 164, 170, 173-174, 178-179, 191, 200
Comstock Hotel, 68
Comstock Saloon, 40, 83, 106
Concord Coach, 23
Concordia Mine, 139, 153, 166
Conover, Charles W., 53
Cook, Daniel, 120-121, 124, 131, 159
Cook, Seth, 120-121, 131, 159
Copper Mountain, 1
Corcoran, John, 60
Cornish Pump, 171-174
Cosmopolitan Chop Stand, 63
Cosmopolitan Hotel, 11, 66, 72
Cottonwood Canyon, 2, 23, 128
County Seat, removal of, 13-14
Cox, Ed, 192
Coyle, 76
Cran (see McAlpin)
Crime, 12, 15, 33, 37, 40, 55, 66, 71, 74, 76, 107, 195
Crocker, 45
Cross, Ira, 49
Crosscut (defined), 163
Cullen, J. P., 73
Curry, J. J., 95
Cyanide process, 72, 153, 183, 186-187

D

Daily Bodie Standard, 59
Daily Free Press, 95-96, 134
Daily Standard, 33, 67, 84, 112, 157
Daily Union, 96
Daly, George, 144-147, 202
Dames, Fred L., 61
Dance halls, 28-35, 189
Davidson, Doctor H. B., 4, 111, 194
Davis, Fannie, 28
Dawley, James, 181
Deal, Doctor D. L., 86, 111, 194
Dearborn, L. H., 129, 131, 177
Deegan, William, 76, 79, 81
Defiance Mine, 137, 159
Delmonico Restaurant, 63
Delury, J., 60
De Quille, Dan, 2
De Roche, Joseph, 74, 85-87, 111
Desmond, William, 81
Dick, Morris, 102
Dillon, Thomas, 33-34
Dinan, John, 145
Disease & health, 112-113
Dividend Saloon, 106
Doctors, 8, 109-113
Dogtown, 1, 36
Dolman, W. H., 123
Donahue, E., 129, 131, 177
Donnelly, Felix, 76, 79
Double Standard Mine, 193-194
Doyle, 39-40
Doyle, James, 197
Dorfler, Miss Lou, 33
Dormer, John M., 93, 95
Draper, Jobe, 29
Drift (defined), 163
Driscoll, Con., 108
Druggists, 110-111
Drury, Wells, 79, 92
Dudleston (Rev.), 6
Dudley Mine, 137-138, 153, 164, 166, 171, 173-174
Dugan, Mike, 59
Dumont, Eleanore, 31
Dunbar, Louise, 29

E

Eagle Mill Lumber Yard, 12
Earl, D. W., 24
Eckhart, W. R., 184
Effie, 31
Eggleston, Ben, 45, 66-67
Eissler, M., 104
Elder (teamster), 57, 156
Electric power, 72, 153, 161, 170, 183, 188
Eller, 64
Elliott, Fred, 73
Elliott, Fred (journalist), 93-94
Ellis' News Depot, 63
Ellis, W. H., 12, 27, 44, 57, 112
Empire Mill, 7, 130-131
Empire Mill and Mining Co., 66, 125, 129 (organization of), 130-132, 162, 177 (organization of), 178, 181
Empire Saloon, 53
English, Jimmy, 88
Enos, F. R., 63
Enright, John, 82
Enterprise, 92
Epstein, Henry, 48

Eshington, Peter, 7, 125, 130-131, 175-176
Esmeralda Brewery, 27
Esmeralda District, 128
Esmeralda Herald, 6, 93
Esmeralda Saloon & Brewery, 56
Esmeralda **Star**, 93
Esmeralda **Unian**, 93, 176
Eureka (Nevada), 12, 43, 107
Eureka Sentinel, 56
European Restaurant, 63
Excelsior Restaurant, 63
Exchange Stable, 27
Explosion of 1879, 192-195

F

Fahey, Pat., 55-56
Fairfield, 22-23
Fales Hot Springs, 24
Farnsworth, Joe, 84-85
Faro (see gamblers)
Ferrel, Robert, 93
Fire, 17-18, 31, 49, 51, 69, 72-78, 84, 194, 197-198
Flannery, James, 39
Flavin, T., 194
Fletcher's Station, 23
Fogus Mill (Aurora), 177
Folger, R. M. & A.C., 47, 93, 97-100, 145
Fonticella (journalist), 93
Ford, Nellie, 29
Fortuna vein, 141, 143, 151, 153
Foster House (Monoville), 2
Foundry (see Bodie Foundry)
Fourth of July, 116
Frank, Annie, 29
Franklin, Kitty, 30
Frederick (jeweler), 52
Fredrickson, M. M., 104
Free Press, 47, 72, 85, 94-95, 97, 99-100, 159
Freight teams, 23-24, 156, 160, 174, 185
Fremont, John C., 52
French Joe, 31
Friend's Furniture Store, 44, 113
Fuller, D. J., 93-94
Fuller Street, 45-46, 50, 69, 111
Fullride, 68
Furgeson, Col. S. B., 124
Fyle, Frank, 194

G

Gallagher, Pat., 55
Gallagher, Pat., 196
Gallery (defined), 165
Gambling, 25, 31, 40, 53-54, 83, 105-108
Garfield (President), 4, 113
Garraty, Pat, 1
Geiger, D. M., 23
Geiger Grade, 23, 31, 36
Gem Eating House, 63
Genoa, 23, 52
Gilchrist, Sharp & Co., 161
Gill, Thomas, 194
Gilson & Barber, 5, 8-10, 17-18, 42-43, 45, 49, 55, 73, 81
Gilson, George, 4-5, 17
Ginn, John I., 93
Gold (see Mining production)
Goat Ranch, 29, 85, 156
Goff, John, 144, 146
Golconda Mine, 193
Gold, nature of, 138-140, 148
Gold Hill (Nevada), 22, 45
Goldsmith, Emma, 32
Goodall, J. E., 14
Goodshaw, Henry, 5, 53
Goodshaw hoisting works, 21, 148, 168, 197-198
Goodshaw Mine, 5, 112, 127, 151, 173, 187
Goodson, D. V., 28, 33, 44, 54, 73, 201
Goodson's Building, 44, 72, 77, 98
Gorman, George C., 119
Governor Kinkead Claim, 103, 131
Grand Central Hotel, 67-68, 74
Grand Central Store, 42
Grant (President), 22
Graves, R. N., 48, 159
Great Western vein, 130
Greeley, Horace, 22
Green, E., 127-128
Green, George, 68
Green, John, 30
Green Street, 5, 8, 10-13, 43, 46, 50, 63, 75
Gunn, Jack, 106

H

Haas & Co., 42
Hackwell, John, 32
Haggerdy, Andrew, 190
Haight, William, 87
Haines, J. W., 52
Half Way House, 22
Hallidie, A. S., 183
Hamilton's Boarding House, 193
Hanks, Henry, 139
Harber, George, 145
Harrington, James, 82, 162
Harrington Tunnel, 162
Harris, J. C., 73
Harris, T. S., 93-94
Harrison, Mrs. J. N., 68
Hart, Fred, 91
Hastings, H. F., 48, 103
Hawthorne (Nevada), 26, 68, 71, 81, 161
Hays, C. S., 96
Heif, Henry, 81
Heilborn, William, 61
Heitman, Nicholas H., 53
Hemenway, J., 102
Hennessy, W. M., 108
Herriea, F., 83
Hessel, Frank, 42, 73
Hickey, Pat, 129
Hickman & Stewart, 53
Hicks, William, 201
Highgrade, 32
High Peak, 16, 130-131, 138, 178
Hildreth, L. S., 182
Hilton, F. T., 102
Hinkle, Rev. G. B., 50
Hitchell, Dave, 40, 70
Hittell, John, 37
Hoffman, Julia, 28
Hogan, P., 27, 53, 66, 73
Hoisting Works, 126, 156, 167-170, 190, 197-198
Holden, George, 69
Holland, John, 191
Holland, Pat, 96-97
Holmes, Porter, 121
Holt, 160
Homer **Mining-Index**, 95, 99
Homestake (Gregory) Mill, 178
Homestake vein, 131, 177-178
Hoole, S. F., 93-94
Hopkins, W. S., 48
Horner, Daniel, 7
Horner, Marietta, 7, 131
Horner, Rodger, 5-7, 103, 125, 130-131, 176-177
Hospital, 66, 110-111
Hotels, 66-70
Hot Springs Valley, 3
Howard, M., 52
Hume, James, 25-26
Hunnewill, N. B., 73, 154
Hunt, Joe, 24
Huntoon, Almond, 68
Huntoon, Mrs. Almond, 66
Huntoon's Station, 68
Huston, Sam., 52
Hutson, W. R., 59-60

I

Idaho, 31, 69
Independence, 47

Indians, 1, 3, 6, 12, 15, 40, 151
Internatianal Hatel, 66
Inyo (engine), 160
Inya County, 1
Irwin, William, 4, 48, 123
Isabella Tunnel, 129, 162
IXL Saloon, 53

J

Jardine, Charles, 26
Jayhawk ledge, 130, 176
Jeritch, C. L., 60
Janes, Larenda, 32
Janes, Orlando E., 92, 95-96
Jahnson, O. R., 13, 46
Jahnsan, W. A., 69-70
Jaurnalists (see Newspapers)
Jupiter Mine, 138, 140, 142, 144-145, 150-151, 166-167, 190, 193, 202

K

Kearny, 37, 48
Keever (Judge), 2
Kehae, John, 81
Kelly & Carder, 113
Kelley, J. ("Pioche"), 26
Kemp, J. C., 70
Kemp's Phata Gallery, 70
Kennedy, Jack, 60
Kennedy, T. H., 74
Kenyan, Frank, 93-95
Kernahan, Helen Anne, 6
Kernahan, Robert, 5-6, 125, 130-131, 176-177
Kilgore, C. H., 60, 62
King & Bennett, 69
King, Johnsan, 3-4, 28, 36, 130, 175
Kingsley, J. W., 27, 73, 75
King Street, 5, 8, 10, 28, 33, 36-43, 53-54, 67, 73-74
Kirgan, J. F., 34, 38-40, 83, 85, 112
Kirkwaad, 27
Kirschbaum, Son & Ca., 44
Kirlew, Josiah, 128-129
Knights of Pythias, 114
Knights Templars, 114-115
Kappel & Platt, 45

L

Lady Alice Tunnel Co., 163
Lafayette Building & Restaurant, 30, 73
La Grange, O. H., 48
Land Office, 13, 46-47, 95, 190
Lansing, T. P., 74
Laurel Palace, 63
Lawrence, Daisy, 28
Lawyers, 8
Leach, O. G., 129, 131, 177
Leale, R. A., 58
Leavitt, Judge H. L., 14
Leavitt's Meadows, 1
Lee Vining Creek, 1, 155
Lent Shaft, 18-19, 24, 75, 141, 151, 153, 164, 166, 174, 198
Lent, William, 48, 118-119, 146
Levey & Co., 45
Livingston, Daisy, 30
Lockberg (also spelled Lochberg), Lauis, 7, 125, 130-131, 175
Loose, "Bill", 4
Loose, Ed., 75
Loose, Warren, 4
Longfellow, R. L., 63
Lord, Capt. R. F., 16
Love, R. K., 12, 59-60
Low, J. B., 159
Lowe Street, 4, 12, 85-86
Lucky Rodge Mine, 103, 130
Lucky Sam Chung & Co. Hotel, 38
Lhurs, N. C., 43
Lumber industry, 6, 15, 36, 154-161, 167
Lundy, 26, 38, 65, 70, 93, 95, 99, 110, 125
Lundy Lake, 59

M

Magee, Jack, 107
Magnolia Ladging Hause, 67, 111
Maiden Lane, 28
Main Street, 7-10, 32, 42-44, 53, 60, 77, 112
Mallay, Charles, 194-195
Malter, G. H., 185, 188
Mammath Chap Stand, 63
Mammoth City, 52, 68, 95
Market Repart, 59-60, 156
Markets, 59-62
Markey, Eugene, 108
Martin, Sam, 4
Marshall, J. B., 74
Maryland Can. Mine, 147, 168
Mason Valley, 59
Masonic, 45, 124
Masonic Order, 42, 113-114
Mass, 39
Master, Frank A., 53, 56
Mather, W. A., 73
Matthew Vassor (slaap), 3
Maybelle Mine, 138, 151, 153
Mayblum, M., 48
May, Rosa, 32
McAlpin, Richard, 54, 56
McCallum, 152
McCarthy, James, 29
McCarty, John, 194
McClintan, Judge J. G., 4, 7, 119-120, 130-131, 163, 177
McClintan Mine, 16, 119, 121, 125, 130-131, 138, 168, 170, 176, 193
McDonald, Joseph, 145-146
McDonald, Tam, 55
McDonnell, Mary, 51
McGath, Jesse, 12
McGinty, John, 194
McGowan, Mike, 84-85, 88
McInnis, Rod, 107-108
McKown, A. H., 18, 43
McLaughlin, Pat, 1
McLaughlin, W., 24
McMillian, Hugh, 194
McPhee, R. J., 74
McQuaid, John, 13-14, 124
McSwain, N., 70, 191
McTarnahan, J. C., 20
Mee, James, 186
Mechanics' Unian, 202
Mercer, William, 60
Merchants, 42-47
Metson, W. H., 122
Mexican War, 83
Mexicans, 32, 38, 82-84, 107, 117, 157, 175
Miletich & Co., 60
Mill Creek, 40, 69, 112
Mill Street, 8, 11, 18, 44, 69, 83, 193
Milling, 175-188
Mills Street, 98, 110
Mine ventilation, 195-198
Miner, 99
Miners, 126-131, 188-202
Miners Exchange, 34-35
Miners Market, 60
Miners & Mechanics Store, 42, 44
Miners' Mill, 148, 179, 184
Miners' Union, 37, 55, 82, 100, 144-146, 153, 201-202
Miners' Union Hall, 11, 13, 15, 20, 44, 50-51, 70, 74-75, 77, 84, 107-108 113, 117, 194, 198, 201-202

Miners' War, 144-147, 202
Mining (early Mining), 126-131
Mining production, 24, 126, 148-153, 165, 175-177, 181, 183, 186-187, 202
Mining stocks, 48, 52, 141, 148-149, 165-166, 186
Minnie claim, 103, 131
Minor, 8. B., 48
Mollinelli 8uilding, 44, 71, 122
Monk, Hank, 22
Mono (engine), 160
Mono Alpine Chronicle, 7, 50, 98
Mono 8asin, 1, 161
Mono Brewery, 56
Mono County 8ank, 12-13, 44, 48, 103
Mono County Relief, 96
Mono Diggings (see Monoville)
Mono House, 69
Mono Lake, 1, 29, 37, 59, 64, 107, 132, 135, 137, 154, 158-160
Mono Market, 8, 59
Mono Mills, 159-161
Mono Mine, 17, 137-138, 145, 149, 151, 156, 159, 166, 171, 174, 190, 193
Mono Street, 180
Monoville, 1-3, 37, 101, 125-126, 128-129
Monroe, Nellie, 28-30
Montauk claim, 5, 127
Montgomery, 93
Montgomery **Pioneer**, 93
Montrose, A. S., 45
Mooney, James, S., 130, 176
Moore, Belle, 8
Moore, Lieutenant Tredwell, 1
Mora, V., 61
Morgan, Alfred, 99
Mormon, Meadows, 1
Mormon Ranch, 7, 156
Mormon Station, 1, 24
Mormons, 1
Morning News, 94
Morton, 88
Moyle Brothers, 45
Muirhead, 79, 199
Mullens, Frank, 145
Murphy, J. C., 22-23
Murphy Springs, 22
Murphy, T., 194
Myers, 70

N

Negit Island, 60
Negrette, Ramona, 33
Negroes, 13, 52, 66, 125
Neptune Hose Company, 18, 74-77
Nevada and California Telegraph Co., 52
Nevada City, 31
Nevada Hill, 159
Nevada Restaurant and Chop Stand, 63
New 8onanza, 27
Newman, Justice Thomas, 95
New Mexico vein, 162
News, 47, 94-95, 97
Newspapers, 15, 91-100
Newton, L. H., 73
Nixon, Alex, 55, 82, 201
Noonday Mill, 68, 179-180, 183, 185-186, 188
Noonday Mine, 42, 71, 139-140, 151-153, 164, 166, 169, 174, 186
Norst, Cord, 1

O

Oak Flat, 1
Oasis Saloon, 53
O'Brien (see Gallagher)
O'Brien, W., 194-195
Occidental Hotel, 42, 44, 52, 60, 68, 70
O'Day & Fraser's 8rick Yard, 12
Odd Fellows, 3, 50, 113-114
O'Hara, William, 66, 124-125, 131
Olaque, Rosa, 30
Olsen, Dan, 6-7, 16, 103, 125, 130-131, 175-177
O'Malley, Richard, 81-82, 84
O'Neil, Adelia, 81
Opera House Concert Hall, 33, 54, 79, 128
Opium, 28, 30, 33-34, 38-41, 66, 83-84. 107, 189
O'Riley, Peter, 1
Orndorff, Jim, 107
Oro Mine, 71, 139, 150-153, 186-187
Osborne, H. Z., 46-47, 92-95
Osceola Tunnel, 21, 162
Oulds, H., 29
Owens Valley Indian War, 3
Owyhee Mine, 144-145

P

Pacific Mine, 130-131, 137, 151, 153, 176-177, 184
Page, J. H., 42-43, 51, 73
Page, Wheaton & Co., 12-13, 43-44
Pahoa Island, 158
Palace, 32
Palace Hotel, 67
Palace Club Rooms, 55
Palace Restaurant, 63
Paris Mine, 153
Parlor Eating House, 63
Parlor Saloon, 53, 55
Parnell, Mark, 111
Parole Saloon, 106-107
Pattie (Constable), 76
Pearson Brothers, 18, 57
Penter, George, 49
Perinette, 33
Perry, Jack, 29
Pete, Dublin, 53
Peters, John, 16
Peters, Pat, 201
Peterson, A., 81
Peterson (Justice), 29-30, 36, 74, 82
Phelan (Constable), 39
Phlegar (Justice), 29
Pine, Nora, 40
Pine, Norton, 47
Pioneer Bakery, 64
Pioneer Billiard Saloon, 53
Pioneer Hook and Ladder Co., 73-74, 76-77, 194
Pitcher, S. N., 67
Placerville, 1-2, 5, 22, 85
Pollack, J., 107
Pope, W. H., 48
Population (see 8odie Population)
Porter, G. L., 8, 12, 154
Post Lodging House, 72
Postoffice, 13, 27, 42, 44-45, 51, 68-69, 88, 112
Potato Peak, 18, 175
Potosi vein, 131
Potter, Charles, 47
Potter, William, 47
Poughkeepsie, New York, 3, 127
Pratt, A. C., 52
Prisoner's Loment, 87-88
Prostitutes, 8-9, 28-35, 66-67, 189
Pryor, John, 201
Putnam, G., 51
Pyle, A. C., 194

Q

Qua, J. M., 159
Queen 8ee Hill, 132, 137, 157, 168
Queen 8ee Mine, 137, 196

R

Rabjohn, Charles, A., 53
Race track, 107
Radovich & Gillespie, 63
Ralston, A. J., 119, 159
Ralston, William C, 125
Rann, John, 32
Rathburn, Carrie, 29
Rattlesnake Dick, 81
Reading, W. E., 45, 51
Reol Del Monte Mill, 182

Red Cloud Mine, 42, 47, 71, 126, 148, 151-153, 159, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172
Red Rawe, 80-81
Reddy, Patrick, 34, 46, 86, 122, 124, 145, 198
Red light district (see Prastitutes and Bananza Street)
Reinstein & Wolf, 8, 45, 73
Renaud, Gus, 192
Rena Gazette, 9
Rena Record, 94
Restaurants, 8-9, 63-66
Richer (alsa Richter) Mine, 132, 162, 170, 196
Rickey & Co., 60
Ritchie & Co., 12
Roads, 22-26
Roberts, Jack, 84
Robertsan (Doctor), 111
Robinson, A. C., 192
Racket (steamer), 158, 160
Ragers (Doctor), 110, 194
Rogers, Thomas, 189-190
Ramer & Kaing, 63
Rosedale Saloon, 82
Ross, Y. A., 25
Roughan, Pat., 108
Rough Creek, 18, 31, 36, 38, 92, 130, 156, 175
Rouse, Jae, 107
Rudin, Charles, 63
Russell, Smith, 190
Ryan, James, 38
Ryan, Rodger, 198

S

Sacramento Market, 61
Sailor Jack, 29, 53
Salisbury, J. N., 44-45, 49
Salisbury & Richardson (see Salisbury)
Salkeld, W. I., 184
Saloons, 8-9, 15, 20, 53-58, 189
Samman, Louis, 126-127
San Antonio Mine, 129, 178, 183
Sanchez, Angel, 20, 32
Sandlotters, 48
San Francisco, 18, 23, 42, 44, 48, 51, 56, 60, 73, 85, 93, 119, 125, 148 168, 181, 183, 186-187
S. F. Lodging House, 68-69
Savage lode, 130
Sawdust Corner Saloan, 78
Sazerac Saloon, 54-55
Schafer, M. 76
Schafer's Hotel, 68
Schaffer, George, 60
School (see Bodie school)
Schwartz, M., 42
Scowden, Leo. A., 13
Shafts, 138, 141, 147, 151, 153, 162-174
Sharp, Miltan, 25-26
Shaw, Frank, 3
Shay, M. V., 194-195
Shea, Pat., 79
Sheriden, Lawrence, 190
Sherman, Edwin, 93
Showers, James, 4, 8, 40, 201
Sierras, 1-2, 5
Sigourney Tunnel, 162
Silliman, Professor Benjamin, 130, 132-134, 138, 163
Silver, 139-140, (see Mining production)
Silver Hill, 1-2, 16, 126-129, 132, 137-139, 149, 159, 162, 168
Silver Hill Mill, 123-124, 179, 186-187
Silver Hill Mill & Mining Co., 186
Silver Hill Tunnel, 162
Simmonds, E. S., 21
Sing Ton, 39
Sitting Bull Mine, 119
Skewes, Jack, 108
Slade, Charles, 83
Sloan, John, 79
Smith & Dale's Saloon, 53
Smith (dactor), 7
Smith, Fred, 88
Smith, Grant, 125, 149, 153
Smith Jedediah, 1
Smith, Silas B. 8, 48, 51, 63, 73, 82, 107, 156
Smith Valley, 59
Smithen, Thomas, 192
Snug Salaon, 20
Snyder & Thampson, 23
Saderling, A., 104
San & Co., 44
Sonora, 1-2, 23, 59, 84
Sonora Dance Hall, 33
Sonora Pass, 2
South Bodie Mine, 137, 168
South Bulwer Mine, 81, 137, 173
South Standard Mine, 138
Spanish Dance House, 32-33, 117
Spaulding Mill, 124, 186, 192
Spoulding Mine, 123, 147-148, 168
Stables, 9, 27
Stage robbers, 23-26
Standard, 14, 16, 18, 42, 46-47, 54, 56, 63, 80-81, 83, 91, 93-97, 145-146
Standard Avenue, 11, 13, 73, 75, 112
Standard Boarding House, 16, 66
Standard Bulwer Mill, 18, 47, 180, 184-185, 201
Standard Can. haisting works, 21, 156, 191
Standard Con. Mining Co., 7, 72, 120, 125, 131 (organized), 132-134, 138-140, 147-153, 156-157, 160, 163-166, 168-170, 174, 177-178, 184, 192-194, 196-197, 199-200, 202
Standard Drug Store, 112
Standard Hatel, 66
Standard Market, 61
Standard Mill, 18-19, 68, 77, 96, 181-184, 188
Standard News, 84, 99-100
Standard Printing Office, 10, 52, 54, 93
Stanford, Leland, 178
Star City, 43
Stark, 129
Steel, Thomas, 152, 198
Stewart, 1
Stewart, A. B., 75-76, 112
Stewart, David M., 64
Stewart Hause, 66
Stewart, J. W., 71
Stewart, M., 107
Stewart, William, 119
Stockdale, James, 40
Stacks (see Mining stocks)
Stonewall vein, 131
Staping (defined), 165
Story, George, 131
Sullivan, John, 199
Summers (doctor), 110-111
Summers, Gearge, 66
Summers, Jesse N., 8, 47, 59, 117, 157
Summers Meadaws, 59
Summit Mine, 119, 130, 162, 176, 193, 195
Sunshine, 22-23, 84, 123
Swart, Walter, 52
Sweetwater, 23, 156
Sweetwater Mauntains, 47, 72
Swenson Brothers, 176
Syndicate Mill, 151, 177, 178, 181-184
Syndicate Mine, 7, 26, 33, 66, 72, 129, 131-132, 137-138, 148, 152-153, 159, 178, 192
Syndicate Tunnel, 162, 195-196

T

Table Mauntain, 156
Taft, George, 81
Taylor, 44
Taylar, E. S., 2-5, 126, 128
Taylor Gulch, 1-2, 5, 126, 128, 175
Taylor, P. B., 67, 84
Telegraph Office, 52, 70
Temple Salaon and Chop Stand, 81, 107
Terpsichorean Hall, 33
Territarial Enterprise, 91, 147
The Sazerac Lying Club, 81
Timber Land Act, 158

Tioga Mine, 153, 162, 171, 191, 193, 195
Tioga Mining District, 69-70
Toll roads, 22-23
Tombstone, 69
Tonsey, John, 185-186
Tovey, Mike, 25-26
Tower, P., 68
Tower Restaurant, 63
Towle, J. W., 115
Townsend, J. W. E., 70, 91-93, 99
Travis, Thomas, 34
Treloar, Thomas, 85
Trevarow, John, 108
Tucker, Jeremiah, 128
Tucker, John, 177
Tunnels, 128-129, 162-163, 195-196
Tuolumne Stables, 27
Turner & Hughes' Liquors, 55
Turner, J. C., 4
Twain, Mark, 19, 59, 91, 179
Tyba (engine), 159-160
Typographical Union, 100

U

Undertakers, 113
Union Market, 60, 62
U. P. Jack Braslin, 81
United States Bakery, 64
U. S. Stage Office, 70
University Mine, 147, 199
Upraise (defined), 163

V

Valley, Terrance, 38
Van Patten, 101, 129
Vierra, J., 64
Vigilance committees, 29, 31, 39, 74, 84-87, 145
Vining, Dick, 1
Vining, Leroy, 1
Virgin Avenue, 27
Virginia Assay Office, 104
Virginia City, 7, 11, 15, 23, 28, 30, 36, 44, 60, 82, 84-85, 92, 96, 120, 124, 129, 147, 165, 182, 189

W

Wagner & Gillespie's Mill, 180
Wagner, John, 17, 54, 63, 73
Wagner's Saloon, 32, 54, 63, 67
Walker, Doctor David, 76
Walker, Henry, 7, 130
Walker (register of Land Office) 47
Walker's Pass, 2
Waltze, A. J., 46, 123
Ward, H., 14-15, 73, 86
Ward, H. C., 25, 44, 113
Warm Springs Station, 160-161
Warren, J. H., 60
Warren, N. S., 60
Warrington (Rev.), 50
Warnkee, Fred, 48
Washington Territory, 49, 177
Washoe Pete, 80
Wasson, Joseph, 1, 4-5, 118, 120, 128-129, 134, 137-138, 177-178
Watkins, 40
Watson, Bob, 82
Watson, vein, 130, 176
Watson, W., 130, 176
Weather (See Bodie weather and climate)
Webber's Blacksmith Shop, 86, 102
Wedertz, C. R., 62
Weekly Bodie Standard, 110
Weekly Standard News, 30, 59, 71, 94-95, 158
Welch, J. J., 63
Wellington, 7, 23, 25
Wells Fargo & Co., 24-26, 42, 71, 151
Wells, Kate ("Kitty"), 28, 34
Wells & Kilpatrick, 46-47, 170
Werner, Charles, 55, 63
West & Bryant, 11, 27, 44
West, Belle, 28
West, C. H., 17, 27, 44
West Point Tunnel, 162
Wheaton, George H., 43, (see Page, Wheaton & Co.)
Wheeler, John, 8, 82
Whitaker, Bob, 40
White, H., 193
White, William, 48
Whitman, George, 7
Whitney, J. D., 134
Wide Awake Hose Co., 77
Wight, J. F., 192
Wilford, 63
Williams, Henry, 156
Williams, John, 92
Williams, Sadie, 30
Williams, Thomas, 73
Williamson & Rogers' Saloon, 53
Willard, F. P., 73
Willis, O. P., 8, 110
Willis, W., 159
Wilms & Co., 64
Winze (defined), 163
Wise, Kate, 28-29
Witherow, William, 53, 83, 107
Wolf, M. P., 73-74, (see Reinstein & Wolf)
Wong Took, 88
Wood (see Lumber)
Wood, W. S., 159
Woodruff, Tom, 25-26
Woods, Ida, 29-30
Woods, Minnie, 30
Wood Street, 20, 50, 82
Workingman's Party, 37
Wright, H. E., 111
Wright, J. J., (see Boone & Wright)

Y

Yellow Jacket vein, 130
Yerington, H. M., 150, 158-159